VII
72

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

IN THE

Lower Provinces

OF

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

FOR

1845-46.

CALCUTTA:

W. RIDSDALE, MILITARY ORPHAN PRESS.

M.DCCC.XLVI.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Extension of Education,	1
Foundation of Kishnaghur College and Schools at Burdwan, Bancoorah, Barasct and Howrah,	3
Returns of the Council,	5
Book Agency—Vernacular Schools,	7
Masters from England,	8
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.	
Changes in the Council,	9
University of Calcutta,	10
Normal School,	14
Public Examination 1845,	17
Revised Scheme of Study,	20
Purchase of Books by Pupils,	21
Schooling Fees—Hydrabad School,	22
Education in Arracan,	23
Chair of Civil Engineering,	24
Bird Scholarship,	25
Ryan Scholarship,	26
Sir Henry Hardinge's Prizes,	27
SPECIAL REPORTS.	
Hindoo College,	28
Pautshalla,	41
School Society's School,	43
Sanscrit College,	46
Calcutta Mudrussa,	51
Hooghly College and its subordinate Institutions,	68
Medical College,	106
REPORTS OF THE COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.	
Dacca College,	147
Chittagong School,	153
Comillah School,	155
Sylhet School,	165

	Page
Bauleah School,	158
Midnapore School,	159
Cuttack School,	162
Nizamut College,	163
Patna College,	164
Bhagulpore School,	168
Mozufferpore School,	169
Gya School,	170
Kishnaghur College,	171
Jessore School,	172
Burdwan School,	173
Bancoorah School,	174
Barasct School,	*ib.*
Howrah School,	175
Ootterparah School,	*ib.*
Moulmein Schools,	176
Arracan Schools,	177
Assam Schools,	179
South-West Frontier Schools,	180
Barrackpore School,	*ib.*

APPENDIXES

TO THE REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Appendix.	Page
A.—Revised Scheme of Study,	iii
B.—Return of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Native Doctors educated at the Medical College,	xi
C.—Return of diseases treated in the Hospitals of the Medical College,	xxv
D.—Senior and Junior Scholarship Questions,	xli
E.—Replies by the most successful candidates of the Hindoo and Hooghly Colleges,	lxxviii
F.—Rules for the general examination of the Medical College,	xcv

APPENDIXES

TO THE REPORT OF THE MOFUSSIL INSTITUTIONS.

Appendix.		Page
No. 1.	Circulars issued from the Education Department from the 30th April 1845 to the 30th April 1846, ...	cxxxvii
2.	General Return of the Libraries of the Government Institutions during the year 1845, ...	cxliv
3.	Circular Orders issued by the Sudder Board of Revenue regarding Vernacular Schools, ...	cxlvi
4.	Statement of number, caste, &c. of the Students of the Colleges and Schools in the Lower Provinces, as on the 30th April 1846, ...	cl
5.	Statement shewing the total number of Scholarships founded in the several Institutions in the Lower Provinces, the number gained up to the year 1845-46, and those available for the ensuing year, ...	clii
6.	Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Education Department from 30th April 1845 to 30th April 1846, ...	cliv

GENERAL REPORT,

ETC. ETC.

In accordance with the views expressed in Lord Auckland's Minute of the 24th November 1839, the late General Committee of Public Instruction submitted, on the 30th October of the following year, their plan for the extension of Native Education, involving an increase of expenditure for both divisions of the Presidency to the extent of Rs. 1,49,740-12 per annum. A grant of this amount was accordingly made by the Government of India on the 16th December 1840, and afterwards sanctioned by the Court of Directors. With this addition the means at the disposal of the Committee amounted to Rs. 4,86,688-12, a year. Out of this fund Rs. 180,079 is now credited annually to the Agra Government, under the arrangement mentioned in the Report for 1843-44, and the income available for purposes of Education in Bengal, augmented by subsequent grants from the Government of India, and by the increase of payments for Schooling, amounted at the commencement of the year under report to Rs. 3,59,935-12. Of this sum, Rs. 3,52,689-2 was then appropriated to the support of existing Colleges and Schools, and to the other charges of the department, and it was in contemplation to devote the remaining income to the establishment of two open chairs, one of Civil Engineering, and the other of Law or Natural Philosophy, in the Hindoo College. By means of these funds the Government was enabled to support six colleges, containing 2,117 students; eighteen English schools, containing 2,434 students; and vernacular schools in Bengal, Behar, Cuttack and Assam, including the Patsallah attached to the Hindu College, at which 2,077 boys were then receiving instruction in their own language.

The system of instruction which Lord Auckland thought it would be most advantageous to pursue, was, "to commu- "nicate through the means of the English language a com- "plete education in European literature, philosophy and "science to the greatest number of students, who may be "found ready to accept it at our hands, and for whose in- "struction our funds will admit of our providing, and so to "connect the zillah schools with the central colleges, as to "give from the latter to the ablest students of the zillah

" schools a stimulus that will carry them beyond the ordi-
" nary range of instruction, which is reached by the mass of
" zillah schools."

He likewise recommended that the General Committee should endeavour " to render the highest instruction effici-
" ent in a certain number of central colleges *rather than*
" employ their funds in the extension of the plan of found-
" ing ordinary zillah schools," and Dacca and Patna were named as the two places in the Lower Provinces, best adapted for the establishment of central colleges, where " as well as at the colleges of the metropolis, the course of instruction should be carefully widened and perfected as opportunities offer."

As the best, if not the only, means of stimulating the zillah pupils to the requisite degree of exertion and improvement, Lord Auckland proposed to attach scholarships to the central colleges to which the best of the zillah pupils should be eligible; the privilege being restricted to young men who might afford proof of a peculiar industry and capacity.

His Lordship supposed that vernacular education would not be so readily and largely accepted in the district schools as English, one main object of the scholars being to qualify themselves for public employment by acquiring a knowledge of the latter language. The want of a proper series of vernacular class books was likewise thought to present a serious obstacle to this mode of imparting general information to the people; and hence His Lordship suggested " that no separate vernacular instruction should be given in the zillah schools, at least until such a series had been completed." The arrangements carried into effect by the General Committee in 1840, were based on Lord Auckland's suggestions, and have with slight modifications remained in force up to the present time; the only instances in which the principle laid down in his Lordship's minute has been departed from, being the admission of pupils into the mofussil colleges and zillah schools for instruction in the vernacular, and the opening of vernacular schools in each district of the Lower Provinces.

In the early part of the past year the Governor General determined to carry out this principle by establishing a zillah school in each district, subordinate to a central college, of which there should at least be one to every five districts, and by increasing the number of scholarships in the colleges already existing. With a view to this object the country was divided into nine circles in the following manner:

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.—Hindoo College—Sanscrit College—Madrasah—School Society's School—Russapugla School.

HOOGHLY CIRCLE.—Hooghly College—Branch School.—Infant School—Seetapore School—Midnapore School—*Baraset School—Howrah School.*

KISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.—*Kishnaghur College*—Jessore School—*Bankorah School—Burdwan School.*

MOORSHEDABAD CIRCLE—*Moorshedabad College*—Nizamut College—Bauleah School—*Pubna School—Beerbhoom School—Rungpore School.*

DACCA CIRCLE—Dacca College—Sylhet School—*Bogorah School—Mymunsingh School*—Furreedpore School.

CHITTAGONG CIRCLE.—Chittagong *College—Bullooah School*—Comillah School—*Burrisaul School.*

CUTTACK CIRCLE.—Cuttack *College—Balasore School—Pooree School.*

BHAGULPORE CIRCLE.—Bhagulpore *College—Monghgr School—Purneah School—Maldah School—Dinagepore School.*

BEHAR CIRCLE.—Patna College—Gya School—Mozufferpore School—*Chupra School—Arrah School—Mootehary School.*

But as the impossibility of at once obtaining a sufficient number of properly qualified masters presented an insuperable obstacle to the immediate foundation of all these institutions, the Governor General determined to proceed gradually by completing the system in one or two circles before attempting to introduce it in the rest. The estimated annual cost of the whole scheme, excluding that of a college at Moorshedabad, which the munificent bequest of the late Rajah Krishnath Roy may probably render it unnecessary to establish, was Rs. 1,41,560. A grant of this sum was accordingly sanctioned by the Supreme Government on the 20th September 1845, of which Rs. 38,900, a year was made immediately available for founding the necessary number of additional Scholarships, and for completing the proposed arrangement in the Hooghly and Kishnagur circles.

On the 1st October the following notification was published, and widely circulated in English and Bengali throughout the districts of Nuddeah, Howrah, Baraset and East and West Burdwan. The further steps which have been taken for establishing the Kishnagur college and the zillah schools, will be found detailed in the special report of each institution.

The Governor-General of India in Council having sanctioned the foundation of a College at Kishnaghur, in the district of Nuddeah, it is hereby notified for general information, that the College will open for

the admission of Pupils on the first of November 1845, and instruction will commence as soon after that date as possible.

All applicants will be admitted into the College without reference to Religion or Caste, provided they are within the prescribed limits as to age, and provided they agree to pay for their school books, and to contribute a monthly sum towards the expense of their education.

"No boy whose age exceeds eight years shall be admitted, unless he can read correctly and with a good pronunciation the 2d number of the English Reader of the School Book Society.

"No boy whose age exceeds twelve years shall be admitted, unless he can read, parse, and explain any passage in the 5th number of the English Reader of the School Book Society. He must also know the simple rules of Arithmetic; the form of the Earth, its great divisions, and their subdivisions into Countries; the names of the Capitals and principal cities of each Country, and of the principal Mountains and Rivers. He must be able to translate correctly from Bengalee or Hindustani into English, and from English into Bengalee or Hindustani, any passage from the 5th number of the English Reader.

"No boy shall be admitted whose age exceeds sixteen."

The course of study will be precisely the same as that pursued at the Hindoo College at Calcutta, and the College of Mahomed Mohsin at Hooghly.

At the end of every year a general examination will take place, when scholarships, of which eight senior at 30 and 40 Rupees a month, and twelve junior at 8 Rupees a month, are attached to the College, will be awarded to those students who are able to pass the requisite test, and prizes will be given to the more deserving boys in the lower classes.

The Governor ~~General in Council~~ has also authorized the Establishment of Zillah Schools in the districts of Burdwan and Bancoorah, ~~which~~ will open for the admission of Pupils on the first of November 1845. To each of these Schools, as well as to the School already established at Jessore, are attached four junior scholarships of 8 Rupees a month each, tenable at the Central College at Kishnaghur, which, together with other prizes, will be awarded to the most successful pupils at each annual examination.

Sanction has also been given to the establishment on a similar footing of Zillah Schools in the districts of Baraset and Howrah, but with Scholarships tenable at the Hooghly College.

The course of study at these Schools will be precisely the same as that pursued in the School Society's School at Calcutta, and in the Branch School at Hooghly.

Local Committees have been formed at Kishnaghur, Burdwan and Bancoorah, to whom candidates for admission into the College or Schools at those places will apply. And the Magistrates of Baraset and Howrah will receive applications for admission into the Schools of their respective districts.

The object of the Government in thus providing the means of a liberal and cheap education for the inhabitants of these populous districts, is to advance their moral and intellectual condition, and to fit them for taking that part in the administration of public affairs, which it is the declared intention of the Imperial Legislature to give them, and which, on every consideration of sound policy, it is obviously desirable they should possess.

By order of the Honorable the Deputy-Governor of Bengal,

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The subjoined rules for carrying into effect the Governor General's Resolution of the 10th October 1844, were prepared by the Council of Education, and sanctioned by the Government on the 23rd July 1845.

Rules for the Examination of Candidates for insertion in the list directed to be annually furnished to Government by the Notification of the Governor General, dated 10th October, 1844.

1. No one shall be allowed to become a Candidate for insertion in the Annual Returns, who is less than 18 or more than 23 years of age, and who is not at the time a student either of a Government or of a private Institution recognized by the Council of Education. All competitors must likewise produce satisfactory proofs of good moral character.

2. Every Candidate, whether he belong to a Government College or a private Institution, shall be required to undergo the usual Annual Examination for Senior English Scholarships, a Latin being substituted for a Vernacular Essay at the option of each Candidate.

3. There shall be two classes of merit: the first shall comprehend all who are in the last year of a Senior Scholarship, or who, though not actually in the last year, would be so, if there had been a vacant scholarship at the time when they first became eligible for one, or have been engaged for ten years in the study of English at a private institution, and who obtain at least $\frac{3}{4}$ths of the number of marks allowed in each subject.

The second class shall include all other candidates, who obtain at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of the number of marks allowed for complete answers for every subject, contained in the Senior English Scholarship standard.

4 The place of each successful competitor in his class, shall be determined by the relative merit of his examination.

5 Every candidate for insertion in the Council's list shall pay a registration fee of Co.'s Rs. 5, prior to being allowed to compete at the examination.

6 The examinations shall be held annually at the Town Hall, a few days before the Doorgah Poojah holidays, of which due notice shall be given.

7. A Student who shall fail to prove himself qualified for insertion in the Council's list, shall not be permitted to present himself for examination more than three times, pre-paying on each occasion the usual registration fee.

8. A Candidate whose name shall once have appeared in the return, shall not be allowed to compete again with a view to obtain a higher grade.

9. All Candidates whether from Government or private Institutions, must distinctly understand that mere insertion in the returns will by no means be a sure passport to employment, since the preference must depend upon other qualifications, as well as upon literary and scientific acquirements, and good moral conduct.

10. The following is the system of examination adopted, and the standard of the Senior English Scholarships referred to, in Rule 2.

Sets of questions on the various branches of study will be prepared under the direction of the Council of Education, who will likewise fix within a reasonable time beforehand, the days on which the examinations shall be held.

The Students shall be assembled in a room without books, papers or references of any kind. They shall not be allowed to communicate with each other during the examination, and on that account shall be placed at a proper distance from each other.

They will be required to answer the questions and to write the essays without any assistance whatever, and to ensure this, one of the Members of the Council of Education will remain in the room, and superintend the whole examination.

Any attempt at, or practice of, unfair means, shall subject the offender to exclusion from the examination, as well as from the returns of the Council, and thereby render him ineligible for Government employment.

The Council of Education will fix an uniform standard of value for each question according to its importance. A perfectly correct and complete answer will obtain the full number of marks attached to the question. An imperfect answer will obtain a part only of the full number, in proportion to its approximation to correctness and completeness. At least 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks attached to an entire set of examination questions, will be necessary to entitle a student to a Senior Scholarship.

The following are the qualifications for the Senior English Scholarships:—

English Essay.—The candidate must compose a fair English Essay.

History.—He must know the leading facts of Universal History, with special reference to the Histories of Greece, Rome, India, England and Modern Europe. The course of History which will form the subject of each Annual Examination, will be made known by the Council of Education on or before the 15th of June of the previous year.

General Literature.—He must be able to explain passages of Prose and Verse, selected from standard authors. Hereafter the works from which the passages will be selected for the ensuing year, will be fixed by the Council of Education, at least one year before each Annual Scholarship Examination.

Mathematics.—He must have a knowledge of Algebra as treated of in Peacock's work on the subject, and in the Chapter on Chances in Wood's Algebra. Of Euclid he must know the first four books, the fifth definition of the 5th book, the 6th book, and 21 propositions of the 11th book: Plane and Spherical Trigonometry (Hind's, Snowball's or Woodhouse's) and Conic Sections.

Natural Philosophy.—He must have a knowledge of Astronomy, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics and Optics, as treated of in the works noted in the margin,* sufficient to enable him to comprehend Herschell's Introductory Discourse on the study of Natural Philosophy, and Mrs. Somerville's Connection of the Physical Sciences. He must also be acquainted with Mathematical and Physical Geography, as treated of in the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

* Brinkley's Astronomy, or the Astronomy in the Natural Philosophy of the S. D. U. K., Whewell's Mechanics, Webster's Hydrostatics and Phel's Optics, with the Pneumatics of the S. D. U. K.

Vernacular Essay.—He must write a fair essay in the Vernacular.

The holders of Senior Scholarships will be examined further in a paper of special test questions, which will be prepared under the direction of the Council of Education for that purpose, and which may include subjects not specified above.

At the first examination held in October 1845, eight candidates presented themselves, and all having passed the required test, were ranked in the following order:—

FIRST CLASS.

Hurry Mohun Chatterjea.
Nauruttun Mullick.

SECOND CLASS.

Nobin Chunder Doss.
Juggesur Ghose.
Judunauth Doss.
Gunga Churn Saha.
Gooroo Churn Chatterjea.
Gooroo Churn Doss.

All these were from the College of Mahomed Mohsin at Hooghly, and five of them have since obtained employment in the public service.

In November 1845, a petition from the inhabitants of Purulia in Manbhoom, requesting that an English School might be established in that town at the expense of Government, was forwarded by the Governor General's Agent on the S. W. Frontier, but it was not thought expedient at that time to apply for a special grant for the purpose, and the Education funds were already fully appropriated.

The Book agency established last year has been conducted by Dr. Mouat with care and economy, and has been of much advantage to the department. The state of the libraries belonging to the different institutions, and the number of books purchased and sold during the year, is shewn in Appendix No. 2.

No general report has as yet been received of the vernacular schools established under the orders of Government, dated the 18th December 1844, and approved by the Court of Directors. The Council of Education being unable to recommend any teacher for the Cuttack Schools acquainted with the Ooreah language, the Local Committee at Cuttack were desired to hold an examination of candidates, and also to supply the schools in the province with Ooreah class books. The Government having been requested to take charge of a school founded at Buckra by some gentlemen of Calcutta, the Board were consulted as to whether it might be proper to consider it as one of the three vernacular schools of the 24-Pergunnahs; but it appeared that there were other villages in the district wholly destitute of the means of instruction and desirous of possessing them, to which the assistance of

Government could be extended with greater advantage. The circular orders issued during the year by the Sudder Board of Revenue for the management of the vernacular schools, will be found in the Appendix No. 3.

For the benefit of residents at distant stations desiring to become candidates for employment in the education department, the Inspector was authorised to form branch committees, consisting of himself and the principal and head master of each mofussil college, for the examination of such persons, on the principle laid down in circular No. 27, dated the 5th February 1845.

The object of securing the services of able men to fill the higher situations in the public colleges still engages the attention of Government, and arrangements are now being made in England for that purpose. The project for founding an University in Calcutta, the details of which will be found in the Council's report, has been referred for the consideration of the Home Government. The steps that have been taken, without success, for obtaining in this country the services of a Professor of Civil Engineering, are mentioned in the Council's report, and it may here be added, that a special application has been made to the Court of Directors to engage a competent lecturer, in communication with the Institution of Civil Engineers. The Council's proposal to establish a normal school in connexion with the School Society's school, has necessarily lain over in consequence of the expense involved in its adoption, which is greater than can at present be met from the unappropriated portion of the education fund. A master practically acquainted with the normal system of instruction as followed with success in Great Britain and the continent of Europe has not yet been met with.

Considerable progress has been made in vernacular translation. On the 12th July 1845, the Reverend Kishna Mohun Banerjea offered to prepare and publish a series of works in Bengali adapted for the purpose of vernacular instruction, and the Council of Education being of opinion that his plan was in every respect a sound one, and the works he proposed to compile well calculated for the use of native students, the offer was accepted, and the Government Book Agent authorised to purchase 500 copies of each number of the series for introduction into the public schools throughout Bengal. The Reverend gentleman has already completed two numbers, on the diglot plan, with English and Bengali on opposite pages, as well as in Bengali alone; and others are in progress. The numbers completed contain the History of Rome, and the Elements of Geometry.

The Council of Education on the 30th April 1846, consisted of the following gentlemen:

President—The Hon'ble C. H. CAMERON.

Members,
- J. W. COLVILE, ESQ.
- B. J. COLVIN, ESQ.
- E. A. SAMUELLS, ESQ.
- J. FORSYTH, ESQ.
- RUSSOMOY DUTT, ESQ.
- PROSUNNOCOOMAR TAGORE, ESQ.
- F. J. MOUAT, ESQ., M. D.

The report of their proceedings during the year is subjoined at length.

TO THE HON'BLE SIR T. HERBERT MADDOCK, KT.

Deputy Governor of Bengal.

HONORABLE SIR,

The report now forwarded for your information, embraces an abstract of the general proceedings of the Council of Education from the 1st May 1845 to the 30th of April 1846, together with detailed reports of the institutions under the charge of the Council, with an appendix recording the results of the scholarship and other public examinations, and with such other documents as are considered necessary to be made known in connection with the educational proceedings with which the Council are associated.

Changes in the Council.

2. During the period referred to, we have to regret the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. Millett, and the departure, from ill health, of Messrs. Alexander and Egerton.

In the Honorable Mr. Millett, who resigned from want of leisure, we have lost the services of one of our most able and zealous members, who had been connected with the Council of Education and late General Committee of Public Instruction for more than eight years, during which time the cause of education profited largely by the ability, zeal, and regularity with which he discharged the various duties of his office. As a personal colleague, we have equal reason to regret his secession, from his kindness, courtesy, and urbanity, upon all occasions, whether of public or private intercourse.

Although aware that his time and talents are probably occupied more profitably to the state, in the high position which Mr. Millett holds in the Supreme Council, we cannot

help regarding his withdrawal from us as a great loss to the cause of education in India.

The Medical College has also been deprived of the services of Dr. Wallich, professor of Botany, who after a long and honorable service of 30 years in India, has resigned the public service, to enjoy in retirement the extended reputation he has acquired in his department of natural science. His place has been temporarily supplied by Mr. John McClelland, the officiating Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Botanic garden.

We have at the same time to return you our best thanks for having added to our number the new members who have recently been appointed, viz., Mr. Colvile the Advocate General, Messrs. Colvin and Samuells of the Civil Service, and Mr. Forsyth of the Medical Department.

Proposed University.

3. Among the most important events of the past year, was a proposal which we submitted for establishing a central University in Calcutta, of which the following outline was forwarded for the information and orders of Government.

PROPOSED PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

The present advanced state of education in the Bengal Presidency, with the large and annually increasing number of highly educated pupils, both in public and private institutions, renders it not only expedient and advisable, but a matter of strict justice and necessity to confer upon them some mark of distinction, by which they may be recognized as persons of liberal education and enlightened minds, capable from the literary and scientific training they have undergone, of entering at once upon the active duties of life; of commencing the practical pursuit of the learned professions, including in this description the business of instructing the rising generation; of holding the higher offices under Government open to natives, after due official qualification; or of taking the rank in society accorded in Europe to all members and graduates of the universities.

The only means of accomplishing this great object is by the establishment of a central University, armed with the power of granting degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering, incorporated by a special act of the Legislative Council of India, and endowed with the privileges enjoyed by all chartered universities in Great Britain and Ireland.

After carefully studying the laws and constitutions of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with those of the recently established university of London, the latter alone appears adapted to the wants of the native community.

This university was incorporated by royal charter, dated the 5th December, in the first year of the reign of Queen Victoria, under writ of Privy Seal, constituting the persons named, a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, one body politic and corporate, by the name of the "University of London." In this charter are defined the mode of appointing and electing the officers above-mentioned, their constituting

the Senate of the University, with the power of granting degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, etc.

Upon a similar plan, and for the same objects, it is proposed, that the University of Calcutta shall consist of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, as follows:

*Chancellor and Visitor.**—The Governor General of India.

Vice-Chancellor.—The President of the Council of Education.

Fellows.—Law Faculty.—The Judges of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the Advocate General, the Registrar of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.—*Faculty of Science and Civil Engineering.*—The Chief Engineer, the Superintendent of Government Machinery, the Secretary to the Military Board, and the Civil Architect.—*Faculty of Medicine and Surgery.*—The Physician General, the Inspector General of H. M. Hospitals, the Surgeon to the General Hospital, the Secretary to the Medical Board, and the Apothecary General.—*Faculty of Arts, and for general control and superintendence.*—The Secretary to the Government of India Home Department, the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Council of Education, and the Secretary to the College of Fort William.

The above to form the body politic and corporate to be styled the "University of Calcutta," to constitute the senate for its government, to be armed with the legal powers accorded to all such bodies by Royal Charter in Great Britain, and to frame bye-laws and regulations for the granting of degrees† and diplomas.

The powers and authority of the Chancellor and Visitor, to be such as pertain to those officers in Europe.

The Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns and property of the University, for framing bye-laws and regulations for degrees, granting the same, convening meetings, and "in general, touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the said University."

Six members to form a meeting for the decision of all questions relating to the University, and all such questions to be decided by the majority of members present, the chairman having a vote, and in case of an equality, a second or casting vote. In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, a chairman to be chosen by the members present.

An examination of candidates for degrees in all departments to be held at least once a year, and conducted either by examiners appointed from among the Senate, or by any others specially nominated by that body.

The benefits of these examinations to be extended to all institutions, whether Government or private, approved by the Senate, provided the candidates from such institutions conform to such regulations as may be enacted, respecting the course, extent and duration of study, and produce the certificates that will be required, authority being granted for the issue of the same.

A regulated scale of fees to be determined hereafter, for degrees and diplomas, to form a fee fund for the payment of the expenses of the

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* During the absence of the Governor General, the functions of Chancellor and Visitor to devolve on the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

† As degrees are unknown here, it will be expedient to describe them in the Act, together with the privileges attached to them.

University, of which an account is to be furnished annually to the Financial Department of the Government of India.

The names of all candidates receiving degrees and diplomas, to be published annually in the Government Gazette, as well as in the reports of the Education Department.

Outline of Proposed Regulations—Matriculation Examination.—All pupils intending to be candidates for degrees or diplomas in arts and science, law, civil engineering, or medicine and surgery, shall pass a matriculation examination, of which the standard shall be the present junior scholarship standard of the Council of Education; except in the case of pupils from the Martiniere, Parental Academy, and similar Institutions, for whom translations from and into Latin and Greek, if the candidates prefer them, shall be substituted for vernacular translations.

No candidate shall be allowed to matriculate until he has completed his fifteenth year.

Every candidate shall pay a matriculation fee of five rupees prior to the examination, which shall be returned to him if he should be rejected.

Arts and Science—shall consist of a Bachelor's and Master's degree, with a special examination for honours, of those who may have passed.

Course of study, subjects of examination, fees, and other details to be arranged hereafter by the Senate, should the University be established and incorporated.

Law—likewise to consist of two grades, with an examination for honours; and graduates to be legally entitled to practice at the bar of the Supreme or Sudder Courts, to act as attorneys and vakeels, to be considered qualified for the appointment of moonsiff, sudder ameen, etc., and to form a distinct legal profession for the Indian Empire.

Detailed regulations to be determined by the judges and other legal members of the senate.

Civil Engineering—One Examination and Degree.—The course of study, qualifications, nature and extent of examination, etc., to be decided by the engineer members of the senate, so as to raise up ultimately an indigenous class of engineers in the government service, as well as native architects, builders, surveyors, etc.

Medicine and Surgery.—Two examinations, one for the degree of graduate in medicine, the other for a diploma in surgery, together with a special examination for honours. Details to be arranged by the medical members of the senate, in communication with the Council of the Medical College.

The above is a rough outline of a plan, the carrying out of which would form one of the most important epochs in the history of education in India. It would open the paths of honour and distinction alike to every class and institution, and would encourage a high standard of qualification throughout the presidency, by bestowing justly earned rewards upon those who had spent years in the acquisition of knowledge, and by rendering their literary honours a source of emolument as well as of social distinction. It would remove most of the objections urged against the existing system of examination of candidates for public employment, without lowering the standard of information required; and would in a very few years produce a body of native public servants,

superior in character, attainments and efficiency to any of their predecessors.

It would encourage the cultivation of the arts and sciences, and call into existence a class of native architects, engineers, surveyors and educated landholders, whose influence would rapidly and certainly diffuse a taste for the more refined and intellectual pleasures and pursuits of the West, to the gradual extinction of the enervating and degrading superstitions of the East. Increased facilities of intercourse, by means of rail roads, with the interior of the country, the N. W. Provinces, and with Europe, would cause these influences to radiate from the centre of civilization, with a velocity and effect heretofore unknown in India, and in fact would be attended with all the advantages that have been recorded in history, to have followed a judicious, enlightened, extended, and sound system of education, encouraged by suitable rewards and distinctions.

The adoption of the plan would only be attended with a very trifling outlay to Government in the commencement, for in the course of a few years the proceeds of the fee fund would be more than sufficient to defray every expense attendant upon the University.

It would raise the character and importance of the whole education department in public estimation, and ultimately place the educated natives of this great empire, upon a level with those of the western world.

That the time for such a measure has arrived is fully proved by the standard of excellence attained in the senior scholarship examinations of the Council of Education,* and the creditable skill and proficiency exhibited by the graduates of the Medical College, whose examinations, in extent and difficulty, are much greater than those of any of the colleges of surgeons in Great Britain, and, in a purely professional point of view, nearly on a par with those required from the medical graduates of most British Universities.

We considered that it would be premature to organize the different departments in detail until the general plan had been approved of, which approval we were anxious to obtain, with a view to procure at once through the proper channel, the sanction of the Crown to a measure in which the royal prerogative is concerned. On this account the Honorable the

* Fully equal in extent to the Bachelor's examination of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin; and much more so than that of the Bachelier-es-Lettres of the Sorbonne in Paris.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Sir Henry Seton expressed their inability to join the Institution, as some of the proposals contained in its plan were immediately connected with their official position, and required the sanction of the authority under which they act, before they could themselves express any opinion as to its merits, or take any active share in its proceedings.

The Council also did not deem it necessary to enter into any detailed explanation of the motives which led to the present proposal, as the published records of the department amply prove the high standard of acquirement which has been attained, and the history of the progress of letters in Europe demonstrates the great and powerful stimulus to advancement afforded by the grant of scholastic honours and rewards, ever since the revival of learning in the middle ages.

With reference to the details referred to, we are in communication with most of the eminent members of our community who are likely by their knowledge, position, and practical acquaintance with the subject of education, as well as the peculiar wants of the Indian public, to assist us in maturing and perfecting such a scheme as will be worthy of the high end proposed, and tend to the moral and intellectual advancement of the magnificent Eastern empire entrusted to the British nation.

It would be easy to dwell at great length upon this topic, and prove to a demonstration the accuracy of the views embodied in our plan, were it not considered a work of supererogation to elaborate that which is self-evident, and has received the confirmation of historical record in all countries and among all nations possessing universities, and exhibiting the striking effect produced by their establishment, in advancing the moral, social and intellectual condition of the people.

We were gratified by your informing us, on a recent public occasion, that our views were coincided in by the highest authorities in this country, and that our plans had been recommended for adoption to those in Europe, who possess the power of directing them to be carried into effect.

Normal School.

4. Another matter of considerable consequence, and which has long been deemed essential to the future successful extension of education in India, has been the establishment of a normal school for teachers.

To accomplish this great and desirable object, the necessity and importance of which have frequently been dwelt upon in

our former reports,* the subjoined plan was submitted to Government in October last, with a letter of which the following extract will shew the nature and purport:—

* Para. 23, page 7 of Report for 1842-43. Do. 11, page 12, of Report for 1843-44.

"By selecting the school society's school, numerous advantages will be gained in rendering it a model institution. It is immediately under the control of the Council; can at all times be carefully watched and visited; possesses a large body of intelligent pupils in various stages of advancement; pays the greater part of its own expences; and from its close proximity to the Hindu College, renders the library and apparatus of that institution available for the normal scholars.

"The draft of the plan proposed was originally prepared in this office, and circulated for report to all persons practically engaged in the business of education, from the aggregate of whose opinions and reports the present scheme was compiled.

"The existing establishment of masters employed in the school could be gradually transferred to other situations as the normal school came into full operation, and their places supplied by the normal school pupils.

"The detailed plan of instruction has not been specified, lest it should injuriously fetter the operations of the school when established, and as it is a great as well as an entirely new experiment in this presidency, it is deemed better to allow the plan to develope itself, than to run any risk of injuring or misdirecting its operations."

Plan.—The necessity for establishing a normal school is too great and universally acknowledged, and has been too frequently urged by the Council in their published reports, to need any further detailed demonstration.

The object of such an institution in India differs considerably from its uses in Europe, where the immediate moral culture of the masters or normal pupils living within the walls of the school, constitutes the principal portion of his training; whereas in this country its design must of necessity, from local considerations, be confined to qualifying individuals to teach English literature and science, combined with such principles of morality as can be indirectly inculcated by such means upon the natives of India, through the medium of their own and a foreign tongue, by the shortest and most efficient methods. To effect this, the following proposals are submitted:—

1. The classes of the school society's school shall be made available for the purpose of enabling the normal scholars to become practically acquainted, not only with the art of teaching, but the general control and

management of pupils both as respects discipline and instruction, so as to render the institution selected as perfect a model school as possible.

2. The class of persons seeking employment in the education department shall consist of twenty students from different parts of India, upon a monthly stipend of Rs. 12 each, with an unlimited number of free students.

3. The former must be between 16 and 24 years of age, have no physicial defects disqualifying them for the active duties of their profession, must produce satisfactory testimonials as to conduct, character and qualifications, and must enter into an agreement to serve in the education department, for at least three years, at whatever station they may be appointed to under the Bengal Presidency, after obtaining their certificates of qualification.

4. The latter must conform to the same regulations as regards age, character, and qualification, but will be allowed to dispose of themselves at their option after completing the prescribed course of their study, either to enter the Education service of the Government or establish private schools on their own account, etc. etc.—The increasing demands for, and extension of, educational establishments, both Government and private, in addition to the institutions already in existence, will rapidly absorb the cleves of the normal school, and provide them with honourable and lucrative employment.

5. Teachers at present employed in the Government schools and colleges, who may be considered worthy of such an indulgence by conduct and character, upon special application, shall be permitted to study in the normal school for six or twelve months upon half their salaries; provided arrangements can be made for carrying on their duties without additional expense, or impairing the efficiency of the institutions to which they are attached.

6. All candidates prior to admission shall be examined, if in Calcutta, by the Committee of Examiners for employment and promotion in the education department, and if in the Mofussil, by the Government Inspector of schools and colleges, with the assistance of the Local Committees, in the following subjects:

Arithmetic, as far as it is contained in De Morgan's Work; Euclid, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th and 11th books; Algebra (Hind's or Peacock's); Addison's works; the histories of Greece, Rome, India, and England; Milton and Shakespere (Richardson's Selections); Vernacular Grammar; Translations; and Geography.

7. The examination of candidates for admission, and that of those who are leaving the school, shall take place simultaneously at the end of every six months; no pupil being permitted to remain in the school for a longer period than two years, under any circumstances.

8. After the establishment and efficient operation of the normal school, employment in the education service for native masters, will be given only to those who shall pass this examination, when they will be classed according to merit, as specified in the existing rules, and upon the occurrence of a vacancy the person at the head of the list shall first have the option of filling it.

9. The studies of the school to be those now pursued in the Government Colleges, with the introduction, as far as practicable, of the Cambridge writing-out system.

10. The advanced normal pupils to lecture occasionally in the presence of the superintendent upon such subjects in literature, history, or science, as he may deem fit, the MS. of the lecture being submitted for the inspection of the superintendent prior to delivery. All other details

of the plan of instruction to be organized by the superintendent, and submitted to the Council of Education for information and approval.

11. The establishment shall consist of a superintendent upon a salary of Co's. Rupees 600 per mensem, an assistant ditto upon Rupees 300, and a Pundit upon Rupees 50 per mensem.

The servants, etc. of the School Society's school to be made available for the model school without any additional expence to government.

12. The library and apparatus of the Hindu College shall be available for the use of the normal School.

Public Examination of 1845.

5. In connection with the examinations of the past year we promulgated, for general information, the following programme:—

"The examination for senior scholarships and candidates for Government employment, will be held at the Town Hall upon the dates and at the hours specified below.

"The proprietors and masters of the various institutions intending to profit by the resolution of the 10th October 1844, are invited to attend the examination, in order to become acquainted with the nature of the ordeal; but it is to be distinctly understood, that no visitor is to interfere in any way with the examination, or hold any communication whatever with the candidates. Those masters who may wish to be present, are requested to apply to the Secretary to the Council of Education for a ticket of admission, without which no one will be allowed access to the hall.

"All proprietors or head masters of schools, are requested to send in to the Secretary to the Council of Education a list of the candidates intending to be present from their institutions, at least one week before the 23d of September, accompanied with the certificates and testimonials required by the regulations already published.

"The papers on the following subjects, will be prepared by the gentlemen whose names are appended to each, in strict accordance with the new scholarship rules:

SENIOR ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIPS.

Essay,	The Right Hon'ble Sir Henry Hardinge, G. C. B.
Literature,	The Hon'ble C. H Cameron.
History,	The Hon'ble Sir Henry Seton, Knt., and Daniel Eliott, Esq.
Natural Philosophy,	J. Newmarch, Esq., B. A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
Mathematics,	Ditto.
Vernacular Essay,	Captain G. T. Marshall.
or Latin Essay, (should any prefer it,)	The Hon'ble C. H. Cameron.

JUNIOR ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIPS.

English Grammar,	Dr. Mouat.
Geography,	C. Beadon, Esq.
History,	Dr. Mouat.
Arithmetic,	Ditto.
Vernacular Translation,	Captain Marshall.

"The Council have latterly thought it expedient to give notice to what books or parts of books they intend to confine the literary and historical examinations for the year, in order that the reading of the students may not be spread over too wide a surface. They regret much that for the present year, it has not been possible to extend the notice beyond the Government institutions.

"They would therefore recommend candidates from other institutions to consider whether it may not be prudent for them to postpone appearing for examination until next year, when care shall be taken, to give them notice of the books or parts of books selected for the examination.

"The following are the subjects referred to;

"*Poetry.*—Milton's Paradise Lost; Shakespere's Hamlet, Lear, Othello, and Macbeth; and Gray's Poems as far as they are contained in Richardson's selections.

"*Prose.*—The first four volumes of the Spectator, and Bacon's Essays.

"*History.*—The History of England from the reign of Henry the VII. to the Revolution of 1688. The third book of Mill's History of India, and Macfarlane's Indian Empire.

"The following are the days fixed for the examinations, which will commence daily at 10 A. M. precisely, and all answers must be given in at or before 5 P. M. Candidates are recommended to be in attendance a quarter of an hour earlier, in order that no time may be lost in taking their places, etc.

September.	*Senior.*	*Junior.*
23d Tuesday, ...	General Literature.	English Grammar.
24th Wednesday, ...	History.	History.
25th Thursday, ...	Mathematics.	Arithmetic.
26th Friday, ...	Natural Philosophy.	Geography.
27th Saturday, ...	Vernacular or Latin Essay.	Vernacular Translation.
29th Monday, ...	English Essay.	Reading.

"In consequence of the great additional importance acquired by the senior scholarship examination, and of the competition being no longer limited to the students in the Government Colleges, it has become necessary to afford the best possible guarantee to the public and the Government of the results being fully, fairly, and impartially reported. The papers will therefore be examined by the following gentlemen:

Literature and History.—By the Hon'ble Mr. Cameron, assisted by the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Peel, Sir Henry Seton and Mr. Daniel Eliott.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—By the Rev. F. Fisher, B. A.

Latin Essay.—By the Hon'ble President.

Vernacular Essay.—By the Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

English Essay.—By the Secretary to the Council.

"The examinations in the Town Hall will be superintended daily, by at least one Member of the Council of Education, assisted by Messrs. Halliday, Turnbull and Beadon, the Secretary to the Council being on duty during the whole period.

"The scholarship questions, with the most distinguished answers in English Literature, History, Science, and the best Essays, will be pub-

lished for general information, and distributed as soon as practicable, after the receipt of the reports.

"With respect to all other points connected with the examinations not specified in the above scheme, the scholarship and other published regulations of the Council of Education will be strictly adhered to."

The questions were lithographed by our Secretary at the Government Lithographic Press, where every facility was afforded him in the execution of this laborious and responsible work, and every precaution successfully adopted to prevent the subjects from becoming known before the day of examination of each.

The results as regards scholarship candidates are detailed in the special reports of the Hindu and Hooghly Colleges, and Calcutta Mudrissa.

Council's List.

6. No out-candidates for insertion in the list directed to be furnished by the Council in the resolution of the 10th October, appeared for examination.

Those from the Hindu and Hooghly Colleges are noted in the margin.* The former failed, but all the latter succeeded, as mentioned in the report of the institution. This fact was considered so highly creditable to the College of Mohomed Mohsin, as to have been brought prominently to your notice, at the public distribution of prizes at Hooghly; at the same time it is only just towards the Hindu College to state, that no distinguished student of that institution appears for admission to the list.

Chunder Nath Moitree.
Hurry Mohun Chatterjee.
Norotton Mullick.
Gunga Churn Sircar.
Nobin Chunder Doss.
Goroo Churn Chatterjee.
Juddonath Doss.
Juggessur Ghose.

The general results of the Scholarship examination were deemed satisfactory by the Council, the only falling off appearing to have been in the subjects of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the latter of which, the Council do not possess adequate means of instruction; and in both, the questions were considered somewhat too difficult for the present state of knowledge of the pupils in those departments. In consequence of this we deemed it expedient and advisable to lower our senior scholarship standard of marks to the extent mentioned in the Hindu College report.

The performances of the senior candidates of the Hooghly College were on the average, superior to those of the Hindu College, while in the latter the junior competitors were very considerably in advance of those of the former Institution. It is hoped that the generous rivalry which has now been

established, will be attended with the best results to those excellent and well conducted seminaries of knowledge.

Selection of subjects in Literature and History for 1846.

7. The undermentioned subjects have been selected for the Senior English Scholarship standard in Literature and History for the next annual examinations, and, in accordance with the published regulations, have been generally made known to all interested in them.

Literature—Prose.—Bacon's Novum Organum, (the Calcutta edition,) Johnson's Rambler, and Rasselas.

Poetry.—As much of Milton's Paradise Lost, and Cowper's Poems as are contained in Richardson's Selections; Shakespeare's Richard the 3d, and 1st and 2d parts of Henry the 4th.

History—England.—From the Revolution to the present time.

Greece.—From the earliest records to the breaking out of the Peloponessian War, (Mitford and Thirlwall.)

India.—The 5th and 6th books of Mill's History of British India, with especial reference to the financial results noted from the commencement of the administration of Warren Hastings to the termination of that of Lord Cornwallis, in connection with which, will be studied the Principles of Revenue by Boutros.

Revised Scheme of Study.

8. In Appendix A. will be found the revised scheme of study, recently introduced by the Council into the institutions under their management, and sanctioned by Government for all other schools and colleges under the Bengal Presidency. The object of remodelling the course of instruction, was to supersede the existing indefinite and incomplete system under which a great variety of text books upon the same subjects were used, according to the fancy or predilection of the masters. Some of these were of an inferior order, and the general disadvantages of the want of method and arrangement, were always exhibited at the annual examinations, when questions were asked upon points which were not contained in many of the books. The progress also of the pupils of the same age and standing was not uniform, leading to difficulty in promoting and classifying them.

The Council likewise suggested that the Government Book Agent should be empowered to indent without delay upon Europe, for such a stock of the works as might be required for the probable supply of a year, in order that the difficul-

ties at present experienced in obtaining such books in Calcutta, might be obviated.

The scheme has been drawn up in communication with all the Local Committees in correspondence with the Government Book Agent, and also with the Principals, Professors, and Head Masters of the colleges under the Council. In the selection of works, special attention has been paid to the combination of economy of expenditure, with the reputation and acknowledged superiority of the books themselves.

In some instances, two or more text books have been introduced upon the same subject, in consequence of the great reputation of all of them, so as to leave the ultimate selection from those named, to the masters of the institutions in which one or other may respectively be preferred.

The vernacular selection was kindly furnished by Captain Marshall, in addition to the suggestions received from some of the Local Committees.

The gradations of study have been regulated with much care, so as not to force on the student too suddenly from simple to difficult subjects, and so as to prepare him more efficiently for the Scholarship standards, than can be accomplished by the existing plan.

For the same purpose the age and duration of the course of instruction of the pupil will require to be somewhat modified and more distinctly defined, and the whole regulations for Government Schools and Colleges changed to bring them up to the present standard. A revised code of rules is therefore under preparation, and will be forwarded for the sanction and information of Government, as soon as completed. The whole of the above has already received your sanction, and the Government Book Agent has indented upon Europe for a stock of the works mentioned.

Your decision upon the division of Colleges into a school and college department has been postponed, until we shall have furnished you with more detailed information upon the subject. This will shortly be done, as the plans are being drawn up by our Secretary, and after being submitted to us for approval, will be duly forwarded for your information and orders.

Purchase of books by pupils.

9. It was recently brought to our notice by the Government Book Agent, that a large proportion of the sum sanctioned for adding to our College Libraries, was expended in supplying the pupils with numerous class books, which they ought to have in their own possession and not ob-

tain from the libraries. It was further intimated to us, that the system of paying for their own books on the part of school boys, was being generally adopted with success, in the institutions immediately under the Government of Bengal, and also in the North Western Provinces, where the means of paying for them were not so great as in Calcutta. We therefore directed the authorities of our Colleges to make the pupils pay for their own books as far as possible, duplicate copies for the library being only furnished of such expensive and extended works, as are known to be beyond the means of most of the scholars. This will enable our book funds gradually to collect valuable and extended libraries of general reference.

Schooling fees.

10. The important subject of schooling fees has received much attention from us, and we have succeeded gradually in realizing a larger amount than was formerly contributed by some of our institutions.

In the Hooghly College the system of eleemosynary instruction will be entirely discontinued as soon as the present non-paying pupils leave the institution, and a minimum rate of Company's rupees 3 per mensem for the senior and 2 for the junior department, has been ordered to be levied upon all future scholars.

In the Hindu College we have directed the present rates to be changed after due notice, and advanced to Company's rupees 10 per mensem for the college department, when it is completely organised; 6 for the senior, and 5 for the junior department of the school. For the School Society's School we have fixed a charge of Company's rupees 3 for the two first, and 2 rupees for the remaining classes. The great and increasing estimation in which our institutions are held among the native community, and the advisability of not allowing them to discourage and arrest individual enterprize in extending education among the people at large, by affording instruction of the highest order at a cheaper rate than can be obtained in private schools, have been among the motives which have induced us to effect the changes above noted.

School at Hydrabad in Scinde.

11. In November last, we were directed to draw up a plan, on the most moderate scale of expense, for a school at Hydrabad in Scinde, in which instruction should be afforded in the English and Vernacular languages, with a few scholarships to the sons of Belooch Chiefs, and

others who were represented to be most anxious to educate their children, and to have crowded the regimental school of Her Majesty's 86th Foot for the purpose.

A plan was submitted suggesting the establishment, course of study and other details, which obtain in schools in Bengal receiving an annual grant of Company's rupees 6000 for their maintenance.

Disposal of the Government Grant for Education in the Province of Arracan.

12. During the past year, a series of very interesting papers were submitted to us, and our opinion required upon the subject of the best manner of disposing of the Government Grant for education in the Province of Arracan.

They consisted of reports from Major Bogle, Captain Phayre, Lieutenants Hopkinson and Latter, all local officers, and possessing considerable experience of the people and province.

The following extract from our report will best explain the views entertained by us:—

"There are many circumstances connected with the Mughs and the simple primitive structure of their language, together with their bold, independent bearing, and perfect freedom from the trammels of caste, which render them highly interesting subjects for the experiment of education upon an entirely new plan and advanced scale, as compared with the state of their own language and literature. The minds of the people would appear from the correspondence of the officers which has been submitted to the Council, to be in a transition state, and one peculiarly favourable for receiving new ideas and impressions, as well as for advancing them in the social and moral scale; hence the disposal of the Government grant has been very carefully considered by the Council before any opinion was formed.

As the sum allowed was limited, and some of the plans proposed would absorb the whole of it in the formation of the school at Akyab, the Council are of opinion, that Lieut. Latter's proposal is the most judicious, and the one likely to be attended with the most favourable results, while at the same time it will produce the greatest amount of effect upon the people at large.

The Council therefore consider that it would be advisable to establish a central school at Akyab, with Mr. Fink, of the Ramree school, as its head master, with a corresponding establishment of junior teachers and servants.

The admission of the scholars should be made to depend, as Mr. Latter mentions, upon their having acquired a previous knowledge of their own language in the vernacular school, and small rewards or stipends might be bestowed annually upon the best and most proficient of them to such extent as the funds would bear, consistently with the other objects to which a portion of them is to be assigned.

With a view to encourage the maintenance, increase the respectability, and promote the usefulness of the indigenous schools, the Council think it would be advisable to select a few of the most eminent and efficient of their masters, and allow each of them a small monthly stipend

of four or five rupees, upon condition of their throwing open their schools to inspection, and adopting such books as may be selected and approved by the local officers connected with education.

With reference to the very important subject of text books in Burmese, the Council beg to recommend the acceptance of Mr. Latter's proposal to prepare them, as that officer appears to have a competent knowledge of the language and sufficient leisure.

From all the evidence contained in the correspondence, and what is generally known concerning the state of the province of Arracan, the Council deem it expedient that English should be the only foreign language taught in the Akyab school, and that some inducement should be held out to those who qualify themselves in it, such as a preference to natives in the selection for any appointment in the gift of Government, where knowledge of English is indispensable.

Conduct of principals, etc., during the year.

13. We have no reason to withhold the approbation, recorded in former years, of the zeal and efficiency of the various officers connected with the institutions under our charge. To the Hindu College Management, the Council of the Medical College, and the principals, professors and teachers of all grades in every college, our best thanks are due for the very satisfactory and able manner in which their various duties have been conducted. As a proof of the justice of this encomium, it may be mentioned that although the committee of examiners has been in existence for a full year, no master has been reprimanded or degraded for inefficiency or neglect of duty.

The improvement in the internal economy and discipline of both the English and Oriental departments of the Hooghly College, was so striking as to demand our special acknowledgments.

Chair of Civil Engineering.

14. For the chair of civil engineering in the Hindu College, two candidates presented themselves during the past year. The one was examined by a committee of engineer officers noted in the margin,* who reported that he possessed a tolerably competent knowledge of theoretical detail, but that he had only enjoyed very limited opportunities of becoming practically acquainted with the business of the profession. He was also stated to labour under a difficulty of explaining himself upon matters with which he was ultimately found to be acquainted, and as clearness and facility of expression are considered indispensible qualifications of a teacher, more especially in a new and difficult department such as that of civil engineering, we did not deem it advisable to recommend the gentleman referred

Lieut. Col. Forbes.
" " Irvine.
Captain Goodwyn.

to, for the appointment. The nature of the certificate produced by the other candidate, together with the course of study he appeared to have gone through, were not such as the Council deemed absolutely necessary in any incumbent of the office in question.

The urgent necessity for providing efficient instruction in this very important department of science is daily becoming stronger and more apparent, and as the chances of procuring an efficient professor in India are very small indeed, we ventured to recommend that a communication should be opened with the institution of civil engineering in England, with a view to ensure the selection of an engineer of ability and eminence.

We at the same time brought to your notice that there were at present no means of illustrating a course of lectures on civil engineering at the Hindu College, nor any of the books, models or diagrams that would be found essentially requisite.

Philosophical Apparatus.

15. From the balance in the hands of the Right Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, we obtained a beautiful and complete sectional model of a steam engine and boiler, which were added to the Hindu College apparatus. The other section, of a steam engine only, was transferred to the College of Mahomed Mohsin.

Our best thanks were again returned to Sir Edward Ryan for his continued kindness, and also for his having expressed a wish to be useful in any way in his power, in advancing the cause of education in India.

We purchased from the contingent allowances of those institutions a beautiful working model of an oscillating steam engine for the Hindu College, and also a small and complete working locomotive engine with rails, for the Hindu, Hooghly and Mahomedan Colleges. The subject of steam engines and rail roads is likely soon to attract a considerable degree of attention in this country; we are anxious therefore, to provide the pupils of our institutions with the means of becoming practically acquainted with their construction and uses.

The want of special instruction in Natural Philosophy is at present a serious drawback to the efficiency of our colleges.

Bird Scholarship.

16. The sum of Company's rupees 6000 has been placed at our disposal, and duly invested in Government Securities to found a scholarship in the Hindu College, to be named the "Bird Scholar-

ship," in perpetual testimony of the great interest taken by Mr. W. Wilberforce Bird in the cause of education in India.

Ryan Testimonial Scholarship.

17. The trustees of the Ryan testimonial fund forwarded to us a sum Company's rupees 4283-6-6 to be invested in Government Securities for the support of a senior scholarship in the Hindu College, at rupees 16 per mensem, to be styled the "Ryan Testimonial Scholarship."

The sum has been placed at compound interest until it shall be adequate to yield sixteen rupees a month, when the scholarship will be included in the schedule of the Hindu College.

Publication of works by the Council.

18. During the past year the arrangements for preparing and publishing a series of manuals in Hindustani for the use of the military class attached to the Medical College have been completed, and will be found detailed in the Medical College Report. The Bengalee version of the London Pharmacopœia referred to in the last annual report, is nearly ready, and the 2nd part of Professor Webb's valuable "Pathologia Indica" has been completed.

For the Sanscrit College, the republication of the following standard works, which were out of print, has been sanctioned, viz. Magha, Bharabee, and Lilavati.

The publication of the Encyclopædia Bengalensis by the Rev. Krishnamohun Banerjee has been sanctioned under our recommendation, and the work introduced into the various schools of Bengal as a text book. A diglot edition in English and Bengalee, as well as a separate edition in the latter language only, are prepared. The English text is read over and approved by the Council prior to publication. The Bengalee is entrusted entirely to the author, whose known character and acquirements are considered sufficient guarantees for its accuracy, without submitting it to any further censorship.

Our colleague Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore, liberally placed at our disposal the copyright of his elementary work on land surveying in Bengalee, a new edition of which will shortly be published by the Calcutta School Book Society at their own risk, upon our guarantee of introducing it into our schools as a class book. This we agreed to, as it is an excellent and useful work, which has already been employed with success to instruct boys in that department of knowledge.

There is also in the press a valuable work upon arithmetic by Mr. Newmarch, Principal of the Lucknow Martiniere, which that gentleman is publishing at his own expense. When printed it will be used in our schools and colleges as a text book, being cheaper, and at the same time more complete and appropriate than those now in use.

Committee for the examination of School Masters, etc.

19. The Committee appointed to examine candidates for employment and promotion in the education department have met regularly in the Hindu College during the past year, and we have every reason to believe that their labours will be attended with the effect desired, viz. to raise the respectability of the service, and prevent the introduction of any but qualified persons into the Government institutions.

2nd Grade, ... 2
3rd ditto, ...13
4th ditto, ...12

Certificates in various grades have been granted to the number noted in the margin.*

The great want appears to be of junior teachers, who can only be supplied in sufficient numbers, and of the requisite qualifications, from a normal school. Our best thanks are due to the examining committee for the zeal, care and efficiency with which their important and responsible duties have been performed.

Sir Henry Hardinge's Prizes.

20. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India intimated to us his intention of presenting during his stay in India, an annual prize of books of the value of 200 rupees to each of the institutions named in the margin, to be awarded to the most proficient pupil of the year, as ascertained by the results of the annual examinations.

Hindu College.
Hooghly College.
Calcutta Mudrissa.
Medical College.

This munificent donation cannot fail to be productive of much real benefit to the successful competitors, as it is sufficient to supply each of them with a small collection of valuable works of reference.

Regulations for insertion in the list directed to be furnished by the Resolution of October, 10th 1844.

21. In the 7th paragraph of our last Report, page 10, it was stated that the rules called for by the resolution of the Governor General were under preparation. They have since been promulgated.

These rules have met with considerable opposition from many persons not connected with the Government educa-

tional establishments, to which they are supposed to give an undue preference, and unfair advantages.

That such is not the case would be easy to prove, were it necessary to do so; but as all minor questions and considerations will merge into those raised upon the detailed plan of affording degrees under a regular university system, and as such degrees will of necessity supersede all present tests of the qualifications of candidates for the public service, it is not deemed advisable to enter into any detailed discussion upon, or analysis of, them at the present time.

The Council are most anxious to adopt such a system as will be fairest to every class of the community, while it will ensure the great and primary object of the establishment of a university,—the moral and intellectual advancement of the people of India. To introduce sectarian views, or partial systems of any kind, would obviously tend to defeat this end, and the Council rely confidently upon obtaining the advice and assistance of all those persons who are capable of affording them information upon the subject.

22. Having thus terminated our general remarks upon all the important occurrences of the past year, we proceed to submit, for your information, the special reports of the Colleges under our management.

Hindoo College.

30TH YEAR.

Managing Committee on the 30th April 1846.

The Hon'ble C. H. Cameron, ...	President.
Maharaja Mahatab Chund, Bahadoor,..	Member & Hereditary Governor.
Baboo Prosono Coomar Tagore, ...	Ditto.
F. J. Mouat, Esq., M. D.....	Member.
Baboo Radamadub Banerjee,.....	Ditto.
Rajah Radakant Bahadoor, ...	Ditto.
Baboo Sreekissen Sing,.....	Ditto.
Dwarkanauth Tagore, ...	Ditto.
Russomoy Dutt,.....	Ditto & Secretary.

Establishment on the 30th April 1846.

Mr. J. Kerr, ...	Principal.
Mr. V. L. Rees,.....	Professor of Mathematics.
Mr. J. Rowe,.....	Professor of Surveying.

Senior Department.

Mr. G. Lewis,	Head Master.
Mr. R. H. Halford,	2d ditto.
Mr. C. T. Vaughan,	3d ditto.
Baboo Ramchunder Mitter,	4th ditto.
Pitumber Surmono,	1st Pundit.
Gouri Churn ditto,	2d ditto.

Junior Department.

Mr. R. Jones,	Head Master.
Mr. T. Sturgeon,	2d ditto.
Baboo Issurchunder Saha,	3d ditto.
„ Banymadhub Banerjea,	4th ditto.
„ Hurochunder Dutt,	5th ditto.
„ Gopeekissen Mitter,	6th ditto.
„ Bissonoth Singh,	7th ditto.
„ Coylash Chundro Bose,	8th ditto.
„ Joy Gopal Seat,	9th ditto.
„ Sreenoth Bose,	10th ditto.
Mr. S. C. Aratoon,	11th ditto.
Baboo Gopal Chunder Banerjea,	12th ditto.
Juggomohun Surmono,	1st Pundit.
Colly Doss ditto,	2d ditto.
Colly Coomar ditto,	3d ditto.
Luckhenarain ditto,	4th ditto.
Bacharam Goopto,	5th ditto.

Establishment of the Pautshala on the 30th April 1846.

Khitromohun Dutt,	Superintendent.
Hurrochundro Nyarutton,	1st Teacher.
Nemychurn Dey,	2d ditto.
Bissonoth Goopto,	3d ditto.
Sumbhochundro Surmono,	4th ditto.
Soorjeekanth ditto,	5th ditto.
Treepoorary Goopto,	6th ditto.
Prosunnochundro Goopto,	7th ditto.

On the 5th January 1845, Mr. Lewis, the head master of the senior department, obtained leave of absence to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on medical certificate, and has been absent almost the whole year, having returned and resumed his duties on the 15th December 1845.

2. Mr. Halford, the second master of the senior department, officiated as head master during the absence of Mr. Lewis, and gave every satisfaction.

3. Mr. Brennand was appointed officiating second master of the senior department, and having obtained a permanent appointment at the Hooghly college, joined that institution on the 22d November 1845.

4. Mr. Hand, the third master of the senior department, obtained the appointment of head master of the Sylhet Government school, and Mr. C. T. Vaughan, late teacher of the Calcutta Mudressa, succeeded Mr. Hand on the 20th August 1845.

5. Mr. Guise, a teacher in the junior department, died in the month of July 1845, and Hurro Sunker Doss, a teacher in the same department, resigned in the month of April 1845; Mr. Bradbury succeeded Mr. Guise, and Mr. Aratoon succeeded Horro Sunker Doss.

6. Mr. Bradbury and Baboo Ramtonoo Lahoory, teachers in the junior department, were transferred to the Kisnagore college during the last month, and Nobinchunder Doss, a senior scholarship holder of the Hooghly college, was appointed by the Council of Education to succeed Ramtonoo Lahoory. Mr. Bradbury's place was filled up by promotion within the college, and Gopaulchunder Mookerjee, a student of the Hooghly college, has been appointed master of the last class.

7. These absences and changes have caused some inconvenience, and in allusion thereto, and to similar absences and changes of former years, the principal observes,—"that if the state of the senior department, as ascertained by the annual examination, be not quite so satisfactory as it ought to be, it is to be attributed chiefly to the frequent change of masters, from which the college of late years has suffered remarkably: within the brief space of four years three different individuals have held the office of head master, three that of second master, and the same number that of third and fourth masters; and under these circumstances, it has scarcely been possible to adopt and carry out a uniform system of instruction."

8. The chairs of natural and experimental philosophy, and of civil engineering referred to in the 20th para. of the report of 1844, have not yet been established. The delay in accomplishing this desirable object appears to have been caused by the want of qualified persons in this country, who would be willing to undertake the duties of professors.

9. The lamented death of the late advocate general, Mr. Lyall, who took a most warm interest in the cause of native improvement, and more especially in the welfare of this institution, has deprived the students of the benefit of law lectures during the past year. Mr. Lyall's eminence and high talents, and the assiduity and ability with which he gratuitously undertook the duties of lecturer on jurisprudence at this institution, and the creditable proficiency of the students who attended his lectures, render his decease a subject of deep regret. By his benevolent disposition he acquired the esteem and affection of his scholars in the highest degree, and they have, as a mark of their regard and grateful remembrance, erected a tablet to his memory, with the following inscription, and put it up by permission of the committee in the college hall.

"In grateful remembrance of the late John Edwardes Lyall, Esq., Advocate General, the zealous friend of the Natives, and the first gratuitous Lecturer on Jurisprudence in this Hall, this Tablet is erected by the Law Students of the Hindoo College, 1845."

10. On the subject of the appointment of the professors of natural and experimental philosophy, civil engineering and law, the principal observes—"The chairs of jurisprudence, of political economy and of civil engineering are still vacant, which is greatly to be regretted. The proposed establishment of a university in Calcutta to which we may now look forward with so much hope, renders an additional number of professors more than ever necessary, that adequate means may be available for giving instruction in all the subjects on which candidates for degrees will be examined. But independent of this consideration, and with a view merely to give that measure of extension to our college department which the committee have long contemplated, and which has already for brief intervals been to some extent carried out, it is to be hoped the difficulty hitherto experienced of finding well qualified professors will speedily disappear."

11. The sum which remains in reserve, and undrawn by the committee of management out of the assignments granted to this institution, consequent on the increased collection of schooling fees from the students, may be made available partly for remuneration of the professors of law, natural and experimental philosophy, and civil engineering, in addition to the fees which may be sanctioned to be levied from the students attending these lectures, for that purpose.

12. The number of students on the roll on the 31st December 1845, amounted to—

In the senior department	166	
junior department	340	
		506

against 499 of the same date of 1844, and they are classified as follows:

Free scholars	23
Scholarship holders who do not pay	15
Donation Scholars (paid by Govt.)	24
Students promoted from the School Society's Schools (paid by that Society.)	19
Pay Students	425
Total,	506

Average attendance 407, against 394 of the former year.

13. Certificates of proficiency, according to the rules, are to be granted to the undermentioned pupils (scholarship holders) who left the college during the year 1845.

(1.) Jogacechunder Ghose, senior scholarship holder, appointed deputy magistrate at Backergunge.

(2.) Chundernauth Moitry ditto, ditto, ditto, teacher, Hoogly College.

(3.) Rajnarain Bose, senior scholarship holder, unemployed.

(4.) Bhoodeb Mookerje, ditto, ditto, ditto.

(5.) Omeshchunder Dutt, ditto, ditto, joined the medical college.

(6.) Nurpendurnauth Tagore, junior scholarship holder, ditto Union Bank.

14. The scholarship and other examinations for 1845, took place in conformity to the printed circular and programme issued by the council of education.

15. The senior scholarship examinations and the examinations of candidates for Government employ were held at the Town Hall, under the immediate superintendence of the undermentioned gentlemen, on the dates mentioned below, and H. V. Bayley, Esq., of the civil service, kindly officiated for the secretary to the council of education (who had been absent at Hooghly on duty,) and was present all the period of the examination:

Tuesday, Sept. 23d, general literature, Hon'ble C. H. Cameron.

Wednesday, Sept. 24th, history, Hon'ble F. Millett.

Thursday, Sept. 25th, mathematics, C. Beadon, Esq.

Friday, 26th September, natural philosophy, F. J. Halliday, Esq.

Saturday, 27th September, vernacular essay, Russomoy Dutt, Esq.

Monday, 29th September, English essay, A. Turnbull, Esq.

16. The junior scholarship examinations were held at the college hall, between the 23d and 29th September 1845, under the immediate superintendence of the masters of the senior department, Mr. Halford, Mr. Vaughan and Baboo Ramchunder Mitter.

17. In the senior department 20 students ex 29 of the 1st class (of whom 11 were already senior scholarship holders, and 3 junior scholarship holders,) and 11 ex 53 of the 2nd class, (of whom 3 were already junior scholarship holders) competed for senior scholarships, and 13 students ex 28 of the 3d class, 10 ex 27 of the 4th class, and 6 ex 30 of the 5th class, competed for junior scholarships.

18. Senior scholarship examination report.

The present is the first year in which the high and extended standard of qualification laid down, has been introduced into the examinations, and the council of education have deemed it expedient to lower somewhat the proportion of marks required for obtaining and retaining senior scholarships. On that account, and also in consideration of the peculiar difficulty of the questions in mathematics and natural philosophy, and of the excellence attained in all other branches of study,—which in the case of literature and history is much superior to that exhibited by the results of last year—they have decided that for the present year, one-third of the maximum number of marks required, shall be sufficient to entitle a candidate to obtain a senior scholarship, and four-tenths of the whole amount to retain it.

Under these circumstances, the following holders of scholarships retain them, 300 being the maximum of marks obtainable, viz. :

1	Isser Chunder Mitter.....	175.3 marks.
2	Dinobundoo Dey.....	139.9 „
3	Gopal Loll Roy.....	137.1 „
4	Samachurn Bose.....	133.7 „
5	Prosono Comar Surbadhikary.....	126.2 „
6	Juggodisnath Roy.....	122.9 „
7	Bonmallee Mitter.....	121.7 „

Kessub Chunder Ghose forfeits his scholarship, not having obtained the 4-10ths of the marks required, and the seven vacant scholarships have been gained by

1	Nobinchunder Paulit	140.9	marks.
2	Gonesh Chunder Chowdry.....	133.4	„
3	Kissen Chunder Ghose	124.8	„
4	Gour Doss Bysack	123.5	„
5	Shib Chunder Dutt	122.1	„
6	Huro Gobind Sen.....	114.2	„
7	Greesh Chunder Mitter	104.8	„

The following students would have gained senior scholarships had there been vacancies :

Raj Kissore Ghose.....	101.7	marks.
Choneelall Gupto, (J. S. H.).....	100.5	„
Modoosoodun Chatterjee, (J. S. H.)..	100.8	„

and there being four vacancies in junior scholarships, one of them has been awarded to Rajkissore Ghose.

There was only one candidate for government employment, Chunder Nath Moitre, a senior scholar of four years' standing, who only obtained 89 marks, and is not therefore qualified for admission to the council's list. In the number of marks required for gaining admission to the list, the council have also made a reduction proportionate to that made in the number required for gaining and retaining scholarships; under this arrangement one-half of the whole number is the qualification for the first grade, and one-third for the second grade.

Of the junior scholarship holders, Choonee Lall Goopto, Moodusuden Chatterjea, Greeschunder Mittre, and Cally Prosono Dutt, retain their scholarships, and Obhoy Churn Bose forfeits.

The following are the remarks of the examiners on the various scholarship subjects :

In literature, the Hon. Mr. Cameron reports that " many of the literary answers this year are very good.

" I observe that only three students of the Hindoo College have reached the number 40, while five students of the Hooghly College have done so.

" The value of the best set of answers from each College is however exactly equal.

" *Hindu College.*—Issur Chunder Mittre 48

" *Hooghly College.*—Nobinchunder Doss 48

"The other students who have reached the number 40, are,

"*Hindu College.*—	Nobinchunder Paulit.	45
	Juggodisnath Roy.....	40
"*Hooghly College.*—	Hurry Mohun Chaterjee.	46
	Juggessur Ghose.	45
	Judonath Day.....	40
	Gopal Chunder Butto.....	40

"I see with regret, that some of the Hindu college students 'hold it a baseness to write fair.' Those of the Hooghly college in general write legibly and neatly, for which they deserve commendation."

The examiners in history state, that "the examinations are on the whole very creditable to the students in this department. The facility and correctness with which they write, is surprising. The greatest fault is diffuseness; instances, however, are not wanting in which the information required is given concisely.

"The highest number (43) has been allotted to a student of the Hindu college of the 1st class.

"The next (42) to a student of Hooghly.

"The next (30) which is common to more than one of the 1st class, has been allotted to a student, Cally Prosono Dutt, of the 2nd class.

"More attention seems to be paid by the students of Hooghly to their hand-writing, than by those of the Hindu college."

The examiners of the English and Bengali essay signified their general satisfaction with the performances of the students.

19. The junior scholarship examiners submitted only a tabular statement of the general results of the junior scholarship examination, which shews that six pupils named below,* have this year succeeded in obtaining scholarships upon the terms of the new rules, having attained above 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks attached to an entire set of examination papers, and they will hold the six additional scholarships, sanctioned in letter No. 685, dated 15th Oct. 1845, from the under secretary to the government of Bengal.

20. In allusion to the junior scholarship examinations the principal observes—"The students of the third, fourth,

* 1 Greeshchunder Sirkar; 2 Debendronauth Tagore; 3 Sreenauth Doss; 4 Asootosh Chaterjee; 5 Rajchunder Dutt; 6 Huranchunder Banerjee.

and fifth classes were candidates for junior scholarships. All the answers have been examined, and the following seven students appear to be the best, and to be entitled to junior scholarships, should there be a sufficient number of vacancies :

" Sreenauth Doss, Asootosh Chaterjee, and Haranchunder Banerjea, 3d class.

" Debendernauth Tagore, Rajchunder Dutt, and Denendernauth Chatterjee, 4th class.

" Greeshchander Sirkar, 5th class.

" Greeshchander Sirkar, though only in the fifth class, is equal, if not superior, to any of the others, as will appear from the statement.

21. " With regard to the junior scholarship candidates generally, I may observe that there is great room for improvement, in the *style* of their written exercises, and I would strongly recommend that more attention be paid to English composition, by which is meant not so much that they should frequently write essays, for which some of them are still too young, as that they should be required, oftener than is now done, to write out in simple and correct language, answers to questions on the different subjects they are studying."

22. An addition of 10 Rs. each to two second grade senior scholarships of 30 Rs. per month to raise them to the first grade standard, and six new junior scholarships were sanctioned during the past year; and with reference thereto, and to the result of the examinations, the following distribution of scholarships has been sanctioned for 1845-46, *i. e.* from 1st October 1845 to 30th September 1846 :—

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

1	Dinobundoo Day, (Govt. S. retains).....	40
2	Gopal Loll Roy, (ditto ditto).....	40
3	Iswarchunder Mitter, (ditto promoted)....	40
4	Nobinchunder Paulit, (ditto new).....	40
5	Samachurn Bose, (ditto promoted).....	40
6	Goneschunder Chowdry, (ditto new).....	40
7	Prossunnocomar Surbadikery (Raja of Burdwan S. promoted).....	40
8	Jogodisnath Roy, (Govt. S. retains).....	30
9	Kissenchunder Ghose, (ditto new).....	30
10	Bonmally Mitter, (Raja of Burdwan S. retains).....	28
11	Gourdoss Bysak, (Tagore Family S. new)..	22

12 Sibchunder Dutt, (Raja Gopeymohun S. new)	18	
13 Herogovind Sen, 1 (Gunganarain Sirkar S. promoted)	12	
14 Greeshchunder Mitter (Joykissen Sing S. promoted)	12	
		432

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

15 Cauleyprosunno Dutt, (Govt. S. retains)	8	
16 Chooneloll Goopto, (ditto ditto)	8	
17 Modoosoodun Chaterjee, (ditto ditto)	8	
18 Rajkissore Ghose, (ditto new)	8	
19 Greeshchunder Sirkar, (ditto ditto)	8	
20 Debendernath Tagore, (ditto ditto)	8	
21 Sreenath Doss, (ditto ditto)	8	
22 Asootosh Chaterjee, (ditto ditto)	8	
23 Rajchunder Dutt, (ditto ditto)	8	
24 Haranchunder Banerjee, (ditto ditto)	8	
		80
	Rs.	512
3 vacant (2 promoted and 1 forfeited)		24
	Total.. Co.'s Rs.	536

23. The general examination of the senior department was held at the college. It commenced on the 23d September and terminated on the 29th, and was superintended by the masters of the department. That of the junior department commenced on the 11th September, terminated on the 22d, and was superintended by the principal, the officiating head master of the senior department, and the head master of the junior department.

24. On the result of these examinations the principal reports:

"*Senior Department.*—About one-half of the students of the first and second classes competed for senior scholarships, attending at the Town Hall.

"The remainder, consisting of 6 students of the first class and 21 of the second, were examined at the college on the same questions that were given to the actual scholarship

candidates, and on examining and comparing their answers, I find that Pearymohun Mitter and Chundercoomar Dey alone have done well in every respect, though several have distinguished themselves in particular subjects, as for example, Kaleekist Ghose and Jadubchunder Soor in literature, Jointe Churn Sen and Jadubchunder Ghose in mathematics.

"*Junior Department.*—The junior department was examined by Mr. Halford, Mr. Jones, and myself.

"The pupils of the 1st class, with the exception of about 6 boys, acquitted themselves very creditably and completely to my satisfaction in reading, grammar, geography, and arithmetic.

"In reference to the 2d and 3d classes, Mr. Halford observes—'My general conclusions, on the occasion, were that the mass of the pupils in each class and division comply pretty closely with their assigned rating. The answers I obtained to my questions in geography and arithmetic from the students of the 2d class, were for the most part much more intelligent than I expected, particularly in the latter branch, the students in general evincing a method and neatness in their modes of treating the subject that was highly gratifying to me.'

"Mr. Jones observes—'The boys of the 4th class, 1st division, are very young and intelligent, they were examined in the Prose Reader, No. 1, of which they read 50 pages.

"'Their pronunciation was correct, and their explanations convinced me that they thoroughly understood what they had read.

"'They worked sums in all the simple rules correctly and with readiness.

"'The 4th class, 2d division, is also a class of great promise. The boys are all very young and intelligent. They pronounce correctly, and can explain almost any passage in the Prose Reader, No. 1, part 1st. They worked sums in the simple rules with remarkable facility and correctness.

"'The pupils of the 4th class, 3d division, read and spell well for their age. They can also work sums in addition and subtraction.

"'The 4th division of this class contains our youngest boys. They read and spell words of one and two syllables.'"

An abstract of the tabular statement of the results of the general examination of the senior and junior departments is given below.*

The vernacular examination of the junior department was conducted by Taranath Surma and Dwarkanath Surma, professors of grammar, Sanscrit college, on the 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 29th September.

The examiners report that, on the 22d September they examined the 4th and 3d divisions of the 4th class, and found Mohendrolaul Mitter of the 4th division, Pudocomar Boral and Omanath Opadhya of the 3d division, the best; on the 24th they examined the 1st and 2d divisions of the 4th class, and found Jadunauth Ghose and Brojonauth Paul of the 2d, and Shamlaul Paul of the 1st division, the best; on the 25th they examined the 3d and 2d divisions of the 3d class, and found Juggutdoolub Bose and Greesh Chunder Mookerjee of the 3d division, and Prosunnogopaul Chowdoory, Ramchunder Mookerjee and Annodanarain

*RESULT.

	Class.	Progress.							Examination.					
		Section.	Very Good.	Fair.	Good.	Middling.	Bad.	Absent.	Very Good.	Fair.	Good.	Middling.	Bad.	Absent.
Senior Dept.	1	0	7	7	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	5	10	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	6	2	10	5	2	0	3	8	10	0	1	3
	4	0	9	4	6	0	4	3	7	8	7	0	0	4
	5	0	7	6	9	3	5	0	4	14	5	0	3	4
Junior Dept.	1	0	8	0	12	13	3	1	8	13	8	0	6	2
	2	1	1	0	10	17	5	0	0	18	3	6	5	1
		2	0	0	8	17	6	0	1	7	12	12	9	0
		3	0	0	10	5	15	0	1	9	2	11	6	4
	3	1	2	0	13	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2	0	0	12	10	8	0	2	7	4	8	7	2
		3	5	0	15	13	4	0	1	16	0	8	10	2
	4	1	0	0	9	25	1	0	9	0	11	12	3	0
		2	8	0	10	6	7	0	11	1	7	10	1	1
		3	2	0	15	4	7	0	0	7	12	0	1	8
		4	3	0	9	13	8	0	2	13	5	0	6	7

Ghose of the 2d division, the best; on the 26th they examined the 1st division of the 3d class, and 3d division of the 2d class, and found Radhanauth Bose and Moorullydhur Sen, of the 1st division of the 3d class, and Shamlaul Mitter and Nobinchunder Sen of the 3d division of the 2d class, the best; on the 27th they examined the 2d and 1st divisions of the 2d class, and found Loyapreo Chatterjee and Omachurn Gangooly of the 2d, and Callycoomar and Jadunauth Paul of the 1st division, the best; and on the 29th they examined the 1st class and found none to be good on *viva voce* examination, but Callycoomar Mozoomdar was good in translation.

The examiners added that the correct answers given by the students to the questions put to them, are as creditable to the pupils as to their teachers, and that such instruction at this place, would progressively be the means of improving the Bengali dialect generally. The examiners expressed much satisfaction at the general conduct of the pupils of all divisions of the 2d, 3d, and 4th classes; but they were not satisfied in that respect with the 1st class boys.

25. The library, as usual, continues to be well frequented by the students, and books are taken out in great numbers by them for study at home. Many valuable standard works have been added to it during the past year.

26. *Philosophical Apparatus.*—A new complete set of instruments for experiments in Natural Philosophy, ordered by the council of education from England, has been allotted by government to this institution. These instruments are of small size, but they form acceptable and valuable additions to our philosophical apparatus. A locomotive engine, with rails, and an oscillating steam engine, with separate boiler and furnace, have been purchased.

27. The conduct of the professors, masters, and scholarship-holders, as well as of the students generally, has been satisfactory.

28. The building is in good condition. A proposition for enlarging the south front of the college, to make sufficient play-ground for the boys, was submitted to government, and has been approved of, and it was agreed upon a conference with the police authorities, to allot all the ground on the south side of the college premises down to the two *ghats* of the tank, and to reserve the present foot-path within the tank square, railing it off in a semi-circular form, the committee defraying the expences out of the savings of the building fund. The estimate of expense for making the

alteration, by the superintendent of roads, amounts to Co.'s Rs. 2,607-6-0. The surplus of the building fund up to this date amounts to Co.'s Rs. 1,437-0-4, and to meet the deficiency the management propose to borrow Co.'s Rs. 1,168-5-8, to be repaid by monthly instalments of Co.'s Rs. 53-5-3, being the rent of the pautshalla premises, which has hitherto been appropriated for building purposes.

29. The institution is held in the highest estimation by the native community.

30. The award of Mr. Seton Karr's donation of 50 Rs. referred to in the 27th paragraph of the last report, is again unavoidably postponed until next year.

31. An abstract statement of receipts and disbursements is annexed below.*

32. On account of the great and increasing estimation in which this institution is held among the native public of Calcutta, and the advisability of not allowing the first government institution of Bengal to interfere with the private enterprize of those who establish schools, and also with a view to simplify the accounts, the committee of management have deemed it expedient to submit to the council of education a proposal for some changes in the charge of fees of the college, which is under consideration.

33. The Right Hon'ble Sir Henry Hardinge has been pleased to intimate his intention to present books of the value of 200 Rs., as a prize to the most distinguished pupils, to be ascertained by the result of the examination of 1846.

PAUTSHALLA.

The number of students on the roll on the 31st Dec. 1845 162
Average attendance during the year 132

34. The examination of the school was commenced on the 8th, and terminated on the 20th September 1845, and was conducted by the two professors of grammar of the Sanscrit College already named. The examiners report that on the 8th September they examined the 7th and 6th classes, and found Rocoll Chundro Dutt, Sreenibas

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Total Disbursement,..... Co.'s Rs. 53,779 3 9
Collection of Schooling, &c., ... 30,320 9 10
Drawn from Educational Fund, ... 22,489 9 2
Ditto do. on account of book allowance 978 0 9 23,458 9 11
53,779 3 9

Doss, and Gopal Chunder Ghose of the 7th class, and Horronath Ghose, Sosheebhooshun Bose, Nundo Coomar Ghose of the 6th class, the best. On the 10th they examined the 5th and 4th classes, and found Khetromohun Mitter, Rajnarayen Bural, and Gopal Chunder Lahury of the 5th class, and Calla Chand Haldar, Taranath Bhattacharge, Choneeloll Roy, Busuntololl Banergea, and Khetromohun Sing, the best. On the 11th they examined the 3d and 2d classes, and found Gopal Chunder Guho, Gopal Chunder Busac, and Dinnonath Bose of the 3d class, and Chunder Seker Coondoo, Narayen Dutt, Dwarkanath Dutt, Anuntoram Sen, Ram Chunder Ghose, and Callyprosunno Ghosal of the 2d class, the best. They examined the 1st class, and others again between the 12th and 20th, and found among the pupils of the 1st class, Gobin Chunder Dutt, Rahhicanarayen Ghose, Dwarkanath Dutt, Bolie Chand Mullick, Issen Chunder Das, and Ramanath Dutt, the best. The examiners consider the boys named above are entitled to rewards.

The examiners add that almost all the boys of the school answered correctly in grammar, rules of composition, arithmetic, history, geography, and orthography, and that they felt convinced that both the teachers and pupils of the respective classes have taken great pains to impart and receive instruction. The examiners approve both the general conduct and the progress of the boys, and state their belief that such vernacular study will be the means of making the abstruse Sanscrit study more easy, and conclude with the observation that encouragement to meritorious students and teachers of this institution, according to their respective deserts, will be the means of raising the institution progressively to eminence.

The general conduct of the pupils and the teachers has been satisfactory, the system of instruction has not undergone any change, but continues to be interrogative, and the school is held in good estimation by the native community.

The pautshalla is held, with some inconvenience, in the lower story of the principal's house, its own premises being occupied by the School Society's school on hire. A new school house for the School Society's school is in progress of erection, and is expected to be completed in a few months, when the pautshalla will be removed to its own premises.

36. An abstract statement of receipts and disbursements is annexed below.*

School Society's School.

37. This school is rising in great estimation among the natives of the middle and poor classes. The number of pupils on the roll on the 31st December 1845, amounted to 495, viz., 182 free and 313 pay students. It has since attained the full compliment of 500 pupils, and numerous applications are registered and kept back for want of accommodation. Average attendance during the year 1845, 397.

The school was examined by Messrs. Halford, Rees, Jones, and Brennand, of the Hindoo college.

Mr. Halford reports—"I undertook the examination of the 1st, 2d and 3d classes in literature and history, and have appended the names of those pupils, whom I consider as on the whole unquestionably superior, and whom I can strongly recommend for promotion. In general literary attainments, I consider each of the classes respectively somewhat in advance of last year, but more especially the 3d, their answers in general being more lucid and concise. Their reading is upon a par with my previous experience."

Mr. Rees reports—"I examined the three first classes of the School Society's school; being aware that the pupils are in expert hands, I was not disappointed in my expectations, that the greater number of the boys were able to solve correctly the most part of the questions in algebra, geometry, and arithmetic within a short time. I should wish to make honorable mention of Gooroo Churn Sing, Ramchurn Sircar, and Nobin Chunder Laha, who solved all questions with accuracy in a clear hand without encumbering the operations with useless steps."

Mr. Brennand reports—"The 3d and 4th classes were examined in reading, arithmetic, and geography. In reading, the 3d class was scarce equally advanced with the 4th class. In both classes the boys appear to have been diligent in searching for the meanings of words, but those they gave were in many instances indiscriminately applied. In arithmetic, the 3d class had gone as far as the rule of

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Total disbursements, ...	Co.'s Rs.			2,344	6 2
Collection of schooling fees, &c, ...	1,252	9	3		
Drawn from the educational fund, ...	1,038	15	5		
Ditto on account of book allowance, ...	52	15	6		
				2,344	6 2

three inverse, and the 4th to the rule of three direct. In these and the preceding rules of arithmetic, they acquitted themselves to my satisfaction. In geography, the third class had gone through Europe and Asia from Clift's geography; the answers to the questions were generally correct and complete. The 5th and 6th classes were examined in reading and arithmetic. In reading, these classes acquitted themselves as well as could be expected, the answers were usually prompt and satisfactory. In arithmetic, the boys of the 5th class had questions given in compound division and the preceding rules. In compound multiplication they appeared rather deficient.

"The boys of the 6th class in arithmetic as far as they had gone, gave great satisfaction. The examination of the 7th and 8th classes in reading was as satisfactory as could be expected."

Mr. Jones examined the remaining junior classes, and was assisted therein by Baboo Isswerchunder Saha of the Hindu college, who reports favourably of the manner in which the explanations were given in Bengallee, and that the pronunciation of these classes, though still faulty, has improved.

In conformity to the recommendation of the examiners, and after examination by the principal of the Hindoo college, the undermentioned 11 pupils were promoted to the Hindoo college, according to the rules of the school, as rewards for the distinguished result of their annual examination, the principle of promotion being merit combined with poverty.

Four junior scholarships have been allotted by Government to this school, but the information having been received too late, the students were not examined on the scholarship papers, consequently the distribution of scholarships stands over till next year.

The visitor reports, "The conduct of the students during the past year has been satisfactory in every respect. The ages of the boys admitted have varied from seven to eight. A few older boys have been admitted into the higher classes. The lower classes are filled with young boys of great promise, but in some of the upper classes there is still a great inequality in age. The studies pursued in the first class correspond to those of the 2d class of the Hindoo college, and the students who are annually admitted from this school, enter into the second and third classes of the Hindoo college. In some instances they have been found qualified

for the first class. Seven scholarships of the Hindoo college, viz., 5 senior and 2 junior, are at present held by students of the School Society's school."

The visitor further reports, "The school now contains the number of boys to which it has been limited by the committee, but applications for admissions are made daily, and upwards of 30 names have been registered for vacancies. The school might be increased to any extent."

The masters of the 1st, 2d and 3rd classes are distinguished ex-students of the Hindoo college, receiving salaries of 50 rupees each per month. The other masters are not of this class, and are paid at very low rates, viz., from 30 to 8 rupees per month. A better class of undermasters is much required, and the committee contemplate effecting a reform in this respect by raising the schooling fee, which is now fixed at the low rate of one rupee per month.

Upon this subject the visitor reports, "In my last report I dwelt at some length on the qualifications of the masters, and the low rate at which they are paid. Their conduct during the past year has given satisfaction, and I beg to recommend them to the committee for an increase of salary as soon as the funds of the school will admit of it."

The building of a school house, capable of accommodating 500 boys, has been commenced on the spare ground belonging to the Hindoo college, on the west side of the College street, which the committee of management have agreed to allot for that purpose. The estimated cost of the building, is Co.'s rupees 9,260-6-6. The Government has been pleased to sanction an advance of Co.'s rupees 6,000 out of the educational funds towards the expences of the building to be repaid by monthly instalments of 100 rupees, and the remainder has been provided by private subscriptions and surplus collections of schooling fees as noted below.*

The building is expected to be complete in a few months, when the school will be removed from the pautshalla premises to the new building.

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* Advance from the educational fund repayable by instalments of 100 Rs. per month,	6,000	0	0
Private subscription realized,	1,820	0	0
Interest on money lent out,	139	1	0
Balance to be provided out of the surplus schooling fee, minus the amount of interest, which may be gained hereafter,	1,301	5	6
Total Co.'s Rs.	9,260	6	6

An abstract statement of receipts and disbursements is annexed below*.

The general conduct of the masters and pupils has been satisfactory.

A native friend of this institution placed in the hands of the Secretary to the Council of Education 25 rupees, to bestow as a prize or prizes to the best behaved, most industrious and proficient boy or boys in the school, and two prizes in books to this amount have been awarded to the students named below.†

The Deputy Governor's address on the occasion of the annual prizes being distributed, will be found after the report of the Calcutta Mudressa.

Sanscrit College.

25TH YEAR.

Establishment on the 30th April 1846.

Russomoy Dutt,—*Secretary.*
Ishwarchander Sarmana,—*Assistant Secretary.*
Taranat Sarmana,—*Professor I. of Grammar, or Vayocarana.*
Dwarakanath Sarmana,—*Professor II. of Grammar, or Vayocarana.*
Ramgovind Sarmana,—*Professor III. of Grammar, or Vayocarana.*
Joygopal Sarmana (Sarvanand Sarmana, acting,)—*Professor of Sahitya, or Poetry.*
Premchundar Sarmana,—*Professor of Alankar, or Rhetoric.*
Yogadhan Sarmana,—*Professor of Joytish, or Mathematics.*
Joynarain Sarmana,—*Professor of Nyaya, or Logic.*
Bharetchander Sarmana,—*Professor of Smrite, or Law.*
Russiclall Sen,—*Head Master, English Class.*

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* RECEIPTS.

Schooling fees collected, ...	Co 's Rs.			3,030	1	9
Drawn from the educational fund, ...				6,270	0	0
Supply of books by the Govt. Book Agent, ...				154	4	0
				9,454	5	9
Disbursements	7,733	0	9			
Six instalments paid to Govt. in liquidation of the loan of 6,000 Rs.	600	0	0	8,333	0	9

† 1 Ramchurn Sirkar, and 2 Gobindo Lall Roy.

Shyamachurn Sircar,—*Second Master, English Class.*
Ramdhone Gangooly,—*English Clerk.*
Greeshchandar Sarmana,—*Librarian.*

The number of students on the roll in the year 1845, shews a further increase over that of 1844. On this date there are in the Sanscrit department—

1st Grammar Class	44	
2d Ditto	52	
3d Ditto	44	
		140
Sahitya Class	22	
Alankar ditto	3	
Nyaya ditto	13	
Smriti ditto	10	
Total, including 57 admissions during the month of December 1845		188
Present	170	
Absent	18	
		188
Total on the roll of the English department		60
Present	43	
Absent	17	
		60
Average attendance from 1st January to 31st December, 1845	118	
Ditto in English class	41	

2. The instructive establishment is complete, the vacancies in the professorships of grammar, noticed in 17th para. of the last report, have been filled up by appointments of ex-students of this institution.

3. In consequence of great influx of pupils to the grammar classes, the establishment of a fourth grammar class has been sanctioned.

4. Rammanikya Vidyalankar, an eminent pundit, has been appointed assistant secretary, in succession to Ramchandar Vidyabageesha, deceased.

5. The scholarship examinations were conducted by Captain G. T. Marshall, secretary to the College of Fort

William, assisted by the assistant secretary, on the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 26th September, 1845.

6. The examination of the junior classes generally, and of a few students of the senior classes who were considered unfit to compete for scholarships, were conducted by the assistant secretary and professor of alankar, between the 12th and 18th September, 1845.

7. The examination of the English department was conducted by Mr. R. Jones and Baboo Ramchander Mitter, of the Hindoo college.

8. Captain Marshall examined the exercises of the competitors for scholarships, and reported that (1) Greeshchander, (2) Chandramohun, and (3) Bholanath, senior scholarship holders of 20 rupees per month, are entitled to retain their positions, and (4) Rajkrishna (out-student) holder of a senior scholarship of 15 Rs. per month, deserves to be promoted to the higher grade, viz. 20 rupees per month; that (5) Priyanath, and (6) Joygopal, holders of senior scholarships of 15 rupees per month, deserve to retain them; that (7) Tarasanker, (8) Kaliprasanna, (9) Harinath, (10) Jodoonath, and (11) Shyamacharn, holders of junior scholarships, deserve to be promoted to senior scholarships of 15 Rs. per month; that (12) Harishchunder, and (13) Brajmohan, holders of senior scholarships of 15 Rs. per month, and (14) Madhusudan, holder of junior scholarship, should be deprived of their scholarships for their trifling degree of improvement; that (14) Ramcrishna, (15) Ramanath, (16) Madhavchander, (17) Janookeynath, (18) Jagumohun, and (19) Hulladhur (out-student), junior scholarship holders, deserve to retain their scholarships; and that (20) Chandrakant, (21) Greeshchander, (22) Haranand, and (23) Ramnarain are entitled to junior scholarships.

One or two points connected with Capt. Marshall's report are under consideration.

9. By the rules, a senior scholar must obtain at least 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, and a junior scholarship holder of 3 years' standing at least 35 per cent.; and by the tabular statement submitted by the examiner, it appears that Harischander, a second grade senior scholarship holder obtained only 95 marks, and Brajamohun, another second grade scholarship holder, 90 marks, ex 200, both under 50 per cent. of the aggregate number, and Madhusudan, a junior scholarship holder of 3 years' standing obtained 70 marks on senior scholarship papers, being exactly 35 per cent., consequently the two former have forfeited their scholarships, but the latter has not.

10. The statement of the appropriation of scholarships below, shews that all the scholarships allotted to this institution have been taken up, with the exception of one senior scholarship of the second grade, and five junior scholarships.

11. On the result of the examinations of the grammar classes, and others referred to in the 6th para. the examiners report their high satisfaction of the proficiency of the pupils. Of the 1st class, consisting of 32 students, 22 were examined, of whom 6 named below are declared "very good," and 4 good. Of the 2d class, consisting of 43 students, 33 were examined, of whom 9 named below are declared "very good," and 9 good. Of the 3d class, consisting of 40 students, 27 were examined, of whom 6 named below are declared "very good," and 2 good.

In the sahitya class 8 students did not compete for scholarships, they were examined with the grammar classes, and only one is declared "middling," and seven "bad." In the alankar class 2 students did not compete for scholarships, they were also examined with the grammar classes, and one of them is declared "middling," and the other "bad." And in the smriti class 2 students did not compete for scholarships, they were likewise examined with the grammar classes, and one is declared "middling," and the other "bad."

The usual reward of small money prizes have been awarded to the meritorious pupils of the grammar classes who had been declared "very good" by the examiners, as set forth opposite their respective names below.

The report of the examiners of the English department is more favorable this year than that of the last, especially as respects the junior classes.

The first class is stated to have exhibited more considerable intelligence in the explanation of passages, but were deficient in defining correctly the meaning of single words, and their translations from Bengali into English and orthography were bad. The second class, with one single exception (Doorgachurn) who has by far outstripped his fellows, and whose talent is not surpassed by any student of the 1st class, is declared very much inferior to the 1st. The students of the 1st and 2d classes are grown-up young men, and commenced the study of English late in life.

The reading of the 3d class is considered defective, but in all other respects this class, and in all respects the 4th and 5th classes, acquitted themselves creditably, and afforded considerable satisfaction to the examiners.

Six prizes in books have been awarded to the meritorious students of the English department.

12. A junior scholarship has been sanctioned to the English department, and as the information was received rather late, only one of the students (Gunganarain) ventured to compete for the prize; he was examined with the Hindoo college students, but he did not succeed in obtaining the scholarship; he obtained 46 number of marks of the total attached to the entire set of examination papers.

13. Captain Marshall again kindly undertook the duty of selecting a subject for Mr. Cust's prize of 50 Rs. referred to in the 6th para. of the last report for this year. Ten candidates were examined—the subject proposed was "What are the advantages of a town and country life, and which of the two deserves the preference?"

Two candidates (Tarasankar and Sreeshchandar) gave in the prescribed number of verses, viz. 25, and the examiner recommended the prize to Tarasankar, to whom it has been accordingly awarded. Sreeshchandar and other competitors also acquitted themselves with much credit.

14. Certificates of proficiency according to the rules are to be granted to four students who have left the college. The last three stipendiary students have been struck off the roll, their prescribed time of study, 12 years, having expired.

15. The annexed statement shews the receipts and disbursments for the year.*

16. The general conduct of the professors has been satisfactory.

* Drawn from the treasury, ...		17,201	11 2
Out of this sum paid Scholarships for Oct. and Nov. 1844 ...		626	4 4
Net sum for the year		16,575	6 10
Drawn for small prizes		150	0 0
Ditto from Book Agent, value of books		329	14 0
		17,055	4 10

DISBURSEMENTS.

Establishment	12,884	7	4	(a)
Stipend	288	8	1	(b)
Scholarships	2,665	7	7	(c)
Money prizes	150	0	0	
Contingent, including batta to old servants	613	6	7	
Extra contingent	123	9	3	
Books	329	14	0	
	17,055	4	10	

(a) Of this Rupees 29-14 remain undrawn, being the salary of deceased incumbents.

(b) Has since entirely ceased.

(c) Months of October and November 1845, not included.

Calcutta Mudrussa.

22ND YEAR.

Establishment on the 30th of April 1846.

ARABIC DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel S. D. Riley,—*Secretary.*
Hafiz Uhmud Kubeer,—*Native Assistant Secretary.*
Moulovy Mohommud Wujeeh,—*Principal.*
Moulovy Busheerooddeen,—*2d Professor.*
Moulovy Noorool Huqy,—*3d Professor.*
Moulovy Mohommud Ibraheem,—*4th Professor.*
Moulovy Khadem Hossyn,—*Officiating 4th Professor.*
Moulovy Ujeeb Uhmud,—*Officiating 1st Assistant.*
Moulovy Rusheedoon Nubee,—*Officiating 2d Ditto.*
Moulovy Jowad Ulee,—*Officiating 3d Ditto.*
Moulovy Mokhlisur Ruhman,—*Officiating 4th Ditto.*
Moulovy Ubdoor Ruhman,—*Professor of Regns.*
Loke Nauth Roy,—*Head Writer.*
Moulovy Ujeeb Uhmud,—*Librarian.*
Hafiz Ahmud Kubeer,—*Khuteeb.*
Mohommud Qudeer,—*Mouzzin.*

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. W. Twentyman,—*Head Master.*
Mr. J. E. Clinger,—*Second Master.*
Mooktaram Pundit,—*Bengallee Master.*
Juggut Chunder Roy,—*Librarian.*

ARABIC DEPARTMENT.

Admitted during the year,	78
Withdrawn,	26
Dismissed,	25
Died,	5
Total on the rolls, 31st Dec., 1845,	169
Daily average attendance,	151

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Admitted,	21
Dismissed,	36
Withdrawn,	2
Total on the rolls,	37
Average attendance,	32

1. During the past year several changes have taken place in the mudrussa.

Mr. Martin having resigned the head mastership of the English department, Mr. Twentyman was selected to fill the vacancy, after examination before the regular committee.

On account of the small number of pupils in the department, the low scale of advancement to which they had been brought, and the little estimation in which it appeared to be held among the Mahomedans generally, its expenses were further reduced by the abolition of the 2nd mastership, (Mr. Vaughan having been transferred to the Hindu college), and the reduction of the salary of head master to Co's. Rs. 150 per mensem.

In consequence, however, of his services in the institution, and of his classes being the only ones in this part of the college which were reported to have made proper progress, the salary of Mr. Clinger, the 3rd master, was raised from Rs. 80 to Co's. Rs. 100.

The system of monthly returns in the whole mudrussa, has been remodelled to ensure greater uniformity and accuracy than obtained from the cumbrous and imperfect forms formerly used.

The 3rd Assistant Arabic Professor, Moulvee Ghoolam Hosyn, having resigned in consequence of obtaining an appointment in the civil court of Rungpore, a general examination of candidates for the vacancy was held, conducted by the professors of the college, and superintended by Col. Riley, when moulvee Rusheedoon Nubbee, 4th assistant professor was promoted to the higher grade, and moulvee Jawud Ulee appointed to the latter post.

After some correspondence concerning the best means of advancing the reputation, by increasing the efficiency of the Arabic department, Col. Riley proposed certain changes in the system of instruction, and a division of duties among the moulvees, which were sanctioned by the Council, and directed to be carried into effect, as they contained the elements of a better regulated system, and admitted of more complete and efficient control over the attendance of the pupils, and general internal economy of the college.

The Arabic scholarship examinations were prepared and superintended by Colonel Riley, who during their progress reported that the questions in literature were found in the room, on the person of a student named Ghoolam Hosayn. Upon investigation it was elicited that more students than

the one detected had probably obtained possession of the questions, although it could not be distinctly proved.

Ghoolam Hosayn was expelled, and as the Hooghly mudrussa was also implicated in the charge of unfair practices, it was deemed expedient to refer the papers to an officer unconnected with either college, as the fairest proceeding towards both—the papers were therefore sent up to the principal of the Delhi college for the purpose of ascertaining whether they afforded internal evidence of the questions having been known prior to the day of examination. Dr. Sprenger kindly examined the papers for the purpose mentioned, and reported as follows:—

On several of the senior pupils of the Calcutta mudrussa falls a suspicion of having copied from the book, but on none stronger than on Kumr Ally, who is the fourth on the list. He has transcribed the answers to five questions literally from the book, and among these the answer to one of the questions of each is particularly correctly copied.

The Council determined, that the rule in existence upon the subject should be enforced against Kumr Allee, and that the others should be warned of the inevitable consequences, attendant upon detection in unfair practices at the public examinations.

Dr. Sprenger also, unsolicited, kindly examined and classified the answers themselves, and as the students had already been kept long in suspense, the Council did not deem it expedient to institute a second examination of the same papers, since they had not arrived from Delhie, and it was impossible to tell when they might return. Dr. Sprenger's report was adopted, and scholarships awarded to the following pupils:—

Senior Arabic Scholarships.

1 Wuheedoon Nubbee.
2 Kumber Ally.
3 Ghoolam Nubbee.
4 Kummer Ally.
5 Ahmed Ally.
6 Kubeer Ooddeen.
7 Nuzu Ally.
8 Warid Oollah.
9 Abdool Baree.
10 Shaik Ismut Oollah.
11 Wuzeer Ooddeen.
12 Buseiz Ooddeen.
13 Maohlysis Roohuman.

Retain Junior Scholarships.

1 Abron Samed.
2 Mahomed Kanul.
3 Hamzah Allie.
4 Jafur Alie.
5 Yujaz Uhmud.
6 Mer NujibAli.
7 Moohur Oodden.
8 Zabur Ooddeen.

Junior Arabic Scholarships.

1 Muhamed Illab Dad.	6 Wijib Ullah.
2 Ramezooddeen.	7 Hussein Ally.
3 Wallee O'on Nubbee.	8 Torab Ally.
4 Abdul Ghuny.	9 Abdool Khaluk.
5 Muhamed Ismut Oollah.	10 Mosharuf Ally.

No candidate in the English department succeeded in obtaining a junior scholarship this year, 125 being the minimum number of marks, which would have entitled a competitor to hold one, and 69 the maximum obtained by Abdool Hameed, 2nd, the first of the four who competed.

The following reports upon the annual general examinations of the mudrussa were forwarded by Lieut. Col. Riley, secretary to the institution.

1st. Report of the examiner on the classes of grammer and general literature.

2nd. Report of Moulvee Ukbur Shah of Hooghly, on the classes of algebra and arithmetic.

3rd. Report of Moulvee Khadim Hosan of Hooghly, on the classes of geometry.

4th. Report of Moulvee Mooreenood Deen, late Surishtadar, Dewanee Udalut, on the two junior classes, law department.

5th. Report of Moulvee Ubdool Bareé, Town Qazee, on the senior class, law department.

6th. Report of Moulvee Fuzloor Ruhmun, on the classes of natural philosophy, logic and principles of law.

7th. Report of Waris Ulee, on the rhetoric classes.

8th. Report of Syud Oothman Ulee, Principal Sudder Ameen, on the classes of Government regulation students.

9th. Report of the examiner of the Bengali classes.

10th. Mr. Lodge's report on the students of the English department of the mudrussa.

Lieut. Col. Riley remarks :—"Agreeably to the rule laid down for the general or annual examination of colleges, schools, &c., on the 20th and 21st of August last, I examined the students of grammar and general literature attached to the Arabic department of the mudrussa college, Calcutta.

"The number of the students in grammar was 42, subdivided into three classes; these were students admitted since 1844, and the class books in use during the past year were Surhi Moollah and Hidayutoon Nuhei.

"The first class, consisting of eleven students, have been studying the book Surhi Moollah about one year; absentees two, one sick, and the other without cause assigned.

"The questions given to them, viva voce, were answered readily and correctly. They have made a reasonable progress during the year, inasmuch as can be expected from them. The best scholar in this class is Vujhoollah, who merits a first class prize.

"The second class of grammar consists of 24 students. Absentees three, one sick, the other two causes unassigned. Subject of examination the same, the book Surhi Moollah. They are in all respects like the first class; Vuleeyoon Nubee, Uzeeroor Ruhmun, Syud Irshad Ulee, Moohummud Muhdee, Kumalood Deen, and Unyud Ulee are deserving of the 2nd class prizes.

"The third class consists of seven students—absent one, sick—were reading the grammatical books, Kafiyah and Hidayutoon Nuhei. They seem to understand the parts they have studied, and their answers were correct. The best informed in the class are Umeenood Deen, Muhummud Qasim and Syudooz-zuman.

"The number of students in the department of general literature amounted to 55. These were subdivided into four classes. Class book, Nufhutool Yumun.

"Those who have studied the higher works of this branch of science, did not appear at the present examination, but were present at their scholarship examination taken in October last, and sent by the council of education to Delhi.

"The first class being 13 in number, absentees five without cause assigned, subjects the same.

"The passages they were examined in were somewhat difficult. They read with a good pronunciation and emphasis, translating the same into the Persian language, which is a necessary exercise in all such learning. The best read in this class is Ubdool Khaliq.

"The second class, showing the number 10, were reading the same book as the first class. They are not inferior to the preceding class with respect to their attainments.

"The prize man of this class is Ubdool Huq, for a 2nd class prize.

"The third and fourth classes consist of 32 students. These made but a poor hand of the book they were examined in, excepting two, Mouzzumood Deen and Husan Ulee. These should be encouraged, and are recommended for second class prizes.

"It is but just to observe, that the period these students of the third and fourth classes have been engaged in their studies, is about six months, therefore much could not be expected from them."

Moulvee Ukbur Shah reports, that he conducted the examination of the students in algebra and arithmetic.

"The list furnished contained the names of 19 students, belonging to this department, absentees five on leave of absence, and on plea of sickness. Those present were examined in the following manner, viz:

4 students in algebra.
10 students in arithmetic.

"After their verbal examination, all were furnished with written question in each subject, and the several students delivered their answer each according to his ability. In my opinion the mode of imparting instructions in these branches of science in the mudrussa college is to be highly approved of.

"After due consideration of their respective merits, and their readiness in delivering their answers to the test questions, some of them more readily than others, (although each of them did his utmost to pass a creditable examination) I beg to recommend the six undermentioned students as deserving of prizes, they having made satisfactory progress, and being considerably in advance of the rest, viz.

"Wuheedoon Nubee, Kubeerood Deen, Ubdool Khaliq, Ubdool Huq of Burdwan, Moouzzummood Deen, Ubdool Hameed."

The late Moulvee Khadem Hosyn reported as follows:—

"I examined the students in geometry. On the list being submitted, I found that 20 pupils were to be examined, 2 being unable to attend on account of sickness; there was only one student, who had advanced as far as the 6th book of Euclid, the rest were not beyond the 2nd book; all evinced, though in different degrees, not only an accurate understanding of the elements, but ability to apply the principles there contained to the demonstration of other geometrical theorems and the solution of other problems, which is highly creditable to themselves, as well as their instructors. The order of merit appears to stand as exhibited below.

Wuhedoom Nubbee, Kubeerooddeen, Shaik Ismut Oollah, Mooklisoor Ruhman and Ubdool Hameed."

Moulvee Moeenood Deen reports as follows:—

"I examined, on the 25th of August, the portion of students of the junior law department allotted to me; they

were 24 in number, divided into two classes, and one of them, 24th, was unable to attend from sickness.

"Although I can make no observation on the progress they have made since the last year, as I was not the person who examined them, I can say this, that the time they have been attached to the classes of law, with reference to that they have learnt much, and nothing more can be expected from them.

"The first class of this department, consisting of 12 students, were required to read passages in the book Ashbah-oon Nazair, which was done by all of them, and they read with great facility, and seemed to understand well, and when written questions were given to them, the 2nd class was called and examined in their class books. I was quite pleased with the mode of learning introduced in the Calcutta mudrussa, and would have been most happy to find out any fault, but I failed.

"The best in my opinion in this department, who deserve some marks of distinction, are as follows:—

"1*st Class.*—Wuheedoon Nubbee, Ubdool Ghemee and Mahomed Ilahabadi.

"2*nd Class.*—Mahomed Saleh, Mahomed Yaseen and Usud Ulee."

Moulvee Ubdool Baree, the Town Qazee, reports as follows:—

"I have examined the students of the senior law department on the 26th August last, consisting of 3 classes, and the number of students in this department was 37; while the verbal examination of the class was going on, the other classes were furnished with the written questions.

"I have looked over carefully the written exercises of the students of the senior law department attached to the mudrussa, who, in my presence, also passed a creditable oral examination, and I have much pleasure in reporting my opinion that they have made a respectable progress; a practice of reading, however, much more extensive, will be indispensable to their qualifications for any judicial employment; and if I may be allowed, I would suggest that in reading to their teachers, the students be required more fully to explain the meaning of the text, and that in their reading and translations, as far as practicable, they use words different from the original.

"The students passed a creditable examination both oral and written. Those who deserve marks of distinction are as follows:—

" 1*st Class.*—Syud Ismutoolah, Mahomed Akbur and Mahomed Mooslem.

" 2*nd Class.*—Ubdool Ruhmun of Burdwan, and Uhmud Ulee.

" 3*rd Class.*—Ubdool Ruhmun and Ubdool Huq."

Moulvee Fuzloor Ruhmun reports that "the students in natural philosophy were 24, who attended at this annual examination, and are for the most part young men of short standing in the mudrussa. Ten of them have attained a very advanced degree of proficiency in natural philosophy. I have much pleasure, however, in being able to state that they have generally appeared to be well grounded in what they have read, and that a considerable number evinced an unusually intimate acquaintance with such parts of the different class books as they had studied. The books in which they were examined are Sudra Myboodee, and the students recommended for distinction in this department are as follow:—

" Yajaz Ahmud, Wazeer Ooddeen, Ubdool Sumud of Islamabad, and Busseerooddeen.

" The students of the logic classes are 35 in number, divided into four classes; on the 27th of August last they were examined. Their class books are Hashbeah, Meer Tahid Qootlee, Humdoollah, Sulleemool Uhum and Shuseh Tahzeet.

" They passed a creditable examination in comparison to the last year, when I had the honour to examine them, and found them almost beginners; and this year they have made reasonable progress.

" The prize students in this department are as follow:—

" 1*st Class.*—Meer Tahid, Mahomed Akbur, Mahomed Humdoollah and Ryesooddeen.

" 2*nd Class.*—Velayet Hossein.

" 3*rd Class.*—Wuheedoon Nubbee, Ubdool Ruhmun and Irshad Ulee.

" The examination of students in the principles of law also devolved upon me. The proficiency of the first and second classes is highly respectable, and there are many promising scholars in the 3rd class; with reference to their respective performances at the late examination, I beg to recommend the undermentioned students for prizes in this department as follows:—

" 1*st Class.*—Korshaid Hossin, Meer Mahomed, Ayeenooddeen, Abdool Huq, Ghoolam Hosyn and Ubdool Ruhmun.

" 2*nd Class.*—Humzah Ulee."

Moulvee Warees Ulee reports, that he examined the classes of rhetoric attached to the Arabic department of the mudrussa on the 29th of August, the department consisting of 20 students, divided into three classes, and recommends that prizes be conferred on the undermentioned students, who are the best scholars of their respective classes, viz:

1*st Class.*—Ubdool Huq.

2*nd Class.*—Aolad Ulee and Mooneerooddeen.

3*rd Class.*—Nurzur Ulee.

Moulvee Syyud Oshman Ulee reports, that the examination of the students in the regulations of Government has resulted much to their credit. The questions have been generally answered with much correctness by them, although with greater fulness and knowledge of the subjects by some than by others.

The two best are Hadee Ulee and Mohamed Ukhbar. The one following, Fuzlooddeen, he recommends for a 2nd class prize, and the rest below them deserve no prize.

Captain Marshall reports that the result of the examination of the Bengalee department of the Calcutta mudrussa was creditable to both pupils and teacher. The undermentioned students particularly distinguished themselves; 1. Nuzzeer Ally 2nd class; 2. Moosally 4th class; 3. Mahomed Subdar of 3rd class; 4. Abdool Gupoor of 4th class; 5. Alla Dutt of 5th class; 6. Moozafuk Ally of 6th class; 7. Abdool Kub of 7th class; 8. Fuyazuooddeen 7th class; 9. Ramzan of 2nd class; 10. Mahomed Seraz of 8th class.

He recommended that the two first named should receive 6 Rupees each, the next 6 should receive 5 Rupees each, and the remaining two students 4 Rs. each.

Some of the class books read by this department were stated to be very defective, but believed to be as good as any procurable at present: when the plans of the council of education for encouraging the publication of vernacular works come to maturity, and bring forth fruit, this institution will no doubt receive much of the benefit.

The following are extracts from the detailed report of Mr. E. Lodge, the Government inspector of colleges, who kindly undertook the examination of the English department.

"In compliance with the request of the council of education that I would examine and report upon the present state of the English department of the Calcutta mudrussa, I visited the institution on the 6th, 7th, 12th, and 21st of August 1845, for the above purpose.

"I found the names of 57 boys on the rolls as students of the English department, and of these 9 were absent, chiefly from the lower classes, during my examination. They were divided into 5 classes, the 1st and 2nd containing respectively one and five boys, were under the charge of the head master, the 3rd class of six students, and the 4th of nine have been instructed entirely by the 2nd master, and the 5th, containing 37 pupils in 16 divisions, was in the hands of the 3rd and last master.

"The council of education had lately dismissed two boys from the senior class, in consequence of their making no progress, and two others from the same class have had their names struck off the books on account of their having been a long time absent. One of these boys, however, I saw hovering about the school, and as I was told he had hopes of being re-admitted, I invited him to be examined. He took one of the papers for about an hour, when he returned it, saying he was unprepared, and had forgotten what he had previously read, and, therefore, he did not wish his performances to be reported upon.

"The studies of this one remaining boy in the 1st class during the 12 months ending with the 1st of August 1845, have been, Othello, King Lear, Macbeth and Hamlet, Gray's Poems, No. 68 of the Spectator, 6 books of Milton, and 5 of Euclid; in algebra to simple equations; some physical geography, and some English grammar, with translations from Hatim Taee, essays, and dictation; in history he had only read 40 pages of MacFarlane's India. I did not think it necessary to prepare papers in these subjects for him alone, so I made him take those of the 2nd class, and contented myself with giving him a long vivâ voce examination upon his own reading.

"The impression he made on me was that he had been very badly grounded: that his teachers had put no life into him, nor sufficiently drawn him out. His amount of information is very small, and Milton and Shakespere are authors whose language he does not understand, and whose subjects are beyond his comprehension.

"The studies of the 2nd class during the last year, embrace the whole of Goldsmith's History of Rome, 107 pages of his first of Greece, and 116 pages of Marshman's India, 4 books of Euclid, and some equations, the whole of Lennie's grammar, with some geography, arithmetic, translations, and dictation.

"It will be seen by the course of reading pursued during the

last year, that poetry does not form one of the subjects for study, and this is a great misfortune, for when I had them before me for a vivâ voce examination, and selected a passage from Poetical Reader No. 4 " on memory," not one of them could read a line as poetry, and more than that, they miscalled the words, and made many blunders, so much so that I could not understand what they read without looking over the text. They had never read the passage before, which may be some slight excuse for their not being able to make out what it was about, but when I questioned them upon the words, they told me " fairy" meant beautiful, and confessed their ignorance of such words as " wayward," " coral," serene," &c. Abdool Humud, 2nd, is the youngest of the set, and though he read with a thick voice and indistinctly, and could explain very little, yet he was much the best and most intelligent.

" The 3rd class students had read 476 lines of Homer's Iliad, Goldsmith's History of England to the reign of Henry the 2nd, and some History of Bengal; also Lennie's grammar, the geography of Europe and Asia in Clift, arithmetic to the rule of three, dictation and translation; one boy was absent on leave; the 5 present are placed according to merit.

" Imdad Khan, Velyath Hossain, Missur Nawab Jaun and Assulurkhan.

" Their reading was in the Iliad: they had never been shewn where Troy was situated, and consequently could not find it on the map; only the two best knew in what direction Italy was, relative to Asia-Minor, and none could say who was the father of Paris.

" When they afterwards read to me from the History of Bengal, I asked a few questions regarding Mahomedan History, each of them gave a different number for the present year of the Higera, and Imdad Khan alone could give any account of why it was so called, or of the History of Hosin and Hosein, or of the festival of the Mohorum.

" A slight acquaintance was shewn by the two boys at the head with the History of England to the reign of Henry 2nd, but they have never been made to study it in connection with geography, nor have they been properly questioned by the master after each lesson.

" The last two boys could mention, and find on the map, some of the principal places and rivers in Europe and Asia, and the other could do so with all that are contained in Clift's Geography.

"The 4th class had gone through 8 fables of Poetical Reader No. 2; a little of the History of Bengal; 29 pages of prose Reader No. 4; and as far as syntax in Lennie's grammar, the geography of Europe and Asia, and in arithmetic to the rule of three.

"When these boys were explaining the meaning of the poetical fables in prose, I was struck with what ease and in what correct and fine language they did so, but presently I found that one boy could prompt another by merely mentioning the first word or two of the prose explanation, and that many of them had got the whole fables by heart in prose. It seems that the master had paraphrased every two lines for them, and frequently in language more difficult than the text, his explanations they were made to copy out and to repeat from memory; but when I began to question them upon the meaning of each word, the answers were never correct, and often very absurd. In geography they were quite equal to the boys in the 3rd class.

"In the following subjects I joined the 3d and 4th classes together, and commenced with giving them an easy fable in Hindee to turn into English. This fable they had to copy from dictation, which some did with the Persian character, some with the English, and some with the Bengalee. The best translation was by Waris Allie of the 4th class, and the 6 next best were by 4 boys from the 3rd, and 2 from the 4th class. The translation showed that they thoroughly understood the fable in their own language, but had not a sufficient acquaintance with English to render it idiomatically or correctly. With all the rules of English Grammar, the 4th class students were far better acquainted than the others, and in applying these rules to the correction of bad English, they showed more quickness and intelligence. In arithmetic both classes were very bad, only three did a sum in the rule of three, and each question in compound multiplication and division was done by about 4 boys only; besides, these questions were not done quickly and well, but after a long time, and after they had been twice or thrice given in wrong. The first six boys in the 4th class, whom I have placed according to merit, are very sharp, intelligent and good-looking. I should say they were younger, whilst many others are much older than the ages given; they are the most promising boys in the school, and I do not see why the 3rd and 4th classes should not be made into one.

"We now come to the 5th and last class, containing 37 boys, with a most unnecessary number of divisions; the

1st, in which are three boys, have read during the year 2 sections of the History of Bengal, Asia and Europe in geography, 14 pages of grammar, spelling words of 5 syllables, and compound multiplication; the 2nd of 7 boys had read the geography of Asia, 6 pages of grammar, 42 pages of No. 2 Spelling Book, 10 of Reader No. 2, and 89 pages of Reader No. 1, and in arithmetic to compound addition; the 3rd, with 6 boys, have read only 31 pages of Reader No. 1, and do simple addition; whilst the 4th, of three boys, have only gone through 24 pages of No. 1 Spelling Book during the year; but what can be expected when one master has these four distinct divisions to look after, and 18 more boys at 12 different places in No. 1 Spelling Book.

"In understanding they are beyond such an elementary book as Reader No. 2, but they are too ignorant of the language to be put into one more advanced. The first 4 did very well in finding places on the map of Asia, and are promising boys.

"There seems to be no limit to the age at which boys entirely ignorant of English may be admitted into this department, for I noticed several in this last class, and at the very bottom of it too, who will never become scholars. Abdool Ruhman, 2nd Abdool Ghuni, Abdool Basset and Abdool Kurreem, must each of them be 15 or 16 years old, and they are now learning to spell words of four letters and to write figures; they will be men before they reach a higher class, and will then leave to settle in the world, after having occupied much of a master's time for some years, and having done themselves no good.

"Zumeeroodeen, Abdool Baree, Musseeroodeen and Mahomed Aseef, for the same reason, ought never to have been taken into the school. Another thing which is objectionable in the admission of boys is, that of taking them upon any day on which they may happen to apply. From this practice the last class suffers severely, for nearly every boy is reading at a different page of the same book, being a week or so behind, or before some other boy; the master does not like to retard any by forming them into two or three divisions, but gives his ten minutes first with one, and then with another.

"Those boys who are capable of taking up the studies of any class without creating new ones for themselves, I would receive whenever they came, but for others who are entirely ignorant, an admission day once in three months would be preferable.

"The difference between the 2nd and 3rd class is very great,

and though I am doubtful if any in the former are now equal to the junior scholarship mark, yet I am certain that none in the latter will be so for the next three years—indeed, I think the younger boys in the 4th class will be first at the head of the school.

"Neither the examination passed, nor the progress made during the last year by the students in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes are satisfactory; the 4th has done well; a few boys in the 5th have done very fairly, and the rest cannot be advancing properly under the present system."

Mr. Lodge then proceeds to specify the causes to which he attributes the bad state of the English department, and the remedies he recommends for their removal. These are under consideration.

"The 1st and 2nd classes ought to be joined, and also the 3d and 4th, with the four best boys from the 5th class, might easily be put together; these would form two classes for the head master, the rest may be made into three divisions under the 2nd master. Since many students do not attend the Oriental department, perhaps it would be as well to attach a pundit or moonshee to the English establishment, which would then have a sufficient number of masters for the intruction of all its classes.

"If prizes are to be awarded to any of the boys, I would give them to the following:—

"Moosa Allie, Mooroollah, Abdool Rub, Warris Allie, Gholam Oahud, Abdool Guffoor, Mahomed Sufdar, and Abdool Ruhman."

THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE STUDENTS OF THE HINDOO, SANSCRIT AND MAHOMEDAN COLLEGES.

"Before commencing to address to this meeting the observations which suggest themselves to my mind on such an occasion, I cannot help adverting to the absence of one who may emphatically be termed the Patron of Education in India. I regret, as every one in this assembly must regret, that this ceremony should be deprived of the lustre which the presence of the Governor General would have conferred upon it; but you are all aware that the high duties of his office have called him to the most distant provinces of the empire for the protection of our frontier against an arrogant neighbour, and for the expulsion of the Sikh Army from the territories which it had wantonly invaded. In the course of these operations, you have heard that four great battles have been fought, in the last of which at Subraon, the enemy sustained such a total defeat that the remnants of his broken army fled with precipitation, and our victorious force commenced its march on Lahore, which capital was on the 21st of February in possession of the Governor-

General; and the Seikh Government, prostrate, and at our mercy, had accepted from the Governor-General such terms as he had previously dictated.

Such being the important and all-engrossing duties which have occupied the attention of Sir Henry Hardinge at a distance from the seat of Government, you will not only be reconciled to his unavoidable absence, but will exult with me in the glorious triumphs which he has gained, so satisfactory to our honor, and so conducive to the future peace and security of our dominion; without which the Government can devote but partial attention to the moral and physical improvement of its subjects, and the advancement of general prosperity; and without which the rising generation would be deprived of that tranquil repose so necessary to the unremitting application of the mind to the arts of peace, and to those studies which it is the object of our Educational Institutions to promote.

In Sir Henry Hardinge's absence the duty has devolved on me of presiding at this meeting, and unequal as I am to fill his place on such occasions, I feel so earnest a desire to promote the welfare and happiness of the Natives of India, among whom and in intimate intercourse with many of whom, I have spent the greater portion of my life, that it affords me the highest satisfaction to take part in any duty which has for its object the improvement of the native mind, and your advancement in those pursuits which confer distinction on a nation, and enable us to benefit and improve ourselves and disseminate the knowledge we acquire for the benefit of our fellow creatures.

It is peculiarly gratifying to me to notice the presence for the first time in this hall of the students of the Madrissa, in company with those of the Hindoo and Sanscrit Colleges.

The distribution of prizes to the first of those learned institutions has heretofore been made in their own Seminary. I thought it would be pleasing to them to invite them on this occasion to the Town Hall, where the distinctions which they have earned may be conferred with the greatest publicity, and derive additional value from that publicity; and if this measure should promote a generous rivalry among the great educational institutions of this city, such emulation can be injurious to none, and must be beneficial to all. The principal studies at the Madrissa are, it is true, of a nature in which the students of no other College can participate. Mahomedan learning is their boast and exclusive pursuit, and this study I trust may ever flourish in that ancient and distinguished school. At the same time a great addition might, I am sure, be made to the useful knowledge of the pupils by their making themselves conversant with the literature of England. The latter I would recommend to them as one of the ordinary accomplishments of a Mahomedan gentleman, but by no means as superseding the necessity of their perfecting their knowledge of their own literature; and I would urge it more strongly on the attention of those who look to an honorable career in the public service, because under the present form of our administration there are many high and respectable offices to which Mahomedan gentlemen might be raised in preference perhaps to any other classes, if they were sufficiently conversant with English to discharge the duties which would be required from them. Besides holding out this inducement to the study of English, I would only remind you that through this language alone can you acquire all that information in arts and sciences which modern times have added to the stores of ancient knowledge; while in the present state of the world the English language is

spreading itself in all quarters of the globe with a step so rapid as to hold out every prospect of its becoming in time the general language of intercommunication between nations, and one, therefore, which should be cultivated by men of rank and affluence for their own gratification, and by others, as the surest path to promotion in whatever line of the public service they may aspire to rise.

At the last annual meeting, the Governor-General held out to you a prospect of professorships being established in Natural Philosophy and Civil Engineering. I regret much that this prospect has not yet been realized, for our system of general education cannot be considered as complete till we have afforded to a certain number of pupils, opportunities of acquiring a moderate degree of proficiency in those branches of knowledge which concern material objects, and which are of practical utility to the mass of mankind. In the professions which depend on knowledge of this sort, numbers of those whom I see before me, might find employment in the service of Government, and I should regret that in consequence of our Institutions remaining deficient in this respect we should always be obliged to depend on other countries for a supply of scientific men to aid us in all those undertakings for which the natives of the country are naturally as well qualified as any other people. In the duties of surveying in all its branches there is no reason why natives should not be almost exclusively employed. Then with respect to engineering, I would suggest, that considering the disposition which now exists, and which I have every desire to encourage for the formation of rail roads in this country, there is every prospect of preferment for those who can qualify themselves for employment in these great national undertakings. Another branch of useful knowledge which I am desirous of introducing into the general system of education is, that which relates primarily to the formation of the globe, without which we must look to foreign countries for our own geologists and mineralogists to promote the objects of the Government or of the community, when we come to investigate the coal beds and the various mineral ores with which this country abounds.

By these observations, I by no means wish to undervalue those acquirements which lead to a different end. Let general talent be cultivated, the mind enlarged, and the taste improved by all those studies in which you are now engaged. I would add to, rather than diminish the scope of your pursuits in this direction. But let me add to them so much knowledge of a practical nature as may render us independent of other countries when we require the services of the scientific surveyor, the mineralogist, or the engineer, to develope the resources of this great country, and render them subservient to the increase of our material wealth, and to the promotion of all those mighty objects which it will be your pride to see undertaken, and your boast, I trust, to have helped to accomplish. I am most anxious that you should be afforded an opportunity of qualifying yourselves to assist in, and superintend, the construction of great works of national utility, such as those by which in Europe the triumphs of modern science have distinguished the period in which we live from all former eras of the world. I would strongly advise all who possess any natural talent for such pursuits, to commence the study as soon as the Government has been able to select fit persons to give lectures on them. These studies will be found most interesting, and their successful cultivation will lead to useful and profitable employment either under the Government, or in aid of private enterprise.

I have to regret that the post of Law Lecturer, vacant by the death of the late lamented Advocate-General, Mr. Lyall, has not yet been filled up. The feeling tribute which has been paid to the memory of this amiable and talented gentleman by those who had the good fortune to benefit by his lectures, was as honorable to them as it must have been gratifying to the friends of the late Mr. Lyall. We shall have long to deplore his loss, even when his place may be filled by another Professor of Law, and we can scarcely expect to find in his successor that disinterested zeal which earned for him at the same time the admiration and affection of his pupils It is the wish of Government and the Council of Education that these lectures should be resumed at an early period.

A foreign gentleman of distinction, and of great talents and acquirements, Monsieur La Grèné, the French ambassador to China, who on his return from that country, lately paid a visit to Calcutta, was highly interested with the opportunity afforded to him of examining some of the leading seminaries of this city. He expressed to me his wonder and admiration at the progress which he witnessed in the students in several branches of literature. He said that he had never met, and had never expected to meet, with such high attainments out of Europe. I mention this circumstance, as it must be flattering to you to know that you have met with the distinguished applause of one well qualified to form an opinion on the subject, and that your attainments will be appreciated and spoken of in the capital of the first and most advanced nation of continental Europe. The time I hope too, is not far distant when the learned men, who have been brought up in the capital of British India, will be admissible to those distinctions which crown the literary and scientific labors of the scholars of Europe. You are aware that an application is about to be made to the highest authorities in England, to sanction the foundation of an university in this city, with power to confer degrees on those whose acquirements entitle them to such high distinction. We may hope that the application will be complied with, and that many of those now present who are in the midst of an honorable career of study in literature and in the arts and sciences, will not aspire in vain to that honor which will mark to the latest period of their lives the distinction which they attained in their youth in the seminaries of Calcutta. Let this information stimulate you the more to persevere in the honorable course you are now pursuing. The standard of qualification to entitle you to the honor of a degree must, of course, be a high one; but you will bear in mind that those who attain it, will thus have raised themselves for life into a class distinguished above their fellows, who from deficiency of natural talent, or want of due application to their studies, are found unworthy of such honors. When this encouragement shall be afforded to your exertions, you may expect to find yourselves placed on a par with men whose names you have learned to venerate, and to have opened to you a career of fame and celebrity, such as that which in Europe only commences with an university education, and goes on with increasing lustre, because there the intellects which have been sharpened at school, or at college, continue through life to be cultivated, and to produce in their maturity those works which delight and instruct mankind.

I cannot conclude this address without expressing in the name of the Government the obligation which it continues to feel for the invaluable services rendered to the cause of education by the zeal and talents of the Hon'ble President and the Members of the Council of Education. I can hardly presume to express the sense which I entertain of their

devotion of this great cause, yet I beg them to accept my sincere acknowledgments.

I have only to add, that the general progress of our institutions during the past year, has afforded satisfaction to the Council of Education by whom the services of Mr. Kerr, Principal of the Hindoo College, have been particularly brought to my notice, and to that gentleman I therefore tender my sincere thanks for his continued and able exertions in the high post which he fills.

I can only exhort the students generally, to a steady perseverance in the course they are now pursuing as the surest means of promoting their own self-satisfaction, and any prospects of employment in the service of Government which they may entertain. For myself, I can assure them that as long as I may fill my present situation, it is my purpose fully and faithfully to carry into effect the promises held out by the Governor-General in this place, of rewarding distinguished merits by the patronage of Government, and by promoting to situations in the public service such young men brought up at our schools and colleges as shall have acquired the necessary qualifications.

Hooghly College.

9th Year.

Under the immediate Superintendence of the Council of Education.

Establishment as on the 30th April, 1846.

English Department.

Mr. L. Clint, principal.
Mr. M. Rochfort, professor.
Mr. J. Graves, head master.
Mr. W. Brennand, 2nd master upper school.
Baboo Essenchunder Banorjee and Mr. T. W. Clermont, 3rd masters.
Mr. A. Ure, 4th master.
Baboo Moheschunder Banorjee, first master lower school, 1st class, section A.
Baboo Shamlall Shome, master of ditto, section B.
Baboo Nobinchunder Dass, ditto of 2nd class, section A.
Baboo Bolloram Bisswas, ditto ditto, section B.
Baboo Madhub Chunder Dutt, ditto of 3rd class, section A.
Baboo Sreenauth Dutt, ditto ditto, section B.
Baboo Shamachurn Mukerjee, ditto of 4th class, section A.
Baboo Kristo Mohun Sing, ditto ditto, section B.

Baboo Bhugobutty Mullick, ditto ditto, section C.
Mr. J. Vogel, writing master.
Mr. C. P. Vernieux, drawing master and librarian.

Bengalee Department.

Oboyuchurn Turkspuncharun, superintending pundit.
Gobind Chunder Seromonee, head pundit.
Bhogoban Chunder Bisarad, 2nd pundit.
Kasinauth Turkobhushun, head pundit lower school.
Gobind Chunder Bisarad, 2nd ditto.
Gopaul Chunder Bidyanedhee, 3rd ditto.
Juggomohun Chowdhoory, 1st arithmetic teacher.

Arabic Department.

MUDRUSSA.

Mouluvee Mohd. Akber Shah, head mouluvee (Sunee.)
„ Meer Mahammad, ditto (Shia).
Mouluvee Munsur Ahmud, 2nd mouluvee.
„ Golam Mukdhoom, 3rd ditto.
„ Mohammad Mustaken, 1st do., lower school.
„ Rumzan Ali, 2nd ditto, section A.
„ Furraghut Ali, ditto ditto B.
„ Mahammad Tagi, 3rd ditto ditto A.
„ Toluttuff Hossein, ditto ditto B.
„ Nusseerooddeen, 4th ditto ditto A.
„ Mahammad Modesser, ditto ditto B.
„ Tofuzzul Hossein, Urdu teacher.
„ Attawar Ruhman, teacher of English.
Hurrochunder Turkobagish, teacher of Bengalee.
Mirza Mobaruk Ali, drawing and writing master.
Baboo Ramtarak Roy, teacher of Government regulations.
Abdool Ali, Librarian.

HOOGHLY BRANCH SCHOOL.

ESTABLISHMENT AS ON THE 30TH APRIL, 1846.

English Department.

Baboo Khettermohun Chatterjee, head master.
„ Chundernauth Moitry, 2nd ditto.
„ Sreenauth Bonarjee, 3rd ditto.
„ Girishchunder Ghose, 4th ditto.
„ Nilmony Doss, 5th ditto.

Bengalee Department.

Sreeram Seromony, head pundit.
Sreenauth Turkopunchanun, 2nd ditto.
Hullodhur Surma, arithmetic teacher.

Arabic Department.

Moulavee Asud Ali, head moulavee.
„ Oaezooddeen, 2nd ditto.

HOOGHLY INFANT SCHOOL.

ESTABLISHMENT AS ON THE 30TH APRIL, 1846.

Mr. T. M. Gomess, master.
Nobocoomar Mozoomdar, pundit.

SEETAPORE BRANCH SCHOOL.

ESTABLISHMENT AS ON THE 30TH APRIL, 1846.

English Department.

Baboo Sreenauth Somadar, head master.
„ Bhobanychurn Mullick, 2nd ditto.

Bengalee Department.

Nursingdeb Seromony, head pundit.
Nundcoomar Banorjee, 2nd ditto.

Changes in the Establishment.

A comparison of the above list with that of the preceding year shews that many changes have occurred in the interval. Mr. Kelley, the second master, having resigned, his place was given to Mr. Brennand, who had previously officiated as second master at the Hindu college. Mr. Beanland, 4th master of the upper school, having been promoted to the third mastership of the Kishnaghur college, the vacancy was filled up by bringing Mr. Clermont from the Lower to the upper school. By this arrangement a new distribution of the masters was effected; the principle of it consisting in the allotment of the senior masters to the most advanced classes, in preference to employing them as superintendents of junior classes, each consisting of several sections, one of

which was taught by the master in charge of the whole. This change was followed by several others of the same character, which it had rendered necessary in the lower school.

The original design* of the sectional system, was thus restored by placing the sections of the same class on an equality; competition among the students was extended; and promotion, which had become languid, was accelerated in favour of the deserving.

At the same time, the supernumerary class which, though it paid its own expenses, never afforded any revenue to the college, was absorbed, and the supernumerary master who, being unsalaried, had derived his sole emoluments from the payments of the boys, was brought on the fixed establishment. An anomaly, it is presumed, was thus removed, and the whole institution rendered by this and the other changes more compact and regular.

Number of pupils and average attendance in the English Department from January 1845 *to January* 1846.

	Christians.	*Mahomedans.*	*Hindoos.*	*Total.*
COLLEGE.				
Number of Admissions, ...	7	1	108	
Do. of Dismissals, ...	1	2	42	
Do. of Withdrawals, ...	2	0	58	
Do. of Deaths,..... ..	0	0	10	
Do. on the Rolls ending December 1844,.....	8	9	576	593
Do. Do. December 1845,...	18	8	574	594
Daily average attendance, ...	0	0	0	492
BRANCH SCHOOL.				
Number of Admissions, ...	1	1	47	
Do. of Dismissals, ...	2	2	19	
Do. of Withdrawals, ...	0	0	6	
Do. of Deaths, ...	0	0	6	
Do. of Promotions, ...	0	0	14	
Do. on the Rolls ending December 1844, ...	4	1	245	250
Do. do. December 1845, ...	3	0	247	250
Daily average attendance, ...	0	0	0	212

* Classes inconveniently large were subdivided into sections, and it was intended that those sections should be mutually duplicates of each other in respect to studies Report of the General Committee of Public Instruction for 1837, p. 24.

	Christians.	*Mahomedans.*	*Hindoos.*	*Total.*
INFANT SCHOOL.				
Number of Admissions, ...	1	3	15	
Do. of Dismissals, ...	0	1	6	
Do. of Withdrawals, ...	1	0	12	
Do. of Deaths, ...	0	0	5	
Do. of Promotions, ...	0	1	9	
Do. on the Rolls ending December 1844, ...	1	1	45	47
Do. on the Rolls Dec. 1846.	1	1	27	30
Daily average attendance, ...	0	0	0	31
SEETAPORE SCHOOL.				
Number of Admissions, ...	0	1	25	
Do. of Dismissals, ...	0	0	30	
Do. of Withdrawals, ...	0	1	24	
Do. of Deaths, ...	0	0	0	
Do. on the Rolls ending December 1844, ...	0	0	109	109
Do. do. December 1845, ...	0	0	80	80
Daily average attendance, ...	0	0	0	60
TOTAL.				
Grand Total on the Rolls on 1st January 1845, ...	13	11	975	999
Do. do. 1st January 1846,..	16	10	928	954
Do of the daily average attendance	0	0	0	795

The falling off in the number of pupils which is observable in the grand total of the English department, is entirely due to the Infant and Seetapore schools; in the case of the former, it is stated by the head master that "the number of withdrawals has been great, in consequence of an alarm that prevailed in and about the neighbourhood of Hooghly from the kidnapping of children, and of the number of promotions to the Branch school being double that of the preceding year. In the case of the Seetapore school, the principal fears that one of the causes of the decline is, that the old boys go away and have no successors, from the disinclination of parents at that station to pay for the education of their children in an English school, as the more affluent among them have lately been requested to do. But the school was in a declining state even before the introduction of the pay

system was urged upon the master, as appears from the following statement:—

In June 1843 the number of pupils was	124
In December ditto ditto, ...	102
In June 1844 ditto, ...	106
In December ditto ditto, ...	104
In June 1845 ditto, ...	92
In December ditto ditto, ...	80

Number and attendance.

In the English department, which from its magnitude, if for no other cause, must always be considered by far the most important part of the whole institution, the numbers have remained almost stationary during the period under review. But it will be seen that the average attendance has experienced a diminution of 1 per cent. which, it is believed, is attributable to no other cause than the late inundations which for many days cut off the usual communications, or at least rendered them difficult.

Conduct of the students

The general conduct of those receiving their education in the college, has been as good as could be expected. One youth of the senior department, a minor zemindar, and of considerable rank in native society, was detected in writing a grossly abusive letter, anonymously, and withdrew from fear of the consequences. Two or three cases of insubordination were met by fining the offenders, and irregularity of attendance has also been visited with pecuniary penalties in the most glaring instances.

System of instruction.

The manner of communicating instruction in this college is of course various. In the lower classes the master reads the English lesson, translates it into Bengalee, and afterwards calls upon the pupils to proceed in the same way. In the middle classes numerous questions are proposed relating to the meaning of words, and to points of geography and history, which arise out of the lesson. In the higher classes, fuller explanations are given, illustrations are more numerous, and questions are frequently given to be answered in writing, to prepare the students for the annual examinations, which are conducted wholly or partly in the same way. The masters also avail themselves of the "suggestions" and "directions to masters," published by authority of the council of education.

Observance of the rules

The rules and regulations have been generally adhered to, the only exceptions being in some of the junior classes; a larger number than the prescribed one of forty has been admitted, on account of the great demand for education, and the consequent pressure on the college. This excess does not appear to have been specially authorized, and efforts have been made to reduce it by restricting the admissions to such as were able to pay for their education. No more than two boys have been admitted free in the last year and a half, and in consequence the last two classes are each about ten less in numerical strength than they were.

Attainments and ages of those admitted during the year.

The admissions during the year ending 1st January 1846, have been 116, the ages of the admitted ranging from 5 to 14. Some of these were unable to read either English or Bengalee; some knew a little of both, and a few were able to join advanced classes. The parents are in general averse to sending very young children to school, but some sensible of the advantage of early initiation in a foreign language allow their children to come to the college, on condition of the attendance of one of their own servants being permitted, a favour which in such cases is never refused.

Appreciation of the college by native society; causes of it.

From the numerous applications for admission, many of which, accompanied by offer of liberal payment, are still from want of room uncomplied with, it appears that this institution is still highly esteemed by the native community. The cause of this is supposed to be that they consider a knowledge of the English language a passport to the service of government, a service which of all others they justly value most highly. They also view the college with more consideration from its being a government institution, and from a belief that the government schools and colleges are generally speaking the best, and that the pupils brought up in them are most likely to obtain Government employ.

Estimation in which the instructors are held by the native community.

The masters are attentive to their duties, generally punctual in attendence at the college, and in conduct truly respectable. The native masters seem highly esteemed, where they are best known; the European masters are of course little known in

native society. In the past year, only one master has, from some doubt being entertained of his qualifications, been summond to appear before the committee for the examination of masters, from which it would be correctly inferred that the rest are deemed capable of performing what is usually expected from them.

Students who have left the college for public or private employ.

The following are the names of students, as far as can be ascertained, who have left college for public or private employments within the last year.

UPPER SCHOOL.

1st Class, Section A.

Degumber Bisswas, peshkar of the collectorate at Nuddea.
Goorooochurn Chatterjee, 3rd teacher of the junior department of the Kishnagur College.
Nobin Chunder Das, 4th master junior department, Hindoo College.
Juggesser Ghose, 2nd teacher of the school at Barusat.
Kistochunder Shaw, darogah of ghat at Hooghly.
Brijolall Chowdhoory, darogah, Moorshedabad.

1st Class, Section B.

Brojanauth Shaw, assistant in the office of the accountant general, civil building department.

2nd Class.

Rajkristo Chowdhoory, writer in the general treasury.
Protabnarain Banorjee, nazeer of the Burdwan collectorate.

3rd Class.

Madhublall Seal, Fergusson and Co.'s office, Calcutta.
Umbecachurn Mukerjee, assistant magistrate's office, Hooghly.
Hurrodeb Ghose, Hyde, Gardener & Co.'s office, Calcutta.
Khetternauth Dey, assistant to secretary in the superintendent of marine's office.

4th Class, Section B.

Denonauth Ghose, teacher of the school at Doomoordoh.

Encouragement afforded by public functionaries

The public functionaries of the district have in many instances encouraged the students by visiting, and examining the classes, offering prizes for competition, and bestowing appointments on deserving candidates. In this respect, the thanks of the college are particularly due to Mr. D. Money,

the late collector of Hooghly, who besides giving a gold and silver medal as prizes for the best English and Bengalee essays respectively, has made one of the students peshkar of the Nuddea collectorate: to Mr. Bayley, the late magistrate, and Mr. Jackson, the late assistant magistrate, gentlemen who took the greatest interest in the college, and in several instances gave appointments to college students; and also to Mr. Wauchope, the present officiating magistrate, and Major Riddell of the thuggee department, who have taken students of the mudrussa on their establishments.

The schooling fees have increased under the care of the head master, and the committee of masters assisting him, as will appear from the following statement:—

Collection in all 1844, ...	3,868	4	0
——————1845, ...	4,349	0	0
——— in January 1845, ...	332	0	0
——— in December 1845, ...	417	12	0

The arrears at the latest period of investigation amounted to 202-0-0 rupees, and the monthly amount of schooling fees chargeable, to rupees 465-8-0.

The council of education have directed the principal to submit a plan for preventing the accumulation of arrears, which he has done. The council have also directed that 2 rupees shall henceforth be the minimum monthly sum charged in the junior, and 3 rupees in the senior department.

In consequence of the very large number of free boys in the college, only one has been admitted during the last year. The effect of this restriction is seen in the following statement.

Free boys in December			1844	281
	,,	,,	1845	213
Pay	,,	,,	1844	312
	,,	,,	1845	381

From this it appears that there are 68 (sixty-eight) free boys less than at the beginning of the year; and 69 (sixty-nine) pay students more. The average payment is one rupee and a quarter; last year it was one rupee and a twelfth.

Suggestions.

The principal has suggested the separate location of the English and Arabic department, by the removal of the latter to another building. This suggestion is under consideration.

The examiners having represented the comparatively advanced age of some of the pupils of the lower school, and

the unfavourable effect it had on the improvement and general welfare of the rest, the council of education took measures to diminish the evil for the present, and to prevent its recurrence in future.

Native education in the district.

There is an English school at Bansberria, an ancient seat of Hindoo learning, supported by Baboos Debendronath Tagore and Romapersaud Roy, the sons of distinguished fathers. It is established for the diffusion of vedantic principles, but is conducted by an ex-student of this college, who is himself not of that persuasion. The Chinsurah schools also commenced, and still supported and superintended by some students of the first class of the college, continue to prosper. In the month of May last, they were visited by the inspector of government schools and colleges. Mr. Graves, the head master, also examined them, and reported on them as follows:—

"I examined the pupils of the Chinsurah preparatory school on the 10th and 11th December.

"In the first class eight boys were present, in two divisions of 4 each. The 1st division read and explained some lines from Pope's Iliad pretty well. They also passed a fair examination on the commonwealth of Rome, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. Their attainments are about on a par with the second class, lower school, of the college. The second division brought up No. 2 Poetry, which they read with tolerable clearness, but with one exception they failed in their explanations.

"In the 2nd class 23 were present, of whom five acquitted themselves well in No. 1 Poetry, Marshman's Bengal, Clift's geography and Lennie's grammar. The remainder of the class failed in these subjects generally.

"In the 3rd class 22 attended; they read portions of No. 2 Prose Reader, but with the exception of one boy, the reading was very indistinct and unintelligible. The explanation in Bengalee was stated by the master to be pretty correct in spelling; the class was very deficient.

"There were 45 present from the 4th class, of whom I heard a few boys read No. 1 Prose Reader, and spell monosyllables from No. 1 Spelling Book.

"I examined the Chinsurah seminary on the 15th and 16th instant. The routine of studies was the same as in the other schools, excepting Pope's Iliad. I remarked that the answering in this school was more equally distributed

through the respective classes, than in the preparatory school, though in the latter there were a few boys of apparently higher capacity than that of any in the seminary.

"These schools are on the pay system in the main, but it is believed that they receive donations of some sort, in books, globes and maps for instance."

The principal was directed to return the thanks of the council to professor Rochfort, Mr. Graves, and all the examiners connected with the college, who had discharged that important and responsible duty with the care and attention so requisite to produce confidence in the reports, and exhibit the actual state of the institution.

The following is an account of the labours of these and the other examiners:—

GENERAL EXAMINATION.

The general examination of classes was held in September.

The first class, consisting of two sections, was engaged in the senior scholarship examination, or the examination of candidates for government employ.

UPPER SCHOOL.

The 2nd and 3rd Classes.

The second class consists of 22 students who have been in general regular in attendance, and whose ages range from 16 to 20.

The third class consists of 26 students, who have been generally regular in attendance, and whose ages range from 14 to 23.

The Rev. F. Fisher examined these classes, and reports as follows:—

"I beg to forward the result of my examination of the 2nd and 3rd classes of the Hooghly College.

"Upon the whole the examination of these classes has been very satisfactory, and I have but few remarks to offer.

"The youths of the 2nd class were examined in most of the subjects, upon which their attention has been engaged during the past year.

"Reading and answering questions arising out of the context, both in prose and poetry, Euclid, algebra, arithmetic, geography and history

"Their reading with regard to pronunciation and intonation is much improved since last examination, and most of the boys appeared to possess a complete knowledge of the subject.

"Satcowry Mookerjee and Prankisto Ghose have acquitted themselves very well in this branch.

"In Euclid the answers have been generally correct, but with some of the boys (who were well placed last year) I have not observed the same accuracy and clearness; they seem to have imagined that they knew enough of the subject, and might afford to be careless.

"The same remark will apply to their algebra papers, though I have been much gratified at the way in which many of the questions have been answered. There appears however here to be rather a confused knowledge of first principles. Hurrydoss Ghose and Ramkisto Ghose are likely, I think, to prove good mathematical scholars, and deserve encouragement.

"The history and geography papers have been very correctly answered, but (as in last year's examination) some of the answers are very incorretly expressed, while the orthography also is not to be commended.

"It will be observed that Hurrydoss Ghose and Prankisto Ghose, take the two first places in the three last branches of study.

"The 3rd class was examined in the same subjects, though not so far advanced as the 2nd.

"The Euclid answers by the 1st division were good, and show that the boys have paid proper attention to the subject.

"I cannot speak so well of their algebra. It appears that the study is new to them, and their minds do not yet seem accustomed to symbolical calculations. The answers in arithmetic by the 2nd division were very satisfactory.

"The reading in prose and poetry is good, but they failed in showing a sufficient knowledge of the meaning of the different sentences.

"With history and geography, as far as they have gone, they seem familiar, and the majority of the questions were well answered.

"A passage in Bengalee was proposed by the pundit, but whatever be the merits of the translations themselves, I can only speak to the manner in which they were expressed, and which upon the whole was creditable.

"Ketternath Day (1st division) is first in mathematics, and Andrew Manly (in the 2nd division).

"Gobind Chunder Doss, in history and geography, has pleased me much."

Fourth Class, Section A.

This section consists of 28 students, who have been generally regular in attendance, and whose ages range from 15 to 19. Three were candidates for junior scholarships, one was absent, and the remaining 24 were examined by the principal and professor. It appears from the marks which they obtained, that they gave satisfaction in reading and grammar, but were deficient in arithmetic. Mr. Rochfort, who examined them in history, geography and translation, gives a very favourable report of their acquirements in these branches.

Fourth Class, Section B.

This section consists of 31 students, who have been generally regular in attendance, and whose ages range from 14 to 19. Four were candidates for junior scholarships, and one was absent. The remaining twenty-six were examined by professor Rochfort, who has made the following report: "These students have answered questions in the history of Greece from the commencement to the conclusion of the Peloponesian war, read and explained passages from No. 3 Poetical Reader, answered questions from Lennie's grammar to the end of syntax, and general questions from Nichol's geography, worked questions in fellowship, and translated from Bengalee to English. In my opinion, they went through their examination in a very respectable manner. But as the boys in the first class in the lower school are well acquainted with syntax, I think that this class should proceed to composition, so as to prepare the students for a higher order of instruction. They might learn with advantage the purity and precision of words, and the rules for the formation and improvement of sentences."

LOWER SCHOOL.

First Class, Section A.

This class consists of 26 pupils, who have been generally regular and attentive, and whose ages range from 13 to 18. These boys were examined by Mr. Graves, the head master, who reports as follows:—

"I examined this class on the 23rd and 24th September in Gay's fables, part 1st, the commonwealth of Rome, a portion of Grecian history, Chambers' introduction to the sciences, geography, arithmetic, and dictation.

"The highest obtainable number of marks being 46, I consider the average (28 nearly) to indicate a satisfactory state of the class."

First Class, Section B.

This section consists of 31 pupils, who have in general been regular in attendance, and whose ages range from 12 to 19; one was absent, and the remaining 30 were examined by Mr. Graves, the head master of the upper school, whose report is annexed.

"This class was examined by me on the 25th September; except in dictation and arithmetic, the boys were examined separately from each other, and the marks recorded will clearly exhibit the comparative proficiency of the respective pupils.

"Having examined the section in May last, I am enabled to bear testimony to a very marked progress in English grammar and parsing since that time; several of the boys, it may be seen, have obtained the highest assigned marks for parsing, in which they were tested through a complex passage in No. 1 Poetical Reader.

"I think that the studies of this section may, from the commencement of the ensuing year, be placed on an equality with those of Section A, and would recommend No. 3 Poetical Reader being given to both sections."

Second Class, Section A.

This section consists of 33 pupils, whose attendance has been less regular than usual, and whose ages range from 11 to 15; two were absent, and the remaining 31 were examined by Mr. Graves, head master of the upper school, whose report is annexed.

"I examined this class on the 17th, 18th, and 19th September from the Azimghur Reader, and in grammar, geography, arithmetic and dictation; according to the scale of marks I had fixed on, the highest attainable number would have been 52. The average obtained was nearly 26.

"It is to be observed, that the boys whose marks were *below* the average, are those who have been more than two years in the class, (excepting No. 32, lately admitted,) while the best boys have been in the class less than one year.

"I cannot recommend any prize for regular attendance."

Second Class, Section B.

This section consists of 36 pupils, who have been in general regular in attendance. It was examined by Professor Rochfort, whose report is annexed.

"This class consists of 36 boys from 12 to 19 years of age. These pupils repeated a few pages from Lennie's grammar, named and pointed out the kingdoms of Europe and Asia with their principal cities, read and explained passages from the Azimghur Reader, and worked questions in compound multiplication and division."

Third Class, Section A.

This section consists of 40 pupils, whose attendance has in general been regular, and whose ages range from 9 to 20. It was examined by Mr. Clermont, head master, lower school, whose report is annexed.

"I have examined the boys belonging to Section A, in reading, spelling, explanation, geography, grammar and arithmetic, and I find that the result has been such as to enable me to report favourably of their answers on the occasion.

"The highest number of obtainable marks for the best answers, was fixed at 38, and the average number of correct answers I found to be near 22, which I would consider fair. By reference to the return roll, and the age column therein, I remarked that of 39 boys in the section, two-thirds were above the age of 12 years; and by a further reference to the date of admission column, it appears that most of those have been longer than 2 years under tuition in this section.

"I am of opinion, that the maximum age of boys in this class ought unvaryingly to be 12 years, and would further beg to urge the necessity of a rule which should provide against the practice of boys continuing longer than two years in the same section."

Third Class, Section B.

This section consists of 38 pupils, who have been in general regular in attendance, and whose ages range from 10 to 16. Four were absent sick, and the remaining 34 were examined by Mr. Clermont, head master, lower school, whose report is annexed.

"The studies of these boys are precisely the same as those of section A, and their answers to the questions proposed to them in these subjects on the day of examination, were generally excellent and satisfactory, 24 being the average out of 38, the highest attainable number. Cally Coomar Roy and Radhanath Chakerbutty are both much too old for this section, and their examinations have been so much inferior to the rest, that I consider them unfairly occupying the place of younger and better boys."

Third Class, Section C.

This section consists of 37 pupils, who have been in general regular in attendance, and whose ages range from 9 to 16. Two were absent, and the remaining 35 were examined by Baboo Essenchunder Banerjee, third master of the upper school, whose report is annexed.

"These boys were examined in reading, explanation, spelling and arithmetic. It will appear under the head of results of examination that the majority of them have attained more than tow-thirds of the highest mark, 40, which is very creditable to their instructor."

Fourth Class, Section A.

This section consists of 46 pupils, who have been generally regular in attendance, and whose ages range from 9 to 15. Mr. Clermont, head master of the lower school, examined it, and his report is annexed.

"The result of this examination has been perfectly satisfactory. I consider numbers 6, 4, and 11 deserving of prizes, and number 2 deserving of a prize for being the most regular boy in attendance during the year; I beg to draw the attention of the principal to the examination of some of the oldest boys of this section."

Fourth Class, Section B.

This section consists of 47 pupils, who have been generally regular in attendance, and whose ages range from 13 to 18. Three were absent, and the remaining 44 were examined by Baboo Khetermohun Chutterjee, head master of the Hooghly branch school, whose report is annexed.

"The class consists of 47 boys, of whom 44 were present at examination.

"They read, spelt, and gave meanings of words and sentences in Bengalee, generally in a satisfactory manner."

Fourth Class, Section C.

This class consists of 55 pupils, whose attendance has been less regular than usual, and whose ages range from 5 to 11; six were absent, and the remaining 49 were examined by Baboo Moheschunder Banerjee, second master, lower school.

Supernumerary Class.

This class consists of 53 pupils, whose attendance has been generally regular, though not so good as that in the higher classes, and whose ages range from 5 to 11. Five were

absent, and the remaining 48 were examined by Baboo Moheschunder Banerjee, second master, lower school.

HOOGHLY BRANCH SCHOOL.

In this school the number of boys is limited to 250; no increase can therefore be expected. On the other hand, there is not only no falling off in point of numbers, but numerous applications of students, who are willing to pay for their education, but who cannot at present, for want of room be admitted, attest the esteem in which the school continues to be held by the native community. The masters are diligent in the performance of their duties, and strictly observe the regulations and instructions framed for their guidance. The discipline of the school is good, and the pupils are decent in their appearance and respectful in their manners. When fit for promotion, they enter at once the senior department of the college, but in the lowest class. The branch school may therefore be considered in its studies as co-ordinate with the junior department of the college.

But in point of efficiency, as institutions of education, the principal thinks that schools on this plan are much superior to the lower schools or junior departments attached to colleges. In the branch school the ages of the boys range from 7 to 16, in the college from 5 to 24. Hence in the former the pupils are, from a much nearer approximation to equality in age and understanding, more susceptible of a uniform system of management and internal regulation, than they are in the latter. As there are but 250 in the school, the master may, if he likes, know every boy's name, studies and character, but this is impossible in a college where there are altogether three times as many, and in the junior department alone twice as many. Now it is a feeling on the part of the school-boy that he is perfectly well known to the master, and is not an obscure, unrecognized and irresponsible member of a mob, that is mainly repressive of the violence and disorder apt to arise in crowded schools, and that is promotive of submission to a rational system of discipline. Every boy therefore should be made to feel himself under the eye of the master, and the number should be limited for this reason, as well as to afford to one person, capable of doing it, the opportunity of stamping the impress of his own character on every pupil. The celebrated maxim of the Prussian system, "as is the master so is the school," might then be verified in the seminaries of Bengal.

In the branch school 131 boys pay for their education, and 119 are free. The following statement shews the gradual progress of the pay system.

Schooling fees collected in 1843	1,050	Rupees.
1844	1,125	„
1845	1,306	„

The school building underwent the usual annual repairs in the Dusserah vacation. In reporting the circumstance, the master states,—"I would here beg to remark the inconvenience that is felt in accommodating two of the classes. For want of rooms, the two last sections of the 4th class are made to sit in the veranda on the southern side, which is enclosed by bamboo tattees for the purpose. In the hot season, excepting two months during which we have the morning school, these tattees not being a sufficient shelter from the sun, the place becomes so much heated that, especially in the afternoon, it is almost impossible for young and tender boys to remain there. In the rainy season again the tattees do not properly keep out the rain." This affects the health of no fewer than 100 boys."

The examinations commenced on the 19th September, 1845.

The first class, consisting of 30 boys, who had been regular in attendance, and who were from 14 to 16 years of age, was examined by Mr. Clint, who was satisfied with their reading, explanation and grammar, and with the progress of some of them in arithmetic.

The second class, consisting of 40 boys from 12 to 16 years of age, who had generally been regular in attendance, was examined by Mr. Clint, whose report is as follows.

"This class read accurately and with feeling. Their explanation is good according to the usual manner of explaining, which consists too much of substituting one word for another, instead of the development of the idea. In geography, their attainments are not above mediocrity. They can only answer questions set directly from the book, and in its very words. They had only read "Europe" and "Asia," and yet their book (Clift's) is a very small one. In arithmetic only 9 boys out of 37 answered the questions set. Two boys were absent sick, and the other on leave. The pains taken with their writing I think very creditable to the master of the class."

The third class, consisting of 40 boys from 12 to 16 years of age, who have been very regular in attendance, was examined by Moheschunder Banerjee, second master in the lower school of the college.

The fourth class, section A. consists of 39 boys from 9 to 14 years of age, who have been rather irregular in attendance. It was examined by Baboo Moheschunder Banerjee, second master, lower school of the college.

The fourth class, section B., consisting of 48 boys from 9 to 15 years of age, the majority of whom had been regular in attendance, was examined by Baboo Essen Chunder Banerjee, third master, upper school of the college.

The fourth class, section C., consisting of 53 boys from 7 to 10 years of age, who had been in general regular in attendance, was examined by Baboo Essenchunder Banerjee, third master, upper school of the college.

THE INFANT SCHOOL AT HOOGHLY,

consisting of 40 children from 4 to 7 years of age, was examined by Mr. Graves, the head master of the college. He reports: "By request of the principal I inspected this school on the 26th September, and was much surprized and gratified at the extent of information on the subjects stated in the programme, exhibited by boys of so young an age.

"They explained clearly the various properties of several objects presented to their notice, as glass, india rubber, bamboo, etc. They sung several nursery rhymes, and explained both through Bengalee and English the words and passages contained in them.

"The first class read some pages from their primer, and solved arithmetic questions both on the board and mentally. I consider that the boys of the school possess collectively a much larger amount of useful information than the lowest class in the college, to which I should be glad to see an infant school annexed. The general discipline of the school, as well as the good order and cleanliness of the boys, reflects very much credit on Mr. Gomes."

The infant school was also examined in the month of May by the principal. He observes that it must not be considered as exactly corresponding to other institutions of the same name, since children are admitted in this school at the same age as that at which they are dismissed from similar institutions in Europe. But notwithstanding this difference of age, the course of instruction, probably from the introduction of a foreign language, seems sufficiently advanced to occupy fully the attention of the pupils, who

appear to derive from it much more advantage than they would from being in one of the lower classes of the college. They are constantly under the eye of a pains-taking master, who actually teaches them instead of ordering them to learn and afterwards "hearing them." They are also confined for a smaller number of hours, and in that shorter space of time are allowed more relaxation and use of their limbs than is usual in the college. They also appear much more orderly and better behaved than the junior classes of the college. The latter are, we doubt, too much confined and too much under physical restraint. Although, therefore, the school does not resemble an infant school in England, as the ages range from 5 to 8 instead of from 2 to 6 years, it is in many points of view an example for imitation wherever young children are being educated.

There is of course no reason whatever for confining these advantages to this small school. Any obstacles existing at present may be expected to disappear in the course of time, and the successors of those children who are now painfully toiling through the alphabet and spelling books at the college, will then learn their lessons with as much pleasure as the present occupants of the infant school. It is evident that if children of this early age are to be admitted to the college, some provision for their education according to the improved systems of modern times, and having for its objects the ease of the pupil rather than of the master, might be made with advantage. The establishment of the normal school will be most beneficially felt in these very juvenile classes. It is principally for these that trained teachers are required; for even now there are many young men brought up in the government colleges who possess a store of information, amply sufficient to supply the exigencies of illustration while they are engaged in teaching; but there are few who know how to impart or use their stock of ideas; or who do not soon accuse their employment of monotony, and erroneously believe that the field for the display of an elementary teacher's powers, is too limited for the gratification of a respectable ambition.

Mr. Gomes furnished a course of lessons pursued in the Hooghly infant school from 1st November 1844 to 30th April 1845.

Reading and Spelling.—The "Reading Disentangled" to lesson 5. The easy primer, cards of letters, sounds and simple sentences composed of monosyllabic words, and explanation in Bengalee.

Arithmetic.—Numeration and addition as far as 100.

Simultaneous Instruction.—Lessons on number and mental calculation by way of questions, tables of money, weight and time. Lessons on objects and pictures, and nursery rhymes with their explanations in Bengalee.

The system of instruction pursued in the infant school at Hooghly, is not exactly the same as any of those in use at home, but one adapted by Mr. Perkins to the circumstances of this country. Mr. Gomes, the head master, was one of that gentleman's pupils or assistants. The course of instruction is intended to occupy five years.

The principal thinks that there is some danger of the system degenerating into learning by rote, and that more variety in the lessons is requisite. The boys were unable to answer some simple but novel questions, but altogether they acquitted themselves very well in their accustomed studies.

THE BRANCH SCHOOL AT SEETAPORE.

This school was visited twice in the year 1845, by the principal of the college. Of the first inspection in January 1845, a minute account has been already printed in the report of 1844-45. On the 17th of September, when it was again examined, 88 names of boys were returned as constituting the strength of the school, but only 30 were present at twenty minutes after the usual hour of opening the school. On registering the attendance at the close of that day, the account stood as below.

First class	7	present out of	15
Second class	14	„	18
Third class	15	„	20
Fourth class	24	„	35
Total	60	„	88

The thinness of the attendance was explained by referring to the late inundation, the sickness it had occasioned, and the general unhealthiness of the place. But of 28 boys absent, only 8 were returned as sick. The head master was absent from sickness.

In the 1st class the pupils are from 16 to 21 years of age, but have not made a corresponding progress in their studies. They are not likely to improve in an elementary school at a remote station like Seetapore, and in the opinion of the examiner had better be dismissed, as having received all the advantages which the school can bestow. There is reason

from the irregularity of their attendance to suppose, that this is their own opinion. The master's attention might then be profitably diverted from these overgrown boys to children of improveable age and capacity. They read ill, had but a smattering of geometry, and on the whole gave the examiner but little satisfaction. They were still reading Pope's translation of the Iliad as they had been before the examination in January, but their enunciation and delivery were not at all improved. In geometry they had read 19 propositions since the commencement of their studies, which is an addition of only 14 propositions since the previous examination in January, a period of eight months. Only one youth, the oldest in the class, by name Judunath Baboo, is noted as thoroughly understanding the propositions. The reading of Moheschunder Baneerjee and Nicunjo Mohun Mittra, elicited from the examiner a comparatively favourable notice.

The boys of the second class are from 16 to 19 years of age. They were examined in Gay's Fables, of which they read the rather small quantity of 22 pages. The report states that they are very little behind the first class.

The 3d class boys are from 13 to 18 years of age, but have only read 16 pages of the History of Bengal, and in arithmetic have not gone beyond simple division. They could not tell the examiner what was the greatest number of three figures, though they correctly named the least; and, in answer to another question, declared one-third to be greater than one-half. They wrote not on paper but on slates. The general style of this class is quite out of character with their advanced age.

In the 4th class the boys are from 8 to 14½ years old. They were examined, but not minutely, and seemed to justify the master, who reported only four of them as bad or indifferent. They are evidently much too old to be learning the mere rudiments of English and Bengalee.

The principal recommends the removal of this school to some station, affording from its proximity to the college more frequent opportunities of inspection, and containing a population sufficient in point of wealth and numbers to support the school with the aid of its present income. The proposal is under the consideration of the council.

The monthly collection of schooling fees at Seetapore is about 19 Rs.

The head master, who had been for some time in bad health, obtained in September last a leave of absence, which has since been extended. The second master has been allowed to officiate for him, and Bhoobun Mohun Sen, a student of the first class of the college, has been sent to fill the temporary vacancy thus occasioned.

VERNACULAR DEPARTMENT.

The superintending pundit of the college reports :—

"There are 7 pundits and 1 arithmetic teacher in this college. These gave instructions in the college to the best of their ability in the following books, viz. Burnomallah, Gyanodoys, 2nd and 3rd parts of Nittikotha, Monorunjun Ethihas, Bhoogole, Bungatihas, Gyanoprodip, Selections from Robinson's History, Gyanamoh and Pobhude Chundrica, with meaning, spelling, divisions of words, letters, verbs, conjugations, &c., composition, translation from English into Bengalee, addition, subtraction and multiplication.

"The only class found deficient in the last examination was section C. 4th class, lower school. It is in a bad state. The other class in the upper and lower schools have improved."

In the Hooghly school there are two pundits and one arithmetical teacher, who have taught during the year 1845, Burnomallah, 1st and 2d parts of Nittikotha, Gyanoprodip, History of Bengal, Gyanchundrica, Gyanarnuba and Bhuggoban's Grammar, with meaning, spelling, verbs, conjugations, &c., translation from English into Bengalee, multiplication table, addition and multiplication. On the whole, the progress of this school is more satisfactory than it was last year. The principal exception is the 4th class, section C.

The infant school consists of 40 infants, and is taught by a single pundit, who, during the year 1845, imparted instructions on Burnomallah and 1st and 2nd parts of Nittikotha, with meaning and spelling. The children have made no progress this year, but remain nearly as they were at the last examination.

ARABIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement of students from 1st January 1845, to 1st January 1846.

	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Total.
MUDRESSA.				
Number of admissions, ...	0	68	5	
Do. of dismissals, ...	0	80	0	
Do. of withdrawals, ...	0	29	0	
Do of deaths, ...	0	2	0	
Do on the rolls ending Dec. 1844, ...	0	239	8	247
Do do. do 1845,	0	196	13	209
Daily average attendance,...	0	0	0	143
HOOGHLY MUKTUB.				
Number of admissions, ...	0	85	4	
Do of dismissals, ...	0	20	4	
Do. of withdrawals, ...	0	16	3	
Do of deaths, ...	0	2	0	
Do of promotions, ...	0	5	0	
Do on the rolls ending Dec. 1844, ...	0	44	6	50
Do do do 1845,	0	39	3	42
Daily average attendance,...	0	0	0	31
SEETAPORE MUDRESSA.				
Number of admissions,.....	0	8	0	
Do. of dismissals, ...	0	0	0	
Do. of withdrawals, ...	0	7	0	
Do. of promotions, ...	0	1	0	
Do. of deaths, ...	0	1	0	
Do. on the rolls ending Dec. 1844, ...	0	40	0	40
Do. do. do. 1845,	0	39	0	39
Daily average attendance, ...	0	0	0	38
TOTAL.				
Grand total on the rolls on 1st January 1845, ...	0	323	14	337
Do. do 1st Jan. 1846,	0	274	16	290
Do. of the daily average attendance,.....	0	0	0	212

The preceding numbers are derived from registers hitherto kept by the Moulvees: but there being reason to suppose

that unintentional mistakes have sometimes been made in estimating the number of pupils in the mudrussa and their average attendance, the principal has found it necessary to rely for statements of both upon his own observations. The result, owing to the plan not having been in operation a complete year, can only be fully manifested in the next year's report. For the present, it may be sufficient to state, that there has in reality been no such falling off as is indicated by the preceding statement of the number of pupils at the beginning and end of the last twelve months. The principal believes from a careful investigation of the subject, that the number of students on both these dates was very nearly the same, that is, about 200, and not 10 more or less than that number, and that the apparent difference arises from some of the pupils who studied under two mouluvees, and so appeared in the registers of each, being from the mode of taking the account reckoned twice at the beginning of the year, while an alteration introduced in the method of registering them, prevented their being reckoned more than once at the end of it. This explanation also applies to the otherwise extraordinarily large number of dismissals, withdrawals and deaths, which altogether he believes to be really equal to the number of admissions, correctly said to be 68, and to the average attendance, which from his own observation he believes to have really amounted to 120 in the latter, and to something even much less in the former half of the year under review. The irregularity of attendance has been such that of the boys admitted in any one year many have been dismissed before the close of it. They seem to have entered the mudrussa merely because it cost nothing, and either without the intention, or without the ability to observe its very easy rules. It has been urged in palliation of this irregularity, that many of the students are struggling for a subsistence either earned in petty employments or accepted at the hands of their superiors in fortune. In the former class, there can be very few but grown persons; in the latter, there may be both old and young. In a place of gratuitous education, it is evidently only the young for whom these excuses can be allowed; but in fact neither of them is the real cause of the irregularity. For of students of mature age there are many who cannot plead the excuse of business, setting aside for the present the question of its admissibility, and who evidently from the general character of their attendance, and the manner in which they spend their time within its walls, look upon the mudrussa merely

as an agreeable resort, when they have no where else to go; such persons stay away four, five, or even six months at a time, or if they come during the day, stay but a short part of it. Amongst the young also, the absent are too numerous to be accounted for solely by their daily food being in the gift of others, and in their case, owing to their early age, the excuse of employment is of course out of the question.

It is hazardous to mention any thing as the sole cause of the extraordinary irregularity manifested by an average attendance of 3 out of 5; but the principal thinks that it is mainly due to the indifference about their occupation, felt by the great body of the students. He explains this by referring in the first place to the admission being necessarily gratuitious to all Mussulmans, in consequence of which many enter to see whether they will like the place or not, and merely because remaining costs nothing, remain long after the novelty has worn off, and regularity of attendance has become distasteful; secondly, to many indigent students who would not of themselves seek admission, being induced to do so by the maintenance afforded them in the houses of some benevolent moulvees; thirdly, to the very uninteresting and merely formal character of most of the subjects taught; fourthly, to something radically wrong in the method of instruction,* a method which substituting independent for simultaneous teaching, and so keeping all but one unemployed, while that one is learning, is actually the cause of increasing the habitual and characteristic indolence of the students, and which making nearly every one a class of himself, renders impossible in the great body of them the emulation which might supply the absence of an European superintendent, skilled in the only kind of learning they value, able to take an effective interest in their studies, to stimulate their exertions by the bestowal of his approbation on the deserving, and by the maintenance of order to protect the studious from the interruptions and contagious example of the idle. The mudrussa, from its magnitude, the cost of its maintenance, and the nature of the studies pursued in it, may well occupy the undivided attention of one superintendent. Some part of this indifference may also arise from a cause not likely to be thought of, or if occurring to the mind at all, likely to lead to an inference exactly the reverse of what will be suggested. It must not

* See Captain Ouseley's remarks in the Reports of the General Committee of Public Instruction for 1836, Murshidabad College, page 144-5.

be forgotten that the average attendance, such as it is, does not represent merely the natural demand for Arabic learning either, in all places from which students can come to this district, or in this district itself. It represents, besides the natural, the fictitious demand which is created by the mere foundation of a costly establishment like this, by the splendid attractions of the salaries of thirteen moulvees paid at a higher rate than was ever before known in India, and by the chance which, confiding in his own luck, every one at first deems favourable to himself, of sharing in thirty scholarships, to which also the last remark is applicable; or at least of obtaining such a portion of the liberal sum allotted for prizes as would afford a subsistence during a short period of competition, amounting in the case of the mudrussa to only half a year.

Of these great advantages, the result of the munificent disposition of Mahomed Mohsin, the founder, it is not the intention of the principal to suggest the slightest diminution. His sole object is to secure a proper selection of subjects of study, including, besides the Arabic and Persian languages, other useful branches of education, and which is of equal importance, a proper method of teaching them. He hopes that the students of this mudrussa will then become as remarkable for their industrious habits, regularity of attendance, and zeal in the acquisition of knowledge, as other Mussulmans are elsewhere, under an improved system. At present, it cannot but be acknowledged, that of all those who are allured to the college by these powerful inducements, only a few take an interest in their studies, whatever they may take in the rewards. There are few, if any books read in the higher classes, which are not the subject of the scholarship examination; the number of candidates is very limited, compared with that of scholarships, yet of those who enter into the competition, some from their performances appear to have had no chance of success. With all the attractions above enumerated, and the advantage of obtaining a government college certificate besides, it appears that it is only with great exertions and vigilance that an attendance of 120 out of 200 can be secured.

The mudrussa is, in the principal's opinion, not opposed to its own improvement, and he deems it a most inviting field of labour. But he believes that all the amelioration of which it is susceptible, can only be secured, firstly, by a very extensive change in the method of teaching,—a change which must be made under the superintendence of a person

who can give his whole time and energy to seeing it carried out; secondly, by the introduction of vivifying studies, like history, geography, natural philosophy and practical mathematics, all now totally neglected; and thirdly, by teaching these novel subjects in Urdu or some other suitable language, but not Arabic. It is evident that their present merely formal studies, of which the most popular and successfully cultivated is grammar, do not, in the manner they are now taught, sufficiently occupy the attention of the students; and the examiner's report, by showing that the students of arithmetic were only as far as division, affords an admonitory example of the consequences of teaching such subjects in Arabic. The correctness of these views, though it is not proved, is rendered probable by the resort of the students to the English and Bengalee classes, which (together with Urdu classes not quite so popular as the others) have lately been formed.

The education of a student absent, or not, in the Arabic department, costs about 10; in the English about 5 rupees a month.

The conduct of the students, with exceptions that may be inferred from the preceding report, has been most satisfactory.

The principal acknowledges the great pleasure that his intercourse with the moulvees and their pupils has afforded him, owing to the attention and courtesy with which his suggestions have always been received, and the respect that has uniformly been paid to his office. He trusts that a change of the subjects and methods of study will soon enable him to speak as he would always wish to do, in terms of unqualified praise with respect to an institution to which he is so much attached.

The students who have left the college for public or private employment, are named below.

4th Class, Upper School.

1 Nowazush Ali, moherrer in the office of the thuggee magistrate.

2 Hubban Ali, moherrer of the thannah of Bansbaria, Hooghly.

1st Class, Lower School.

3 Noor Mohammud, peshkar in the office of Mr. Jackson, assistant magistrate, Hooghly.

Regulation Class.

4 Denonauth Chatterjee, writer in the office of Mr. Jackson, assistant magistrate, Hooghly.

The following have obtained certificates from the committee of the law examinations.

1st Class.

1 Gholam Naquee. 2 Zoolfoqar Ali. 3 Mohammad Ismail.

The examination of the classes in general as distinguished from the scholarship examination, was conducted personally by Lieut.-Col. Riley, secretary of the Calcutta mudrussa, and Persian translator. His report is contained in the following letter.

"I have the honor to transmit for the information of the council of education, my report on the annual examination of the Hooghly or Moohsinceyah college, which I proceeded to visit on the 24th November last, agreeably to instructions received in your letter of August 1845, giving cover to a copy of the scheme of examination for the present year.

"In order to facilitate the conduct of this examination, three of the moulvees, professors of the Calcutta mudrussa, by name Moulvee Noorool Huqq, Moulvee Mahomed Ibrahim and Moulvee Ujeeb Uhmud, accompanied me to that place.

"Professor Rochfort having furnished a nominal roll of the students to be examined, in which the names of examination books and the number of pages recorded as having been studied were included, the examination commenced. It is necessary, however, that I should premise that the present is the first occasion of my visiting the institution, therefore no particular comparison between the present annual examination and that of the past year, with reference to individual improvement, can be entered upon.

"The first class consisted of nine students, of whom three were absent. The subjects of their examination were law, principles of law, rhetoric and logic; and the books they were examined in, are as follow: Meer Zahid Shurayi Muktusurool, Manee Noorul Anwar, Ub Ushbavun Nuizair, and Meezanool Muntiq. The passages selected for the examination of these students, according to their advancement in the above books, were generally understood, and pretty fairly explained. The works themselves are of no high standard.

"The second class has eight students, absentees 3. The subjects of examination were principles of law, and the book they were examined in, was the Shurhi Viqayuh. Passages were given in the book for their examination, which were read and explained with facility; their examination was creditable to themselves, and satisfactory with reference to the limited period of their study in it.

"The third class consists of five students, absentee one. The subject of examination, general literature in the Arabic language. The book this class was examined in, is the Nufhutool Yamun, being a test book of prose and verse, for a junior scholarship. This class was not competent in that kind of learning, which has the poetry and prose of the Arabians for its object as a science.

"The fourth class has in it eight students, absentees 4. Subject of examination, arithmetic, from a work compiled by one of the Hooghly college professors, by name Moulvee Monsoor Uhmud. The students have not progressed beyond the four first rules of arithmetic.

"The fifth class contains fourteen students, absentees 3. The subject of examination, grammatical philology (Arabic); the book Shuruh Moolla. They have studied this work with attention, and have made, as far as they have advanced, a satisfactory progress. The *viva voce* questions were readily and accurately answered by most of them.

"The sixth class consists of thirteen students, absentee 1. Subject of examination as in the foregoing class. The examination afforded by these students was also satisfactory, and creditable. Indeed, of all the students I have examined, the two Arabic grammar classes are, in my opinion, the best in this college, and reflect credit on the moulvees, their teachers.

"The seventh class comprises twenty-eight students, absentees 13. Most of these are Hindoos, residing in the neighbourhood of the college. Subject of examination, Government regulations. Those who were present of the above-named students were directed to deliver in writing their answers to the questions put to them. These answers were mostly correct. They seem heartily willing to acquire a knowledge of the regulations of the government, which they incline to consider as most likely to be of real use to them in public and private life.

"The eighth class shews twelve students, absentees 4. Subjects of examination, syntax and grammatical philology in the Kafiah. Questions were put to them *viva voce*, and were readily answered, and on the whole this examination was satisfactory.

"The students of the ninth class are nine in number, absentees 2. Subject of examination, rudiments of grammar and syntax. The book, Hidayutoon-Noho. None of these have any particular claim for distinction.

"Class the tenth consists chiefly of younger boys, eight in number, absentees 4. Subject of examination—Arabic grammar; names of books, Mishbah, Shurhi-Muit Amil, Oosool Joomlah and Muit Amil.

"The eleventh class has twelve students, absentee 1. Subject of examination, rudiments of Arabic grammar; books Toosooli-Ukbaree and Hidayatooe Surf. These students were ready in their answers to the passages they were examined in, and are considerably in advance of the preceding class.

"The twelfth class comprised twenty-five students, and is the last class in the Arabic department, absentees 7. Subjects the same as in the foregoing class; book, Meezan Moooushubah. These students are but beginners in Arabic grammar, and most of them but a short period of time from their commencement.

"The first Persian class consists of three students, no absentees. Subjects of examination, general literature, prose and verse in the Persian language; books of examination, Zoohooree and Jammi Ubbasee, works of authority.

The two first acquitted themselves very creditably, and are worthy of commendation.

"The second Persian class consists of eight students, absentees 2. Subjects the same as in the preceding class; books, Jami Ubbasee and Anwari Soohylee. This class also gave a pretty fair examination in the Persian books.

"The third Persian class has fourteen students, absentees 2. Subjects the same as in the preceding class; book Ukhlaqi Moohsinee. This class seemed to understand the passages selected for examination pretty well by their explanation of them, but have shewn no particular proficiency to entitle them to distinction.

"The fourth Persian class has nine boys, absentees 4. Subjects the same as in the preceding class; book, Sikundurnameh. The attainments of this class are but small, and call for no commendation.

"The fifth Persian class has six boys, absentees 3. Subjects of examination as in the preceding class; none of them passed an examination worthy of notice. The books were Jamigool Quwaneen, Yar Mahummud and Zuleekha.

"The sixth Persian class has twenty-five boys, Mahomedans and Hindoos, absentees 6; who were examined in the initiatory books, Goolistan and Boostan. They are only beginners, and must be considered as such, without further notice.

"The seventh Persian class has twenty-one boys, absentees 12. They were examined in initiatory books, such as Tooteenamah, Quaidi Rowshun Ulee, Nuqleeati Farsee, Mahammudnamah, Sowal Juwab (Dialogues and the Pundnamah of Sadi.) These boys are also beginners, and have no claim to extraordinary notice.

"I would suggest for the consideration of the Council, that the nominal roll of students at the annual examination in these languages and learning, as now furnished for the purpose by the Hooghly college of Mahommed Mohsin to the examiner, should be more particular in noting the books really studied by each student, two or three of them having declined examination as not having read them. It would also add much to the facility as well as efficiency of the examination, if this nominal roll exhibited additional columns, showing the age of the student, how long he has been attached to the college, what prizes he has received, and when (if any), and the name of the preceptor to the student in each book of his study.

"In conclusion, I may safely offer my opinion to the council of education, that in the absence of any comparison with the last year's examination, that of the present year is, with reference to progress and degree of proficiency, very creditable both to the preceptors and students of the Hooghly college."

The two head moulvees of the Arabic department examined the Hooghly Muktub. They reported:—

"We, agreeably to the desire of the principal, examined the students of the Hooghly muktub on the 21st and 22d October 1845. There were 21 names on the roll of the first class, but only 10 were present at the examination, the remaining 11 were accounted for by absence and sickness.

"The second class, consisting of 30 students, was examined on the 22d October, 12 were absent on leave and sick. The remaining 18 were examined.

"The government regulation class attached to the Arabic department has 26 students, who are making good progress."

The libraries of both departments are in a satisfactory state, as well as the astronomical and philosophical instruments.

The drawing classes in both departments continue to afford amusement to the pupils, who frequent them. The English class appears to the principal to be improving. The Mahomedan drawing master's time is principally taken up in teaching the pupils of the mudrussa to write.

After considering the report of the college of Mahomed Mohsin, the council of education expressed their satisfaction with the general state of the institution, its internal economy and management, the conduct and attention of the masters, the manner in which the principal had discharged the duty of superintendence, and with the results that had followed his exertions.

Visitor's report.

Dr. Mouat, the official visitor of the college, inspected it four times during the past year, examining carefully every department of the college and its mudrussa.

The general internal economy of the institution, particularly in the English department, was found to be exceedingly creditable, the pupils orderly, attentive, respectful, and generally clean and neat in their persons, the authority of the teachers respected, and the pupils apparently interested in their studies, cheerful in demeanour, and quick and intelligent in replying to questions.

In all these respects there is a marked and striking improvement, which the visitor reported to be superior to that of any other college under the control of the Council.

The muster rolls, registers, office records, libraries, and apparatus room, were all examined and approved of—in fact there was an evident appearance in every department of energetic superintendence on the part of the principal, and cheerful co-operation on that of the gentlemen associated with him, which cannot fail to render the college of Mahommed Mohsin one of the most complete and efficient institutions in British India.

The improvement in the order and discipline of the mudrussa is particularly striking, since Mr. Clint has devoted his special attention to it; and the visitor considers the thanks of the council to be due to moulvees Akber Sha and Meer Mahomed, for the cheerful and ready assistance they were reported to have afforded the principal in carrying into effect the changes, which are being gradually introduced into this department.

The attendance in each class was better than in former years, the rolls more accurately kept, and there was a greater appearance of industry and liveliness in the pupils.

It is still, however, far behind the English department in discipline and order, although there is no reason to despair of its attaining an equal degree of both, under its present management.

The visitor reported some of the rooms on the lower floor of the college to be unfit for class purposes, from deficiency of light and ventilation, which had been brought to his notice previously by the principal.

The executive officer of the division has been requested to remedy these defects as far as possible, but it is evident that the demands for education in the district have completely out-grown the dimensions of the building, which, although eligibly situated, is not well adapted for its present purposes.

In conclusion, the visitor felt bound to record as the result of much personal and official intercourse with him, that he considered Mr. Clint one of the most able, zealous and efficient officers in the whole education department.

Sir H. Hardinge's prize.

During the past year the Right Honorable the Governor General intimated his intention of bestowing as a prize upon the most distinguished and proficient pupil of the institution, books to the value of Company's rupees 200.

This will be competed for at the annual examination of 1846, and be determined by its general results, without instituting a special ordeal for the purpose.

Mr. Money's medal.

The gold medal given by Mr. D. Money for the best English essay, has been gained by Noruttun Mullick, and the silver medal for the best Bengalee essay, by Gungachurn Sircar, a certificate of special proficiency in Bengalee being also awarded to Gopal Chunder Butto.

Scholarship examination.

The following is an abstract of the results of the scholarship examination.

Senior English Scholarships.

For the reasons already mentioned in the report of the Hindu college, the number of marks required, have been changed to the same extent.

There were eight candidates for government employment. Three had held senior scholarships for 4 years, and obtained marks as follows :—

1	Hurry Mohun Chatterjee,.....	169.0 marks.
2	Norotton Mullick,.....	165.7 do.
3	Gungachurn Sircar,.....	129.7 do.

Under the reduction of standard already sanctioned in the case of the Hindu college, the two former have obtained the first grade, and the latter the second. The five other compe-

titors were scholarship holders, and obtained marks as mentioned below, viz :—

1	Nobin Chunder Doss, senior sch. 3 years	169.5	marks.
2	Gooroochurn Doss, ditto 2 years.....	112.3	do.
3	Gooroochurn Chatterjee, ditto,.....	122.1	do.
4	Judonath Doss, ditto 1 year,.....	150.1	do.
5	Juggessur Ghose, junior sch. 3 years,.	152.4	do.

As none of these were in the last year of a senior scholarship, they cannot be placed in the 1st grade, although three of them have fairly earned it, Nobinchunder Doss, Judonath Doss and Juggessur Ghose—a fact which is considered highly creditable to the college, and deserving of special record. They have all therefore been placed in the 2nd grade, in accordance with the regulations upon the subject.

Nobinchunder Doss, Degumber Biswas, Goorchurn Chatterjee, Juddonath Doss, and Juggessur Ghose, having already obtained government employment, vacate their scholarships. The remainder retain them, until they obtain employment, subject to the usual regulations.

The four senior scholarships vacated, and the out scholarship for which no external competition appeared, have been gained by,

1	Brijolall Chowdoree,.....	144.0	marks.
2	Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty,.....	140.8	ditto.
3	Gopal Chunder Butto,.....	126.2	ditto.
4	Chundichurn Shome,.....	118.3	ditto.
5	Satcowry Roy,.....	108.6	ditto.

These numbers will bear a favourable comparison with those gained by the first 13 students of the Hindu college, and exhibit a considerable and most creditable advance in the higher grades of the Hooghly institution.

Hindoo College Marks.		*Hooghly College Marks.*	
1 Isser Chunder Mitter, ...	175.0	1 Nobin Chunder Doss, ...	169.5
2 Nobin Chunder Paulit,...	140.9	2 Hurry Mohun Chatterjee,	169.0
3 Dinnobundoo Dey, ...	139.9	3 Norotton Mullick, ...	165.7
4 Gopal Lall Roy, ...	137.1	4 Juggessur Ghose,.....	152.4
5 Grees Chunder Chowdry,	133.4	5 Juddoonath Doss,..	150.8
6 Shama Churn Bose, ...	133.4	6 Brijololl Chowdry, ...	144.0
7 Prosunno Coomar Sub-ardicary, ...	126.2	7 Darickanath Chucker-butty,.....	140.8
8 Kissen Chunder Ghose,..	124.8	8 Gunga Churn Sircar, ...	129.7
9 Gour Doss Bysack, ...	123.5	9 Gopal Chunder Butto,...	126.2
10 Juggodishnath Roy,.....	122.9	10 Gooroo Churn Chatter-jee, ...	122.1
11 Sib Chunder Dutt, ...	122.1	11 Chundy Churn Shome,...	118.3
12 Bono Mali Mitter, ...	121.7	12 Gooroo Churn Doss,.....	112.3
13 Kishab Chunder Ghose,..	115.4	13 Satcowry Roy, ...	108.8

The remarks of the examiners upon the results of the senior scholarship examination have already been published in the Hindu college reports, as they equally applied to both institutions.

Junior English Scholarships.

Of these, four present holders have made the progress required to retain their scholarship, viz.

Isserchunder Doss, Baneemadub Bose, Gopalchunder Banorjee, Shamachurn Bose. The other three forfeit.

No new junior scholarship has been gained, the minimum number of marks required being 125, and the maximum obtained 102½.

Thus the Hooghly college has, on the present occasion, proved itself somewhat superior to the Hindu college in the senior scholarship standard; while the latter has exhibited as marked a superiority over the former in the junior grade.

Senior Arabic Scholarships.

According to the rule which has been applied to the Calcutta mudrussa this year, the following retain, and have gained scholarships.

Abdool Najeed and Abdool Ruhman retain Hadjee Mahomed Mohsin's 50 rupees scholarships.

Gholam Mehdy Mahomed Rashed and Golam Sufdar, retain senior scholarships of 20 rupees.

Gholam Nakee gains ditto.

Inam Ul Huq, Meraimet Hossein, Shaik Khadem Hossein, Mahomed Kazim and Aflah Uddeen gain ditto of rupees 15.

Junior Arabic Scholarships.

Russool Buksh, Syed Khadem Hossein, Mahomed Ufzul, Gholam Ukber, Gholam Punjuttun, Ayuool Islam, Hillal Ooddeen, Shekuwah Hossein, Nuzur Ally, Hyder Hossein, and Mahtab Ooddeen retain junior scholarships.

Abdool Ruhman, Mahomed Ahmud of Burdwan, Hillal Ooddeen (junior) and Russeer Ul Huk gain junior scholarships.

The papers were kindly examined by Dr. Sprenger, under the circumstances already explained in the report of the Calcutta mudrussa. The charge of unfair practices in the Hooghly mudrussa, was not substantiated by the examination of the papers, which in point of merit and the number of marks assigned, were rated much below those of the Calcutta Mahommedan college.

ADDRESS OF THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL TO THE STUDENTS OF THE HOOGHLY COLLEGE.

At the close of the proceedings the Deputy Governor addressed the assembled students to the following effect:—

The report which has just been read, shews that there has been a great, and in some respects a remarkable improvement in the state of the College since the last distribution of prizes in this place, and this is to be attributed in a great degree to the ability and energy with which the Principal, Mr. Clint, has discharged his duties, and to the assistance he has received from all the subordinate masters. To them, and to the Scholars of the English department it must be highly gratifying that they have on this occasion vied successfully with the older and richer College of Calcutta. Perhaps there may be some advantage on the side of the pupils of this college in their distance from the gaiety and dissipation of the metropolis; but the stimulus to the acquirement of knowledge in a large city like Calcutta, is necessarily greater than at a distance from the seat of Government, and this consideration, coupled with that of superior wealth and leisure enjoyed by the majority of the pupils of the Hindoo college, leads me to consider the recent success of this institution deserving of peculiar praise.

I find that no less than eight of the pupils of the Hooghly college have qualified themselves for insertion in the returns of meritorious students, to be submitted by the Council of Education, under the terms of Sir Henry Hardinge's resolution, and that of those who presented themselves for examination not one failed—a result which in every point of view I must regard as highly gratifying. Among these I observe that three, viz.:—Nobin Chunder Dòss, Jugeshur Ghose, and Gooroo Chunder Chatterjee have already obtained employment in the Education Department. No result could be more satisfactory than that the pupils of this college should be deemed qualified to become instructors of their fellow-students. The prospect of imparting to others the knowledge obtained from their preceptors must tend to elevate the minds of the students, and lead them more than any other motive to pursue their studies with zeal and assiduity. I shall ever rejoice to hear that the pupils of the Hooghly college prove themselves fit to be entrusted with this as with every other kind of public duty.

The Branch School has also been well conducted during the past year. There can be no doubt that schools of this nature, if properly managed, afford the best means of recruiting the upper classes of the college with students of proficiency and promise.

The state of the Mudrussa is on the the whole satisfactory. No comparison has been made in the report between its present condition and that in which it was last year, but the result of the examination is favourable. It would indeed be astonishing were the case otherwise. With an endowment richer than that of any other institution of Oriental learning in India, or perhaps Asia, with professors so able, and rewards so well worthy of your utmost exertions to obtain, I cannot doubt that Mahomed Mohsin's Mudrussa will always hold a position second to none in this quarter of the globe. I am happy to find that great improvement has already been introduced, and that further improvement is about to be made in the system pursued at the Mudrussa, both as regards discipline and mode of instruction. It has heretofore been the practice for each individual student to pursue a course of read-

ing independent of his class-fellows, and indeed without any attempt being made at simultaneous class instruction, no two students reading the same lesson or even the same book. The consequence of this has been that the time of the professors has been unnecessarily devoted to the instruction of each pupil separately, with much less benefit than if their attention had been bestowed upon several pupils at once under a proper system of classification. But a better organization of the classes has now been introduced with the co-operation of the professors, and more particularly of the two distinguished Moulvees—Mahomed Akbar Shah and Meer Mahomed, which I have no doubt will result in a great improvement at the next annual examination.

The College, established on the noble bequest of Mahomed Mohsin, was designed, as far as relates to the instruction of those of the religion of the benevolent founder, in order that their time should be principally devoted to the acquisition of Mahomedan literature, and more especially of the Arabic language. It is therefore incumbent upon you to pursue this branch of your studies in such a manner, as to entitle you to the first rank among the scholars of Asia; but at the same time I am far from recommending you to confine your attention to Oriental Literature. In the Colleges of Europe, the learned languages of Greece and Rome were for ages the exclusive object of study, just as the acquisition of the language and literature of Arabia and Persia have until recently been in the learned institutions of the East; but in Europe, the attention of the rising youth is now directed to other objects, in addition to, but by no means in supersession of the former—to philosophy—to the arts and sciences—and to the languages of other countries. In the present state of the world we cannot remain stationary—we are all advancing in a career of improvement, and cannot sit down contented with the extent of knowledge to which the ancients attained. The astronomy which you find in Arabic books is the science as it was known in the world before the great and wonderful discoveries achieved by the telescope of modern times; the science which you will learn from those sources is the science which the world possessed when the power of steam was unknown, and when the rapidity of transit and communication now attained by means of railways and electricity was undreamed of. You will now, I am sure, be desirous of availing yourselves of all those lights which modern science has thrown on the subjects most interesting to mankind in all ages, and here you will find the means of prosecuting those studies without neglecting the cultivation of Oriental Literature.

I have only further to assure you, that it has given me the greatest pleasure to preside on this occasion, on which the College appears so highly distinguished as one of the great seminaries of education in India.

Medical College.

ELEVENTH YEAR—SESSION 1845-46.

Under the immediate control and superintendence of the Council of Education.

COLLEGE COUNCIL.

J. JACKSON, ESQ., M.B., F.R.C.S.
J. T. PEARSON, ESQ.
D. STEWART, ESQ., M.D.
R. O'SHAUGHNESSY, ESQ., F.R.C.S.
ALLAN WEBB, ESQ.
J. MCCLELLAND, ESQ.
FRED. J. MOUAT, ESQ., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Member, Secretary and Treasurer.*

INSTRUCTIVE ESTABLISHMENT.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology	J. T. PEARSON, ESQ.
Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum	ALLAN WEBB, ESQ.
Native Demonstrator of Anatomy	PUNDIT MADUSUDEN GUPTA.
Lecturer on Chemistry & Practical Pharmacy	A. ROBERTSON, ESQ.
Professor of Botany (offg.)	J. MCCLELLAND, ESQ.
Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine	DR. JACKSON.
Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery	R. O'SHAUGHNESSY, ESQ.
Professor of Midwifery	DR. STEWART.
Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence	DR. MOUAT.

MILITARY CLASS.

Professor of Military Surgery	ALLAN WEBB, ESQ.
Superintendent and Teacher of Anatomy and Surgery	PUNDIT MADUSUDEN GUPTA.
Teacher of Medicine and Materia Medica	SUB-ASSIST. SURGEON SIBCHUNDER KARMOKAR.
Staff Serjeant	MR. JOHN WOOD.

MALE HOSPITAL.

Physician, PROFESSOR JACKSON.
Surgeon, PROFESSOR R. O'SHAUGHNESSY.
House Surgeon and Apothecary, MR. GEORGE DALY.

FEMALE AND LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Physician, PROFESSOR STEWART.
Resident Surgeon, BABOO DOYAL CHUND BYSACK.
Goodeve Scholar, TAMEEZ KHAN.

OUT-DOOR DISPENSARY.

Superintendent, MR. G. DALY.

The following is a list of the pupils in the primary class at the close of the session:—

Stipendiary Students	50
Robertson Scholars	2
Free and Ceylon Students	35
Members of the European subordinate medical department, &c.	6
Total	93

Of the Hindu pupils there are—

Brahmins	19
Koists	18
Boyddows	7
Kyburts	2
Tantys	3
Bankers	1
Talee	1
Sutgope	1
	52

In the military class there are at present seventy-four students* upon the full pay of five rupees per mensem, and one pupil from Etawah, supported by the Government of North-west provinces, making in all 75. Of these 68 are Mussulmans and 7 Hindus. Of the whole school, 74 are sons of native officers and soldiers in the Bengal Army.

* Twenty-eight having passed, and been sent to the N. W. Frontier as native doctors in January last.

Of the Hindu pupils there are 1 Brahmin, 2 Koists, 3 Chutrics, 1 Rowunee.

Of the Mahommedans, 59 are natives of the North-western provinces, and 9 of Bengal.

Of the Hindus, 4 are natives of the upper provinces, and 3 of Bengal.

The following is a tabular statement of the attendance of the pupils of the medical college during the season 1845-46:—

Class.	No. of Lectures given.	No. of Students attending.	Total present at all the Lectures during the Session.	Do absent during the Session.	Daily Average. Present.	Daily Average. Absent.	Remarks.
Anatomy and Physiology	120	43	4,620	540	38 5	4·57	In this table are included all absent from every cause—nearly two-fifths of the absenteeism was the result of sickness, and about one-fifth from private leave for the performance of religious ceremonies, &c. Among those marked absent again, about one-half were too late to have their names inserted in the roll which is called at the commencement of every lecture. This was particularly the case in the early classes of Botany, Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence in which the amount of entire and bona fide absenteeism was not really greater than in any other class.
Demonstrations	105	43	4,161	351	39 62	3·34	
Practice of Medicine	76	40	2,797	243	36·80	3 19	
„ of Surgery	80	40	2,900	300	36·25	3·73	
„ of Midwifery	75	40	2,610	390	34·8	5 2	
Chemistry	90	43	3,590	280	39·88	3·11	
Botany	61	40	1,895	545	31·06	9 08	
Materia Medica	90	40	2,925	675	32·5	7 5	
Medica Jurisprudence	19	40	683	77	35·95	4.05	

The daily average attendance of the military class residing in the college, was 88.32

Dissections. Statement of the number of bodies dissected.

In October 1845	22
„ November „	92
„ December „	127
„ January 1846	100
„ February „	118
„ March, up to 25th	107
Total	566

The cost of the establishment from January to December 1845, was	51,774	10	0
The charge for Ceylon pupils	4,799	1	0

The contingent charges for the same period were as follows:—

Chemical department	361	11	0
Museum and dispensary ditto	1,233	12	0
Medical college ditto	3,265	10	0
Stipends to students	4,755	10	0
The allowance for books, was	840	0	0

Tablet to William Griffith.

A mural tablet, with the following inscription, has, by permission of the council of education, been placed in the great theatre of the college,* as a record of the late lamented professor of Botany:—

TO THE MEMORY OF

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, ESQ. F. L. S. ETC.,

Madras Medical Service, born at Ham in the county of Surrey, March, 1810,

AS PROFESSOR OF BOTANY IN THIS COLLEGE
HE WAS DISTINGUISHED BY THE ZEAL AND ACTIVITY
WITH WHICH HE IMPARTED THE KNOWLEDGE
HE HAD HIMSELF ACQUIRED BY PERSONAL INVESTIGATION
IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA, AND IN
THE NEIGHBOURING KINGDOMS
FROM THE BANKS OF THE HELMUND AND OXUS
TO THE STRAITS OF MALACCA:
WHERE, IN THE CAPACITY OF CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEON
HE DIED 9TH FEB. 1845, IN THE 34TH YEAR OF HIS AGE,
AND THE 13TH YEAR OF HIS PUBLIC SERVICE IN INDIA.
HIS EARLY LOSS IS DEEPLY DEPLORED BY THE HEAD OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, AND BY THE LEADING
NATURAL HISTORIANS OF HIS TIME.
HE BEQUEATHED LARGE COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS AND MSS.
TO THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE
EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Changes among professors.

The chair of Botany was vacant in the month of April by the resignation of Professor Wallich, who retired from the service, after an active and useful career, extending over a period of nearly thirty years. The College Council communicated to him the great regret experienced by his colleagues at losing him from among them, and the high sense entertained by them of his eminent scientific acquirements, as well as of his zeal and ability as a teacher. Mr. J. McClelland was appointed to officiate as professor of Botany.

* By Dr. Mouat.

Recognition of the College.

Among the most gratifying, striking and important events of the session which has recently closed, has been the recognition of the Bengal Medical College by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the University of London, and the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries.

This is the first instance of any of the educational institutions of British India being granted the privilege of preparing pupils for the academic and professional rewards of corporate and chartered bodies in England.

The pupils of the medical college will be permitted hereafter to present themselves for examination before any of the bodies above-mentioned, for the purpose of obtaining the degree, diploma, or license, which they respectively afford, by passing through the particular course of study indicated and required by each. The college possesses the means of affording all the purely professional instruction necessary, without residence or study in any other country or institution; the value of the boon accorded can therefore scarcely be over estimated.

It will at all times be the anxious care of the council of education, to see that no pupil presents himself before the examiners in England, who is not by conduct, character and attainments, considered fit to become a member of a learned, honourable, and highly responsible profession.

Dr. Goodeve's mission.

The council of education have been much gratified by the frequent receipt of communications from Professor Goodeve, respecting the conduct, character, progress of, and general arrangements made for the education of the young men entrusted to his care. They have been placed at University College, London, reside with and are personally superintended by Dr. Goodeve, and have experienced much kindness and attention from the various distinguished individuals with whom they have come in contact, among whom the Earl of Auckland, Sir Henry Willock, Sir Edward Ryan and the Professors of University College, have been particularly mentioned.

The kindness, care, and judicious superintendence of Dr. Goodeve, are deemed deserving of the special thanks of the Council.

The following reports from this officer and Professor Williams, the dean of the faculty of medicine of University College, are published for general information and record.

They were addressed to the Secretary to the Honorable Court of Directors:—

Dr. Goodeve's report.

"With reference to the native Indian youths under my charge, I have the honor to forward a copy of the half yearly report furnished to me for the information of the Bengal Government, by the dean of the faculty of University College.

The testimony borne by that officer to the progress of these young men in medical studies is exceedingly gratifying, and I am most happy to be able to confirm his opinion. Nothing can exceed the zeal and industry they exhibit, and very few English students evince a similar degree of these qualities during their college career. The progress these young natives have made in the acquirement of professional knowledge has been proportionate to their perseverance, and is fully equal to the best of their fellow pupils during the comparatively short time that they have been associated together. This is fairly shown at the weekly examinations of the classes they attend, when I am assured by the professors that these young men invariably distinguish themselves greatly.

Hitherto they have had but one opportunity of contending for prizes —at the botanical examination in August last. On this occasion, Bholanath Bose was third on the list, in a class of more than seventy students. He only failed in obtaining the silver medal by two marks, his number being eighty-eight, and that of his successful rival ninety—so excellent indeed were his answers, and so intimate a knowledge of the subject did he display, that Professor Lindley, regretting he had not another silver medal to give, presented him with a copy of his own admirable work as a testimony of his approbation, accompanied by a most complementary certificate. Lord Auckland also on the same occasion presented the young man with a valuable book.*

Gopal Chundra Seal, from his proficiency in practical anatomy, has been selected by Professor Quain to dissect the subjects for his lectures —a post of considerable honor in the anatomical class.

Suraj Coomar Chuckerbutty has by his zeal and attention so completely won the regard and approbation of Dr. Grant, the distinguished Professor of comparative anatomy, that he makes him the frequent companion of his leisure hours, thus affording him the most valuable opportunities of learning this branch of science. Dr. Grant has also presented him with copies of all his own works, and many of the most important treatises on this subject published in this country and in France; moreover he took the young man with him to Paris, as I shall have occasion afterwards to state.

With respect to Dwarkanath Bose, I have nothing particular to communicate.

The private conduct of the young men is most exemplary. I have rarely occasion to find fault with any one of them. Their whole time is given to study, and they appear very regardless of amusement in any shape when it interferes with the great object of their coming to England. They are for the most part gentle and obedient, and have easily conformed themselves to European manners and customs.

* Since the above was written, intimation has been received of Suraj Coomar Chuckerbutty having gained the gold medal in the class of comparative anatomy.

Hitherto their health has been good, and they appear to suffer very little from the cold; my only fear on this point arises from the comparatively sedentary life they lead in consequence of their devotion to study. I endeavour as much as possible to avoid this evil, but their anxiety to distinguish themselves, and to rival their English fellow students, frequently renders it difficult to accomplish my views on this subject.

In obedience to the wishes of the Honorable Chairman, and others interested in the successful result of the undertaking in which I am engaged, I have carefully prevented these young men from being brought much into general society, or of being frequently present at places of public amusement, lest they be injured by the interest and attention they might thus create. I must at the same time do them the justice to state, that the young men themselves appear very unwilling to be thus flattered, and I am much gratified by their apparent dislike to any thing approaching to this species of attention.

During the college vacation in the month of September, three of the youths accompanied myself and family to Clifton, where we remained nearly a month.

They visited Bristol, Bath and the neighbouring parts of Gloucestershire, Somersetshire and South Wales, and I took advantage of this opportunity to show them the manufactures of cotton, glass, and floor cloth to be found in that part of England. They visited also with much interest, the tomb of their distinguished fellow countryman, Ram Mohun Roy, and the scene of his illness and death.

The fourth student, Suraj Coomar, as I have before stated, accompanied Professor Grant to Paris. He was there introduced to some of the most distinguished men in France, who treated him with marked kindness. He was constantly occupied under Dr Grant's superintendence in studying the contents of the various museums of natural history, so abundant and valuable in Paris, and as an evidence of the excellent capacity of this young man, and in proof of the good use he made of this opportunity, I should mention that besides acquiring a great mass of information upon the subject of his favourite study, he obtained during the six weeks he was absent, a knowledge of the French language, which surprised every one who reflected on the short time during which he had been engaged in learning it.

As far as the experiment has yet advanced, I trust there is reason to hope for a successful result of the undertaking in which these young men have embarked, and nothing shall be wanting on my part to fulfil the duty assigned to me by the Honorable Court."

Dr. Williams reported,

Report of Dr. Williams.

"In compliance with a request from the Secretary of the council of education of Bengal, I have to give you a quarterly report of the conduct and progress of the native students now studying at the University College, London.

I am happy to be able to speak in high terms of their diligence and correct conduct, and the several professors whose classes they attend assure me that in the examinations, these students give the most satisfactory proofs of their superior intelligence and steady progress

In regard to the gentleman that attends my class, Mr. Gopal Chandra Seal, I can add my personal testimony to the regularity of his attendance at the lectures, and the correctness of his answers at the weekly examinations.

If they go on as they have began, there is the best reason to expect that these students will reflect the highest credit to themselves, as well as to their superintendent and teachers."

Course of instruction for Session 1846-47.

With a view more nearly to assimilate the courses of lecture to the system adopted in Europe, and at the same time to allow the students the largest possible amount of time to devote to practical anatomy during the short winter season, it has been decided to divide the session into two parts, the one extending from the 15th of June to the 15th of November, the other from the latter date to the 15th of March.

During the former period the following are the days and hours upon which the summer lectures will be delivered:—

Anatomy and Physiology ..	Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 11 A. M.
Anatomical Demonstrations.	Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 12 to 1 P. M.
Botany	Tuesday, and Thursday at 10 A. M.
Principles and Practice of Medicine.	Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 2 to 3 P. M.
Principles of Surgery.	Mondays and Wednesdays, 2 to 3 P. M.
Clinical Surgery	Fridays, 1 to 2 P. M.
Chemistry	Daily from 4 to 5 P. M.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics	10 to 11 A. M.
Midwifery	Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 3 P. M.

The hospital and out-door dispensary attendance remain unchanged.

The winter courses will comprise anatomy and dissections, practical and clinical surgery, clinical medicine and medical jurisprudence—the latter course being more than doubled in extent.

Volunteering of students for service.

Among the occurrences deemed worthy of notice and record, was the volunteering of some of the senior native, Ceylon, and free Christian students to proceed on service to the army of the Sutlej, upon any terms and in any capacity the Goverment might wish—their anxiety being to render themselves useful, and take advantage of the opportunity offered of seeing field service.

It was not deemed expedient to accept of their services, but their readiness received a suitable acknowledgment from Government.

Native Holidays.

In consequence of the extended courses of lecture now required, and the impossibility under the present system, of giving them within the time allowed, it was resolved to diminish the great, unnecessary, and inconvenient number of native holidays and in addition to ten days at the Doorgah Poojah, to grant only the following:—

Dole Jattrah	1	day.
Sreeram Noboomy	1	„
Churruck Poojah	1	„
First Ruth Jattrah	1	„
Second ditto ditto	1	„
Junmo Ostomy	1	„
Moholoyah	1	„
Deparneetah	1	„
Juggo Dhuttree Poojah	1	„
	9	days.

The above will be carried into effect from the commencement of the next session.

Fever Hospital.

During the past year the subscriptions for this great object have increased considerably, as will be seen by the following brief statement:—

Total subscriptions			34,038	7	9
Amount of subscription realized	33,876	7 9			
Outstanding	162	0 0			
			34,038	7	9
Interest received from the Union Bank from the 15th October 1844 to the 31st December 1845, at 3 per cent			508	4	11
Interest from other sources			823	6	3
			1,331	11	2

Abstract.

Amount of Subscriptions	33,876	7	9
Ditto of interest	1,331	11	2
Total Co's. Rs.	35,208	2	11

The special thanks of the Council have been returned to all the donors, and were more particularly due to Rajah Sutto Churn Ghosal of Benares, who in addition to the munificent sums which he and his family have already contributed to charitable and benevolent purposes, presented the fever hospital with 10,000 rupees.

The amount realized by the new subscriptions, together with that already collected by the fever hospital committee, is amply sufficient to construct a building capable of containing nearly 300 sick.

The plans and estimates have been submitted to Government some time since, together with a proposal to purchase an additional piece of ground, so that the Council hope that this great city will not be much longer without so useful and necessary an institution.

Out-Door Dispensary.

The charge of the out-door dispensary having become vacant by the resignation of the late incumbent, it was assigned as a temporary and experimental arrangement to Mr. G. Daly, house surgeon of the male hospital, who was instructed not only to render it a source of supply of important and interesting cases to the college hospital, but likewise to make it a school of practical instruction for the military class.

For this purpose it was directed to be kept open daily from seven to ten A. M. and for one hour in the evening.

The continuance of this arrangement was to depend upon its success, as ascertained by the progress and proficiency of the pupils.

Mr. Daly furnished the subjoined report of his charge during the session:—

"Since the beginning of June last there have been twenty-five senior students of the military class employed in the out-door dispensary as clinical clerks and dressers, six attending at a time for a period of two months, three of these taking the duties of clinical clerk and dresser in turn for one month. Each student was furnished with a journal or case book into which he was required to enter a copy of the hospital formulæ, and to record every case of interest to be met with at the dispensary during his tour of duty, according to the system established in the hospital of the college, first noting down a careful history of the case, and afterwards taking daily reports of the symptoms and plan of treatment adopted until the patient was relieved.

In the performance of this duty, the students were very diligent, and it enabled me to impart a greater amount of clinical instruction to them than I otherwise could have done. The clinical clerks were also practiced in the daily business of shop pharmacy, and underwent weekly examinations on this subject as well as on the treatment of diseases.

The dressers had the surgical business of the dispensary assigned to them, and were required to prepare plaisters, dress sores, apply bandages, and perform all the duties of hospital dressers. All the minor surgical operations were also performed by them under my own immediate superintendence, such as bleeding, tapping for hydrocele, cupping, tooth-drawing, passing the catheter, putting up fractures, &c. &c.

The dressers were also examined viva voce once a week on subjects connected with the treatment of surgical complaints, and I had every reason to be satisfied with the attention and progress of the lads generally: with the view however of affording them every possible encouragement, I would beg leave to recommend that at the close of each final examination, some special mark of approbation may be conferred on the most meritorious students of this class, as for instance a set of books to the best clinical clerk, and a pocket case of instruments to the best dresser.

Out of the twenty-five stndents employed at the dispensary in the way above described, twenty-four have been passed into the service at the last final examination, and only one been rejected as unqualified."

Female & lying-in hospital.

The improvement in the internal economy, cleanliness and general efficiency of this department of the college during the past year, has attracted the special attention of the Council of Education, and is considered chiefly due to Dr. Stewart's zealous superintendence, assisted by the unwearied attention, and kindly care of two lay-sisters of charity, whose services were devoted to this institution, by the Most Rev. Dr. Carew, Vicar Apostolic of Bengal.

These ladies superintend the dieting, clothing and general economy of the hospital, without interfering with or participating in its purely medical arrangements.

Pathological additions to the museum.

The arrangements referred to in the last annual report for adding to the pathological department of the museum, have been carried into effect.

The Bengal Medical Board has promised every support in advancing the wishes of the Council; the Madras and Bombay Boards have engaged to furnish duplicates of such preparations as may not be required for the museums of their respective medical schools, and the principal medical officers of H. M.'s service have also kindly seconded the views of the Council, and acknowledged the great interest and importance of the subject.

The thanks of the Council were particularly due to Dr. Mouat, of the King's Hussars, officiating Deputy Inspector General of H. M's. Hospitals at Madras, who forwarded several valuable preparations with abstracts of the cases relating to them.

The following is an abstract of the preparations at present contained in the museum:

Anatomical..	Structural	182	
	Physiological	79	
Pathological..	Surgical	262	
	Medical	248	
	Urinary Calculi	214	
Comparative Anatomy and Physiology..		264	
Relating to other departments of Natural History, &c. &c.		45	
Drawings of morbid preparations		12	
			1,306
Preparations reported last session		874	
Added since that (March 1845) up to this day		432	
			1,306

Library.

The library, since its removal from the ground floor, has suffered no further deterioration. It is much frequented by the pupils, and the supply of works to it has been included in the general operations of the Government book agency.

The following is a brief statement of its present contents:

Number of works in the library on the 1st January 1845	781	
Number of volumes in ditto in ditto	3,126	
Added during the year	1,287	
Total..	4,413	
Lent	486	
		3,927
Damaged or destroyed*	179	
Number of volumes in the library	3,748	
		3,927
Of the additions during the past year there were received from the Council of Education, volumes	1,017	
Ditto from the Govt. book agency volumes	173	
Ditto „ Medical Board	20	
Ditto „ Dr. Mouat	16	
Ditto „ Dr. Jackson	54	
Ditto „ Dr. McPherson	7	
	1,287	

* Since the foundation of the college.

The conduct, character, attendance, and attainments of the military class have been most satisfactory, and much credit is due to Professor Webb and Pundit Madusuden Gupta for the proficiency of the pupils in the important practical branches of study taught by them.

Upon an emergent requisition in January last for native doctors, consequent upon the field operations on the north-west frontier, an examination was held of the senior pupils of the class, considered fit and qualified for service.

The following are tabular lists of the students examined, with the results of their examination :—

List of First Class of the Secondary School for final examination in the Medical College, Session 1845-46.

Nos.	Names.	Date of Admission.	No. of times absent, sick and on leave during the past year.	Caste.	General Character and Conduct.	Duties performed by them.	Remarks.
1	Luchmun Sing, ...	Aug. 31, 1843,	0 0 0 0	Hindu, ...	Good, ...	Hospital Dresser 2 yrs. Out-door Dispy. 2 ms.	.
2	Jowahur Loll,.....	ditto,	0 0 0 0	Ditto,.....	Ditto, ...	Do. 9 ms. do. 4 „	Rather a dull lad.
3	Shaik Ruhim Buksh,	Feb. 2, 1843,	2 0 0 2	Mahomedan,	Ditto, ...	Do. 10 „ do. 6 „	
4	Shaik Abdoolla,.....	Sept. 2, 1843,	0 0 0 0	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Do. 4 „ do. 2 „	
5	Syed Kureem Buksh,	ditto,	16 9 0 25	Ditto,.....	Middling,...	Do. 4 „ do. 2 „	Not sufficiently attentive.
6	Choonee Loll,.....	ditto,	4 0 0 4	Hindu,.....	Good, ...	Do. 8 „ do. 2 „	Not very bright, nor well disposed.
7	Syed Mahomed Oahud Ashruff,	ditto,	0 0 0 0	Mahomedan,	Ditto, ...	Do. 11 „ do. 6 „	
8	Ashruff Allie Khan,	ditto,	0 4 6 10	Ditto,.....	Ditto, ...	Do. 10 „ do. 6 „	A prize of books awarded to him.
9	Abdool Samud, ...	ditto.	0 2 0 2	Ditto,.....	Ditto, ...	Do. 6 „ do. 4 „	
10	Shaik Waris Allie,...	ditto,	0 0 0 0	Ditto,.	Very good indeed,...	Do. 1 yr. & 10 „ do. 0 „	A silver medal awarded to him.
11	Lall Mahomed, ...	ditto,	0 0 0 0	Ditto,.....	Middling,...	Do. 8 „ do. 6 „	Somewhat idle, but not deficient in ability
12	Shaik Sobhan Allie,	ditto,	0 0 0 0	Ditto,.....	Good, ...	Do. 11 „ do. 3½ „	Tolerably efficient.
13	Khosal Ram, ...	ditto,	0 0 0 0	Hindu, ...	Ditto, ...	Do. 10 „ do. 4 „	A smart lad.
14	Wuzeer Khan, ...	ditto,	0 0 0 0	Mahomedan,	Ditto, ...	Do. 6 „ do. 2 „	
15	Meer Hydur Allie,...	ditto,	0 0 0 0	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Do. 12 „ do. 2 „	

List of First Class of the Secondary School for final examination in the Medical College, Session 1845-1846—*(Continued.)*

Nos.	Names.	Date of Admission.	No. of times absent, sick and on leave during the past year.				Caste.	General Character and Conduct.	Duties performed by them.					Remarks.
16	Shaik Nubby Buksh,	Sept. 2, 1843,	0	0	0	0	Mahomedan,	Good,.....	Hospital Dresser	4 ms.	Out-door Dispy.	0 ms.		
17	Shaik Fakeer Mahomed,.....	July 1, 1843,	4	5	0	9	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Do.	6 „	do.	2 „		
18	Shaik Eman Allie,...	Sept. 2, „	0	3	5	8	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Do.	4 „	do.	0 „		These students have not been their full time in the College, but are generally excellent and efficient lads.
19	Wuzeer Khan, 2d,...	ditto,	0	0	0	0	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Do.	4 „	do.	0 „		
20	Shaik Elahee Buksh, 1st,.....	ditto,	8	0	0	8	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Do.	5 „	do.	1 yr. & 6 „		
21	Fayzoollah Khan, ...	ditto,	0	0	0	0	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Do.	7 „	do.	4 „		
22	Nuck Chadee Sing,	ditto,	2	23	0	25	Hindu, ...	Ditto, ...	Do.	4 „	do.	2 „		
23	Wuzeer Khan, 3d,...	Nov. 2, 1843,	0	4	0	4	Mahomedan,	Ditto, ...	Do.	8 „	do.	9 „		
24	Baboo Ram, ...	ditto,	0	0	0	0	Hindu, ...	Ditto, ...	Do.	9 „	do.	4 „		
25	Meer Bunda Allie,...	ditto,	0	0	0	0	Mahomedan,	Ditto, ...	Do.	12 „	do.	2 „		
26	Hingun Khan, ...	Sept. 2, 1843,	1	0	0	1	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Do.	4 „	do.	2 „		
27	Meer Akbur Allie,...	ditto,	0	0	0	0	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Do.	8 „	do.	6 „		
28	Mirza Nouroz Beg,	ditto,	0	0	0	0	Ditto, ...	Middling, ...	Do.	2 „	do.	0 „		A free pupil.

Medical College, the 22*d Jan.*, 1846.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D., *Secretary.*

Results of the Emergent Examination of Students of the Military Class of the Medical College, held on the 17th, 19th, 20th, and 21st days of January, 1846.

Nos.	Names.	Subjects of Examination.						Remarks.
		Bones and Muscles and Physiology.	Viscera on dead subject: Physiology.	Operative Surgery.	Verbal Examination in Surgery.	Practice of Medicine.	Materia Medica and Chemistry.	
1	Shaik Waris Alie	Very good indeed,...	Very good indeed,	Well,.....	Very good indeed,	Very good,	Very good, ..	Passed
2	Ukhsuff Ali Khan,.....	Very good, ...	Fair, ...	Composed, ..	Ditto, ...	Ditto,.....	Ditto, ...	Ditto.
3	Shaikh Abdoolah,.....	Ditto, ...	Very good indeed,	Very well, ..	Ditto, ...	Good,.....	Good,.....	Ditto.
4	Meer Ukhbar Ali,.....	Ditto, ...	Very good, ...	Ditto,.....	Very good, ...	Good,.....	Ditto,.....	Ditto.
5	Syud Mahomed Wahed Ushruff, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Well,.....	Ditto, ...	Middling,..	Ditto,.....	Ditto.
6	Wuzeer Khan, 1st.....	Very good indeed,...	Ditto, ...	Ditto,.....	Not clear,.....	Good,.....	Ditto,.....	Ditto.
7	Khosal Ram, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto,.....	Very good, ...	Good,.....	Fair, ...	Ditto.
8	Meer Bunda Ali,.....	Very good, ...	Ditto, ...	Very good,	Good, ...	Good,.....	Fair, ...	Ditto.
9	Lall Mahomed, ...	Very good indeed,...	Ditto, ...	Well,.....	Very clear & good,	Good, ...	Fair,.....	Ditto
10	Wuzeer Khan, 2nd, ...	Ditto, ...	Very fair, ...	Pretty well,	Very good, ...	Bad, ...	Middling, ...	Ditto.
11	Shaikh Ruheem Buksh,	Ditto, ...	Very good indeed,	Well,.....	Fair, ...	Good, ...	Ditto,.....	Ditto.
12	Choonee Lall,.....	Ditto, ...	Very good, ...	Not well, ...	Very good, ...	Middling,	Fair, ...	Ditto.
13	Shaikh Soban Alie, ...	Pretty good,.....	Ditto, ...	Ditto,.....	Very good, ...	Ditto,.....	Ditto,.....	Ditto.
14	Shaikh Nubby Buksh,	Excellent,.....	Excellent,.....	Ditto,.....	Excellent,.....	Good, ...	Middling, ...	Ditto.
15	Shaikh Emam Alie, ...	Pretty good,.....	Very good, ...	Pretty well,	Fair, ...	Middling,	Ditto,.....	Ditto.
16	Nuckchadee Singh, ...	Ditto, ...	Pretty good,.....	Good,.....	Good, ...	Ditto,.....	Ditto,.....	Ditto.
17	Abdool Jummud, ...	Very good, ...	Fair, ...	Well,.....	Poor,.....	Ditto, ...	Vy. middling,	Ditto
18	Hingun Khan, ...	Not good,.....	Bad, ...	Very well,	Good, ...	Good, ...	Good,.....	Ditto.
19	Baboo Ram, ...	Pretty good,.....	Ditto, ...	Ditto,.....	Ditto, ...	Middling,	Fair, ...	Ditto.
20	Luchmun Sing, ...	Very much confused,	Good, ...	Confused,...	Very good, ...	Bad, ...	Very good,..	Ditto.

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Results of the Emergent Examination of Students of the Military Class of the Medical College, held on the 17th, 19th, 20th, and 21st days of January, 1846—(Continued.)

Nos.	Names.	Subjects of Examination.						Remarks.
		Bones and Muscles and Physiology.	Viscera on dead subject: Physiology.	Operative Surgery.	Verbal Examination in Surgery.	Practice of Medicine.	Materia Medica and Chemistry.	
21	Johawur Lall,.....	Confused,.....	Pretty well,.....	Very well,...	Very good, ...	Bad, ...	Fair, ...	Passed.
22	Shaikh Ali Buksh, 1st,	Poor,.....	Very good indeed,	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Middling,	Middling,...	Ditto.
23	Fyzoolah Khan,.....	Pretty good,.....	Pretty good,.....	Good, ...	Confused,.....	Fair,.....	Ditto, ...	Ditto.
24	Shaikh Fazeer Mahomed, ...	Poor,.....	Ditto, ...	Pretty well,	Fair, ...	Bad, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto.
25	Wuzeer Khan, 3rd, ...	Pretty good,.....	Bad, ...	Good, ...	Ditto, ...	Moderate,	Ditto, ...	Ditto.
26	Meerza Nouroz Beg, ...	Fair, ...	Ditto, ...	Middling,...	Ditto, ...	Good,.....	Good, ...	Ditto.
27	Meer Hyder Alie,..	Fair, ...	Middling,.....	Good, ...	Ditto, ...	Fair,.....	Ditto, ...	Ditto.

Medical College, Jan. 23d, 1846.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D., *Secretary.*

Mr. Webb's special report.

Professor Webb's special report upon the subject is subjoined at length :—

"I have the honor to forward in a tabular form a report of the results of the examination which I have made of the military class students of the College, upon receipt of the emergent notice, stating that the demands of the public service required an immediate examination of such military class students, as might be deemed qualified for service.

Considering the sudden manner in which the whole of these students have been tested practically and verbally within three days, without any previous notice whatever, I hope the results will be deemed most satisfactory, as there are only two out of the whole class of twenty-seven who can be deemed unfit, and one of these was perhaps incapacitated by sickness.

The last 11 (eleven) students have only been two years and six months, and the results are stated with reference to that fact, for although equal to the duties they may be called to, they are not equal to those above them upon the list.

17th January.
PRESENT—Professor Pearson, part of the time.

In the first examination, each student was required to describe some one of the bones laid before him, the chief muscles attached to it, its relations and uses, and the action also of the chief muscles themselves. I was assisted by Baboo Madusuden Gupta, and Professor Pearson. Captain Marshall, Secretary to the College of Fort William, was also present some part of the time.

19th January.
PRESENT—Capt Marshall and Professor Pearson.

I next examined all the students in the dissecting rooms with the actual subjects before them, as to the relations and uses of the different viscera. They answered very satisfactorily upon the whole, and in a manner which reflects the highest credit upon their excellent teacher of Anatomy and Physiology, Baboo Madusuden Goopta; indeed it gave me sincere pleasure to observe in my daily visit at their dissections, that the zeal and exertions of the Baboo are quite as successful here in this first attempt to carry out regular dissections by the military class, (chiefly Mahomedans) as amongst the Hindoo students of the English class.

These results were most strikingly exemplified in the superiority of the lads thus grounded in the elements of medical and surgical science who attended my class this year, over those of any former period; indeed I may say that now with less than three months of actual practical drilling, these students have shewn themselves equal to any who have left the College.

18th and 19th January.

On the 18th and 19th I examined my class as field assistants in actual operations upon the dead body, and considering the short time they have been under instruction, the result was most satisfactory.

On the 21st—Professor Mouat, Dr. Forsyth, and Dr. Gordon

On the 21st Drs. Forsyth, Gordon, and Mouat were present (in part) during the exercise of this class as assistants.

On the 20th and 21st verbal examination in surgery, assisted by Baboo Madusuden, were, as will be seen by a reference to the preceding tabular statement, alike satisfactory.

Now that these military class students are actually engaged in dissections, there is only one more important requisite wanted for them,

namely, clinical instruction, and that each lad in his own vernacular language should *keep cases*. Thus in surgery at all events would be supplied that application of elementary knowledge to practice, in which they are now deficient. If taught to keep faithful reports they would become doubly valuable to the officers under whom they may serve hereafter. Should the male hospital become wholly surgical, I trust that arrangements may be made for affording clinical instruction to these students, under the Professor of Military Surgery.

I cannot withhold my public testimony to the quiet and orderly behaviour of these students both in the dissecting room and class room.

I have received great assistance from Tameez Khan in the instruction of this class, inasmuch as I find it necessary to make each student practice for himself the rules which I lay down, and as it is absolutely necessary to see it done properly by each student, the value of an intelligent assistant, speaking both English and Urdu, is very obvious, and Tameez Khan has commonly taken one half of the class, whilst I have kept the other employed."

Report to Government. The following is an extract from the report furnished to Government by the Council of Education :—

" In consequence of an emergent demand for Native Doctors by the Medical Board, an examination of the students of the military class attached to the Medical College, has been held by order of the Council.

1st Grade of Merit.
1 Shaik Waris Ali.....
2 Ushruf Ali Khan...
3 Shaik Abdoolah.....
4 Meer Ukbur Ali.....
5 Syed Mahomed Wahud Ushruf .....
6 Wazeer Khan, 1st ...
7 Khosal Ram .....

2d Grade of Merit.
8 Meer Bunda Alie...
9 Loll Mahomed .....
10 Wazeer Khan, 2d ...
11 Shaik Ruhin Buksh
12 Choonee Loll.....
13 Shaik Souban Alie
14 Shaik Nubbee Buksh

3d Grade of Merit.
15 Shaik Emam Ali ...
16 Nuck Cheeder Sing
17 Abdool Summud ...
18 Hingun Khan .....
19 Baboo Ram .....
20 Luckmun Sing .....
21 Jowahur Lall.....
22 Shaik Ali Buksh ...
23 Fyzoollah Khan ...
24 Shaik Tagzeer Mahomed .....
25 Wazeer Ali Khan, 3d
26 Mirza Nouroz Beg

The students named in the margin have been found qualified for field service as well as the general duties of the army, and are classed in the order of merit of their respective examinations. The only subject in which any of them were found somewhat deficient, was in the practice of medicine, and this has arisen from the deficiency of the instruction received by them in this branch, for which no complete or adequate provision can be made until the establishment of the Fever Hospital shall give them all the clinical opportunities, without which it is hopeless to expect an extended knowledge of medicine, in students of any class.

In Anatomy, Practical Anatomy and Dissections, Surgery, and Materia Medica, with the identification and compounding of drugs, they have been found to possess a credible amount of knowledge, sufficient to enable them to discharge every duty of a Native Doctor with success. In some of the above respects, particularly as regards the dissection of the human body, they are superior to any pupil of their class yet furnished by the Medical College, and had they been able to remain a short time longer at their studies, would have been as proficient, as it is possible under existing circumstances to make them.

It is considered only fair towards them to state, that they were taken completely by surprize, and examined after twenty-four hours' notice, without having any of the usual opportunities of refreshing their memories afforded to them. Even under these circumstances, they passed through an ordeal, which has been considered by their examiners as highly creditable to them.

The examinations in Anatomy and Surgery were conducted by Professors Pearson and Webb: in Medicine by Professor Jackson; and in Materia Medica by Dr. Mouat."

In reply to the above, it was communicated to the Council that the Honorable the Deputy Governor considered the results of the examination to be highly satisfactory, and the prompt manner in which the urgent calls of the service had been met by the College, creditable alike to professors and pupils.

Improvement of the Military Class.

The following extract from a Dispatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 9 of 9th July 1845, in the Home Department, was forwarded for the information of the Council of Education :—

"Para. 57th. We approve of the sanction you have given to the arrangements proposed for the improvement of the Secondary Class of the Medical College, although we doubt if they adequately provide for the efficient instruction of the pupils. They seem to be left too exclusively to native instructors, and to be in need of more effective European tuition and superintendence.

Reporting changes in the Secondary School of the Calcutta Medical College, with the view of raising the qualifications of the Native Doctors educated at that institution, and diminishing the number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed in it, from which a saving of Rs 1200 per annum will be made and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons left at the disposal of Government.

The supply of the army with well taught native doctors is of itself an object of great importance, but many collateral advantages may be expected to accrue from the communication of sound medical instruction, through the medium of their own language, to a number of young men of respectability from the Upper Provinces. It is therefore essential that the class should be furnished with competent teachers, and that their studies should be regularly and carefully superintended by the college authorities."

This was referred to the College Council for report, who recommended:

1st. That Government be solicited to provide suitable accommodations for the class, the 100 members of which now live in a barrack resembling a lengthened godown, damp, ill ventilated, and inconveniently crowded, each pupil not having one-fourth the superficial extent of atmospheric air, considered necessary for the respiration of a man in health.

In addition to the above, the present crowded state of the college compound, renders it impossible to find room for the dressers and clinical clerks on night duty, or to provide the pupils with proper tiffin rooms, during their stay in the college.

2d. That provision be made to teach the pupils during their stay in the college, a sufficient amount of English to enable them to read prescriptions, the lads themselves being anxious and willing to acquire such knowledge, which the staff sergeant is not a fit person to communicate to them.

3d That the senior and final students go round at the daily visit of the hospitals, accompanied by one of their teachers to explain to them the clinical remarks of the professors; see that they take regular reports in their own vernacular language of the cases; and look over them afterwards.

4th. That the final pupils, six months at least before they present themselves for examination, be distributed in batches of three or four to each of the large dispensaries in Park Street and Gurrunhuttah, under the charge of Professors of the College, and as at present at the college dispensary, to see all the cases occurring in them, dispense the medicines, perform all the duties of clerks and dressers, and keep clinical reports under the immediate charge of the officers of those dispensaries, who will furnish each with a certificate of the manner in which he may have discharged those duties.

This external occupation to cease upon the opening of the fever hospital, which will afford sufficient means of instruction, in addition to those now existing, for the whole school.

5th. That their dissections be personally superintended by the Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy, as in the case of the English class, assisted by the native Demonstrator of Anatomy.

6th. That all pupils prior to coming down to the Medical College as candidates, be recommended to serve for at least one year as volunteers or apprentices in civil or regimental hospitals, under the immediate superintendence of the medical officer in charge, who should furnish the candidate with a certificate of such attendance, the preference being given in the admission of pupils after examination before the college of Fort William (who are reported as otherwise qualified) to those who hold the above certificate.

7th That when qualified pupils can be procured from the Medical College, whose vernacular is Hindustani, that they be appointed in lieu of natives of Bengal, who are seldom proficient Urdu scholars as in the case of those already employed in the school, who with the exception of the Pundit, are not considered perfectly fit for their positions, nor do any sufficient means appear to have been taken upon their original nomination to ascertain the extent of either their vernacular or professional acquirements, since one was removed for ignorance and incapacity, and the written lectures of the other, when forwarded to the Council for publication, were found full of errors, and evidently compiled from inferior and second rate authorities.

Most of the suggestions above noted were approved and ordered to be carried into effect.

Preparation of vernacular text books.

During the past year the arrangements for preparing manuals in Hindustani, for the use of the pupils of the military class, have been completed. Dr. A. Sprenger, principal of the Delhi college, has undertaken the translation of the text books in medicine and surgery; Col. Wilcox of Lucknow, is engaged upon a version of Gregory's outlines of chemistry,

and Dr. Mouat is bringing through the press an atlas of anatomical plates, with letter press in Hindustani, to be followed by a manual of anatomy and physiology. Of these various works the first fasciculus of the atlas, containing the osseous system, is already published, and the second part upon the vascular system is nearly ready.

Pundit Madusuden Gupta has completed a Bengali version of the London pharmacopœia, which is in the press and will shortly be published.

In addition to the above, the Government upon the recommendation of the Council of Education, have sanctioned the purchase of a large number of the Urdu translations, prepared by the vernacular translation society of the N. W. Provinces, to form a library of general reading for the military class.

All these means combined, will, it is hoped, be productive of much benefit, and raise the class of native doctors considerably, both in general and professional acquirements.

Anatomical Department of the Military Class.

Messrs. Pearson and Webb reported that "in conformity with the orders of the Home Government, conveyed to us through the Council of Education, we have the honor to report upon the state of the military class in the anatomical department.

The experiment of introducing practical dissections, has completely answered under the zealous exertions of Baboo Madusuden Gupta.

In our daily inspection of the dissections of the military class, we had occasion to commend the uniform, quiet, steady and orderly manner of their studies. In this respect they offer an example of imitation for the other native students of the college.

The examinations of this class upon the bones afforded a very gratifying result.

It was indeed generally most satisfactory, whilst of some of the students we are bound to record, that their knowledge of this division of anatomy equals, if not excels, that of any other class of students in the college.

As it is most important to encourage the zealous attention of these students to anatomical pursuits, we would recommend that they equally, with other students, be allowed to compete for prizes.

From their ignorance of the English language they cannot contend for those given for written papers, but for those for practical anatomy and for preparations for the museum,

they can contend, and we believe with every prospect of success, with any class in the institution. We think it would be a great encouragement to them, to allow them to do so, and a great stimulus to exertion on the part of the primary classes, if they find themselves pushed hardly by those of the secondary.

General conduct and character.

The general conduct of the students of the English department has been exceedingly satisfactory, and with two or three exceptions, that of the Ceylon pupils, has also met with the approbation of the Council. Indeed it is but fair towards the latter as a body, to state that they are more respectable in conduct and character than any of their predecessors, and it is hoped that the low vices and degrading practices which disgraced and rendered inefficient some of those sent to Ceylon, have now nearly disappeared.

Moral character, propriety of demeanour and conduct, and proper respect towards those placed in authority over them, are deemed so essential by the Council, that they are fully resolved not to permit any student to remain in the institution, who may be deficient in these essential qualifications, however distinguished his professional attainments may otherwise be.

General Examination.

The annual general examination of all students not candidates for diplomas, commenced on the 16th of March, and was conducted by the various professors, each in his own department, according to the programme and regulations contained in the appendix to this report. For the first time since the institution of the college it was by means of written questions, except in the subjects of botany, practical anatomy, and surgery, in each of the latter of which an additional trial in the dissecting rooms was held.

The object of rendering the examination written instead of oral, as heretofore, was the known tendency of many pupils to neglect entirely their English studies after their admission; so as in some instances subsequently to be unable to write or express themselves intelligibly or correctly.

The result has proved the correctness of the above view, —for the general fault found with the majority of students in all the classes, was carelessness, negligence, and in many instances gross ignorance of the ordinary rules of grammar and orthography, with caligraphical attainments of the lowest possible order. Deeming it "a baseness to write fair," appears not to be confined to the Hindu College.

In consequence of the unfavourable results of their examination, and their being unlikely ever to acquire a sound, or useful practical knowledge of the medical profession, the College Council recommended, and the Council of Education sanctioned, the removal of the names of the following students from the college roll :—

Mr. Minas.	Preanath Roy.
Mr. Hornett.	Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty.
Sreenath Bose.	
Jan Ali Khan.	Mohes Chunder Banerjee.

And one pupil from Ceylon,
Mr. Hoffman.

The following were recommended to be severely reprimanded for idleness, inattention, and want of sufficient progress :—

Mr. E. Kats.....	*Ceylon Pupils.*
Mr. Margarout.....	
Mr. Ryper	*Free Students.*
Mr. Leblanc.....	
Bissonauth Gupto	*Robertson Scholars.*
Tooljapersaud	
Khyratee Khan	

It is hoped that the above measure will prevent a recurrence of the deficiencies complained of, and prove to the students that they cannot, without disgrace and its inevitable consequences, abuse the bounty of the Government, by neglecting the means of instruction afforded to them.

Anatomical Department.

Professors Pearson and Webb have conducted the anatomical duties of the school, since the departure of Dr. Goodeve. As the past was the first year of their taking charge, and it was deemed advisable to ascertain the exact state of the department, special examinations were instituted for the purpose, of which the following reports were furnished, and are published for general information and record :—

Report of the examination of final Students in January, 1846.

In obedience to the orders of the College Council, two days were devoted to the examination of the students of the first class, who propose to become candidates in March for diplomas.

Their qualifications were first tested by a written examination. Each student was directed to draw a lot, upon which a subject for his essay was inscribed, the subjects chosen being portions of surgical anatomy, likely to prove of use to them in practice ; such as the anatomy of the axilla, the inguinal region, region of the neck, &c. The students were

seated in the lecture room, and composed their papers, without having books to consult, in the presence of the professors, who carefully read these papers, and reported that, "although aware of the severity of the test, we are compelled to state that we are disappointed with them in general. That of Doyal Chund Bysack is perhaps the least faulty. Mr. Shircore's is well, so far as it goes, but it is very deficient in precision, and the like remark applies to that of Mr. Phillipsz. The essay of Prossonno Coomar Bose is very bad. We cannot but remark too, upon the very defective composition of the majority of these papers, in spelling and grammar.

On the second day we requested the students to dissect the parts described in their several essays; we are pleased to observe that in this respect there is a considerable improvement in the performances of the great majority upon their dissections in November last, when they were first examined. The dissections of Prosunno Coomar Goopto, Ramsoonder Ghose, Cubeer Chunder Roy, Coonjobeharee Chatterjee, Gobin Chunder Roy, Doyal Chund Bysack, and Mr. Phillipsz were good; Monohur Mookerjee made a bad dissection. The subjects (the only ones that could be supplied) of Obhoy Churn Neughee and Prossono Coomar Bose were too far advanced in decomposition, to allow them fair scope for their abilities Mr. Shircore's dissection (after a very fair time allowed) was incomplete, though one of the last finished, and that of Tarachund Sen, indifferent. However, upon the whole, we are satisfied with the dissections.

As we concluded it would be paying the students but a poor compliment, to suppose they could not demonstrate the parts upon which they had written essays four days before, and now dissected, we requested each of them to demonstrate not his own, but the dissection of some other student; the subject being assigned them by lot. In this manner, we were enabled to test their knowledge, without the possibility of their referring to books. Here Ramsunder Ghose, Doyal Chund Bysack, and Obhoy Churn Neughee, acquitted themselves entirely to our satisfaction. Coonjebeharee Chaterjee, Mr. Phillipsz, Monohur Mookerjee, and Gobin Chunder Roy, demonstrated the parts submitted to them very fairly. Prosunno Coomar Goopto, and Cubeer Chunder Roy were indifferent, and Mr. Shircore and Prosunno Coomar Bose very imperfect in their demonstrations.

Considering the severe test, to which we submitted the students, we think their examination on the whole satisfactory; only one, Prosuno Coomar Bose failed to such a degree, in our opinion, as to make his rejection at the final examination almost certain.

The domestic troubles of Mr. Naylor have prevented his attending this examination; but his dissections have been throughout the session so very superior, and his industry so commendable, that we cannot doubt of his anatomical qualifications.

Examination of the general students.

With a view to carry out the orders of the Council of Education, relating to the dissections being practised by the senior students, the Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy instituted a series of examinations, and directed dissections to be made by those students, to determine the progress they had already made.

Each student was given the ligaments, and other passive organs of locomotion of a joint to dissect, and demonstrate; and afterwards he was examined on a particular part in osteology, the subjects of the dissections and demonstrations and examinations being determined by lot.

This occupied two days; and the following is our opinion of the qualifications of this the 1st class of students, who go up to their final examination in March next. Those named in the margin are placed in sections according to their qualifications, and although those of the 1st section are much superior to the others, these last are still qualified for monitors.

1st Section.—Mr. Naylor and Mr. Marcus.

2nd.—Coobeer Chunder Roy, Mr. Shircore, Coonjebeharee Chaterjee and Doyal Chund Bysack.

The remainder, we regret to say, are so inferior that we have been obliged to go to the second class for the remaining monitors.

The second class, those students whose standing in the College is above three years and under four, were directed to dissect and demonstrate, each a series of deep-seated muscles, and afterwards they were examined in osteology, the subjects being, as before, determined by lot. This occupied three days. The students named in the margin are qualified for monitors, their qualifications being rated according to their order on the list. It is but just to say, that Tameez Khan's qualifications are of a very superior order.

1. Tameez Khan
2. Kedarnath Day.
3. Kedarnath Ghose.
4. Mr. Minas.
5. Nil Madhub Mookerjee.
6 Jadubchunder Ghose.

The third class consisting of the students noted in the margin, under three years and upwards of one, were next directed to dissect and demonstrate superficial muscles. This also occupied two days. Their qualifications are rated according to their standing in the list in the margin.

1. Mr. Covington.
2. Nobogopal Ghose.
3. Sreenath Mookerjee.
4. Mr. W. Scott.

The stipend vacant by the death of Gopal Chunder Mitter was contended for by six students of the third class. They were directed to dissect and demonstrate the ligaments of a joint, and also examined in osteology, the subject being determined by lot.—Promonathonath Mookerjee, a student of only four months' standing in the College, was so superior to the rest, as to leave no doubt of his deserving the prize.

It is but just to say that not only were his dissections and demonstrations in the examination better than those of his competitors, but good in themselves, and such as would do credit to any student of whatever standing in the College."

The following remarks upon the state of the department, and result of the annual general examination, were also forwarded by the anatomical professors:—

The order of the Council for the senior students to dissect two hours a day, up to their final examination, has been carried into effect very imperfectly, owing to the number of lectures, and attendance at hospital, having taken up a great portion of their time. To this may be added the unwillingness of the students themselves, so that their attendance at dissection has been very irregular, some having not dissected at all for a month at a time, others but for a few days, and then only during an hour or two in the day It is our painful duty to bring to the notice of the Council the following names of students who have been particularly remiss; they having attended and dissected, but for a portion of the number of days in each month:—

Nundolall Gungooly.
Sreenath Bose.
J. Anthoniz.*

Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty,
Shushy Boshun Seal.

* Absent from sickness.

But nevertheless, in our opinion, a certain portion of success has attended the measure; the dissections of the final students in their examination on practical anatomy, having been much better than those of the final students of last year, and we anticipate a very great improvement in this class next year, when the arrangements for delivering the lectures shall have been made so as to allow four hours daily for dissection during four consecutive months.

We have now the pleasure to mention with much approbation the names of the following students of the senior class, who have been most diligent and attentive in the acquirement of anatomical and physiological knowledge:—

G. R. Naylor.	J. Sheetz.
Tameez Khan.	Jadub Chunder Ghose.

Nilmadub Mookerjee.

The general examination of the senior class was held on the 21st and 22d of March, the former day having been devoted to practical anatomy, each pupil in our presence, dissecting some portion of the body.

On the latter day a written examination was held with the usual forms. It decided the right to the prize of the large gold medal presented by Rustomjee Cowasjee; and accordingly we beg to point out Tameez Khan as having obtained the greatest number of marks, and consequently being entitled to it We may here mention that the gold medal for the best dissection of ligaments and joints was also awarded to the same distinguished student.

We cannot forbear from observing upon the general inferiority displayed by the writers of these papers, not only in anatomical and physiological knowledge, but in a still greater degree, in knowledge of English grammar and composition. We mean this to apply to the native students only; and to prove our censure neither unfounded, nor unjust, we refer the Council to the papers themselves, where they will find not only specimens of careless and indeed disgraceful penmanship, but also an ignorance of grammar and spelling and of every rule of composition, to us most surprising. We must in justice exempt from this censure—

Omes Chunder Bose,	Nundolall Gungoolee,
Tameez Khan,	Kedarnath Day,
Shrenath Sein,	Budinath Bromo,

whose papers in the above respects are well and correctly written.

We attach much importance to this point, for we cannot conceive that persons so ignorant of the language in which they are instructed, can derive that benefit they otherwise would from the instructions given them, and the evil now noticed was even more prominently displayed in the written examinations of the final students held by us in January last.

The monitors most attentive to their duty were those mentioned below:—

Mr. Naylor,	Nilmadub Mookerjee,
Mr. Covington,	Tameez Khan,
Jadub Chunder Ghose,	Kedarnath Ghose,

Nobogopal Ghosal.

One monitor only having connived at the irregular attendance of some of his class, was removed, being considered unworthy of confidence.

The impediments that stood in the way of the senior class were also felt by the junior, though in a smaller degree. In general we have found the junior students diligent, attentive and anxious to learn. At lecture and demonstrations they have been particularly attentive, but in the dissecting room some have been remiss.

As the most diligent and attentive of this class, we may mention with high approval—

Mr. Covington,	Nobinkisto Bose,
Nobinchunder Bose,	Madhub Loll Shome,

each of whom attained the full numbers of 100 marks at the general examination—indeed the attention and good conduct of some of them cannot be surpassed But we should not do justice if we neglected to call particular attention to Mr. Covington, as being in every respect zealous, diligent, attentive and well conducted.

At the general examination the junior class was divided into two portions. Those under one year's matriculation were examined upon the bones only, those above that time in the ligaments.

The result of this examination was very satisfactory.

In conclusion we are bound, as matter of common honesty, to disclaim the merit of having in any way taught the final students for this year's examination, or the senior students who will go up next year. We have certainly endeavoured to be of service to them, by holding two strict examinations in November and January last; and by procuring the order for them to dissect a certain portion of time every day; but beyond this, the merit of having taught them belongs entirely to our predecessors. By the rules of the college, our labours have been chiefly devoted to the junior and military classes, and concerning the pupils of these classes we beg to repeat that we consider them a very superior body of young men, likely to do credit to this institution and prove eminently useful to the state.

Chemical department.

The chemical class and department have been under the charge of Mr. Andrew Robertson, who reported, that during this session of the college, he had completed a course of lectures on inorganic and organic chemistry, ninety-eight in number, and that in these the attention of the students had been particularly directed to the bearing of the doctrines of chemistry upon animal and vegetable physiology, to all the more interesting and difficult pharmaceutical preparations, and most minutely to the testing both of more purely chemical and organised substances, with a view to their being discriminated from one another.

The pupils were also examined in regard to the progress made in their chemical studies, at the beginning of the course weekly, and latterly twice a week, on days different from those on which the lectures were delivered. This course was as much as possible divested of unsupported hypotheses, and made to assume that practical form, where every assertion could be verified by experiment.

Mr. Robertson also specially reported that the subjects of heat, light, electricity and galvanism were omitted from this course of lectures, as, finding that, owing to want of time from the limitation of the course, he would be obliged to leave out part of the topics proposed to be illustrated in it, in accordance with the opinion of Professor Gregory of Edinburgh, as well as his own judgment, he preferred passing over these, as being least essential in the study of chemistry.

There is no doubt, however, that room will be made for these in the course of lectures next ensuing, as a loss of time arose from temporary causes, which will then have ceased to exist.

Mr. Robertson also further reports that though, as is always the case, a few of the students who have attended the chemical class during the last session, have little more knowledge of the science than before, yet with the proficiency of the great body of them, as ascertained by the frequent examinations, he has every reason to be satisfied.

A silver medal for proficiency in chemistry, presented by Mr. Robertson, was gained by Mr. Covington, a Ceylon pupil, who exhibited a very creditable acquaintance with the subject.

Botanical class. In this class the examinations were *viva voce* from living plants, of which an extensive assortment of specimens, comprising nearly all in flower at the time, with several others, were brought to the college by Dr. Wallich. Each student was examined separately upon specimens taken at random, concerning structural and physiological botany, natural and artificial classification, and medical botany strictly speaking.

Dr. Wallich reported that the proficiency of most of the candidates for final examination was very satisfactory, but this was in a much less degree the case with the students for general examination, and the deficiency was attributed to the negligent attendance of many of the students at the botanical lectures.

Class of medicine. Professor Jackson reported his satisfaction with the good conduct and attention of his class during the session, as well as the satisfactory manner in which his pupils acquitted themselves in the written examination. Their general attendance upon lecture and hospital duties was stated to be most regular, and to bear a favourable comparison with those of the previous year. The names of Tameez Khan, Mr. Markus, and Chunder Coomar Moitry were especially mentioned.

In the written examination, the first place was assigned to Sreenath Sen, who gained it by only a few marks, his replies being somewhat more complete upon the subjects of dysentery and spleen disease.

Surgical class. Since the departure of Mr. Raleigh, the surgical department has been under the charge of Professor Richard O'Shaughnessy, who has reported his satisfaction with the general conduct, character and progress of the class ; who, with a few exceptions, appear to have been regular in attendance, attentive in the class room, and zealous in the performance of the duties of dressers in the hospital.

Doyalchand Bysack.
Coonjoobehare Chatterjee.
Obhoychurn Neugee.
Ramsoonder Ghose.
Mr. Shircore.
Mr. Phillipsz.
Prosunno Coomar Bose.
Prosunno Coomar Goopta.
Gobind Chunder Roy.
Monohur Mookerjee.
Tara Chunder Sen.
Coober Chunder Roy.

Of the final students it was considered necessary to institute a preliminary examination in surgery, which was conducted by Mr. O'Shaughnessy and lasted two days. The pupils named in the margin* were examined, and the following is an abstract of the report furnished to the Council by the Professor :—

The first day was occupied in writting replies to questions given in the theatre, in the usual way, without the aid of books, &c. On the second day each student performed an operation on the dead subject, they having previously drawn lots for the different operations to be performed by them.

On the whole I am better pleased with the result of the examination than I anticipated I should be, although I regret to say, several of the written answers were very unsatisfactory, owing chiefly to the exceedingly imperfect knowledge of English possessed by some of the students. The written answers of Doyalchand Bysack, Coonjebeharee Chatterjee, Obhoy Churn Neugee and Ramsoonder Ghose, were very good, and such as gave me great satisfaction, and their operations were also very well performed. Mr. Shircore and Mr. Phillipsz sent in very good replies, but their superiority was chiefly owing to their being expressed in good English. They both however operated indifferently. The written replies by Prosunno Coomar Bose, Prosunno Coomar Goopta, Gobind Chunder Roy, Monohur Mookerjee, Tara Chund Sen and Coober Chunder Roy were all very bad, especially the last named student, who also operated very badly : all the rest performed their several operations with considerable dexterity.

I fear it is quite hopeless to expect that several of the above-named young men can ever be capable of passing a creditable examination, so long as they remain as ignorant as they now are of the language it has been attempted to teach them in. I think, therefore, it would be next to a loss of time to keep them any longer in the college, should they fail to give satisfaction to the examiners after five years' study.

The general examination consisted of a written paper, in which Mr. Markus, Tameez Khan, and Mr. Sheetz, were reported to have distinguished themselves as well as in their general surgical attainments.

Medical jurisprudence.

The subject of forensic medicine has been taught regularly for the first time during the past session. In addition to the toxicological lectures contained in the course of materia medica, it embraced all the subjects detailed in the college regulations, with the exception of insanity, which the limited time allowed, did not admit of being discussed. Particular attention was directed to the medico-legal relations of the crimes most common in this country, as contained in the Bengal police records, and it is hoped that the instruction communicated

will enable the further graduates of the college to become efficient instruments for the detection, and consequent ultimate prevention of much crime now perpetrated with impunity.

In consequence of the time of the pupils being fully occupied in other matters, it was found impossible to institute periodical examinations of the class—essays were therefore proposed to be answered in writing, upon the subjects detailed in the lectures.

One pupil named Chunder Coomar Moitree sent in papers upon all of them, and although they were not of a high order of merit, the Professor deemed them worthy of a small reward, and presented to him a copy of Beck's Medical Jurisprudence as a prize.

A silver medal, given also by the Professor, was gained by Mr. Sheetz of the subordinate medical department. His paper was by no means one of great merit, although the best. The subject was entirely new to the class and the replies generally creditable, considering the small amount of time devoted to the study.

Midwifery class. Dr. Stewart stated that he was well satisfied with the conduct and attention of the class, and that he considered the general results of the examination to be creditable to them.

The papers of some were, however, deficient in grammar and spelling, and the christian pupils appeared inclined to slur over their studies, and content themselves with very imperfect information.

The midwifery scholarship was gained by Tameez Khan, and the Resident Surgeoncy of the Female Hospital given to Doyal Chund Bysack, the late Goodeve Scholar.

Materia medica class. The lectures in this department were ninety in number, and the proceedings of the class so similar to those of former years, as to need no special or detailed record.

Final examinations. The final examination of the candidates for diplomas in the English department was conducted by Mr. J. Forsyth, the Government examiner, assisted by the following gentlemen as assessors.

Messrs. S. Nicolson, F. R. C. S., *Surgeon, General Hospital.*
„ W. Cameron, ... *Apothecary General.*
„ J. Johnstone, M. D., .. *Garrison Surgeon, Fort William.*
„ R. M. M. Thomson, M. D., *Marine Surgeon.*
„ C. Finch, M. D., ... *Presidency Surgeon.*
„ H. Chapman, ... *Ditto.*
„ A. Chalmers, M. D. .... *Ditto.*

Mr. Forsyth reported as follows:—

"The final examinations of the students of the medical college for the sessions 1845-46, having been brought to a close on the 31st ultimo, I have now the honor to forward, for submission to the Council of Education, the result in a tabular form, showing that of the twelve candidates for the college degree who presented themselves for examination, seven only have been deemed, in the judgment of the assessors, to have fairly earned that honor.

"2d. For this result, and for the moderate degree of intelligence generally displayed in the course of the year's examinations, the Council will no doubt have been prepared by the reports of the periodical examinations previously held by the professors of the institution.

"3d. In bringing under the notice of the Council, however, the fact that an unfavorable impression has been left on the minds of the assessors by the "result" of the present season, as contrasted with the degree of proficiency displayed on former occasions, it is proper to state that the falling off is ascribed, in a great measure, to the natural dullness, and probable want of ardour, in the larger proportion of the students themselves; as the very successful examinations passed by a few of them have satisfied the assessors, that when the student is apt and diligent, the means of obtaining a good professional education are available at the medical college.

"4th. Besides the caution which the above remarks would appear to suggest in selecting for studentships such only of the candidates as evince a competent familiarity with the language, through the medium of which they are to be taught, and who are remarkable for quickness of parts as far as that can be ascertained, it is my duty to bring under the notice of the Council the circumstance that the deficiency exhibited by so large a proportion of the candidates of the present session, has not appeared to the assessors to be so much in an imperfect acquaintance with the learning of their profession, as in their want of capacity in applying that learning to actual practice; and for this defect the best remedy, in the opinion of the assessors, would be the institution in the College of a more extended and more perfect system of clinical instruction, than appears to have obtained hitherto, and at the same time, the exaction from the students of a closer attendance in the dispensaries and wards of the hospital, where they ought to be employed regularly, under the House Surgeon, during a certain portion of their "curriculum" in performing all the minor operations of surgery; and in compounding and exhibiting, with their own hands, the medicines prescribed. In this way alone, it is believed can the painful hesitation witnessed in so many instances during the late examination, be avoided in time to come, as well as the still more painful embarrassment and want of confidence in themselves, which must necessarily be betrayed during the first year or two of their employment in the active duties of their profession.

"5th. As the tabular statement so distinctly exhibits the relative merits of the candidates, it does not appear to be necessary that I should notice them severally here. I cannot, however, refrain from mentioning in terms of praise, the readiness, aptitude, and general intelligence displayed throughout these examinations by Doyalchund Bysack."

List of Students for final Examination in the Medical College, Session 1845-46.

The following are the tabular results referred to:

Names.	Age.	Caste.	Date of Admission.	Number of times absent during the last year.	Conduct and Character.	Remarks.
Prosunno Coomar Goopta,	23	Boido, ...	Jan. 23, 1840,	2 days,.....	Good, ...	Clinical Clerk 6 months and Dresser 6 months.
Ramsoonder Ghose,.....	22	Koist, ...	Mar. 1, 1841,	None, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto 8 ditto „ ditto 6 ditto.
Coobeer Chunder Roy,.....	21	Ditto, ...	May 17, 1841,	1 day, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto 12 ditto „ ditto 3 ditto.
Obhoy Churn Neugee,.....	23	Sutgope, ...	Ditto, ...	4 days,.....	Ditto, ...	Ditto 12 ditto „ ditto 6 ditto.
Coonjebeharee Chatterjee,	19	Brahmin,...	Ditto, ...	7 days,.....	Ditto, ...	Ditto 14 ditto „ ditto 6 ditto. Gained money Prize Rs. 60.
Tarra Chund Sen,.....	18	Boido, ...	Ditto, ...	2 days,.....	Ditto, ...	Ditto 10 ditto „ ditto 6 ditto.
Gobind Chunder Roy,.....	20	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	5 days,.....	Ditto, ...	Ditto 8 ditto „ ditto 6 ditto.
Doyal Chund Bysack,.....	21	Weaver, ...	Ditto, ...	None, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto 6 ditto „ ditto 3 ditto. In the Female Hospital 21 months—gained prizes 1 Gold Medal, 1 Circlet of Merit and money prizes Rs. 210—and Goodeve Scholarship.
Prosunno Coomar Bose, ...	19	Writer, ...	May 11, 1841,	18 days, ...	Ditto, ...	Clinical Clerk 10 months and Dresser 6 months.
Monohur Mookerjee, ...	22	Brahmin,...	July 14, 1841,	6 days, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto 8 ditto „ ditto 6 ditto.
Free Students.						
S. Shircore, ...	19	Armenian,..	Feby. 1, 1840,	9 days, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto 18 ditto „ ditto 6 ditto.
L. Phillipsz, ...	21	Christian,...	June 1, 1841,	6 days, ...	Middling,...	Ditto 8 ditto „ ditto 6 ditto and in the Female Hospital, 4 months.
Mr. Naylor, ...	...	Ditto, ...	.....	.....	Verygood,*	These two are special cases, Mr. Naylor having been engaged for 10 years in the pursuit of his profession, and Baboo Doorga Churn Bonerjee being a distinguished Scholar, and late Head Master of the School Society's School.
Doorga Churn Bonerjee,...	...	Brahmin,...	.....	.....	Ditto,*.....	

Medical College, the 16th March, 1846.

* Did not attend the Examination.

F. J. MOUAT, M. D., *Secretary.*

Result of the final Examinations of the Students in the Medical College, Session 1845-46.

Names	*Operations in Surgery and Anatomy*	*Anatomy and Physiology*	*Chemistry*	*Botany.*	*Practice of Medicine*	*Surgery*	*Midwifery*	*Materia Medica*	*Medical Jurisprudence*	*Written Examinations.*	*Remarks.*
Prosunno Coomar Goopta	Fair	Good	Indifferent	Good	Moderate	Indifferent	Fair	Indifferent	Middling	Middling	Rejected
Ramsoonder Ghose	Dissection good—operation bad	Ditto	Good	Ditto	Ditto	Good	Ditto	Ditto	Fair	Ditto	Ditto.
Coober Chunder Roy	Good	Fair	Indifferent	Fair	Indifferent	Bad	Indifferent	Fair	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Obhoy Churn Neugee	Fair	Indifferent	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Passed.
Coonjebeharee Chatterjee	Fair	Very good	Indifferent	Ditto	Good	Very good	Ditto	Good	Good	Fair	Ditto.
Tarra Chund Sen	Tolerably fair	Ditto	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Gobind Chunder Roy	Fair	Indifferent	Bad	Good	Indifferent	Fair in theory, deficient in practice	Indifferent	Fair	Ditto	Ditto	Rejected
Doyal Chund Bysack	Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good	Good	Very good	Good	Very good	Very good	Good	Passed
Prosunno Coomar Bose	Bad	Bad	Bad	Indifferent	Indifferent	Very indifferent	Bad	Bad	Bad	Indifferent	Rejected.
Monohur Mookerjee	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Middling	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Passed.
Free Students											
S Shircore	Good, operation particularly	Indifferent	Good	Good	Fair	Indifferent	Good	Fair	Middling	Good	Passed
L. Phillipsz	Good	Ditto	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Ditto	Fair	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 4th April, 1846.

(Signed) J. FORSYTH, *Surgeon, Examiner.*

In reply to the observations of the examiner and assessors, the following report was forwarded by the council of the Medical college.

Report of the College Council.

"With reference to the results of the late examination the College council are of opinion that the falling off is more apparent than real, since two of the best students of the year, Mr. Naylor and Baboo Doorga Churn Banerjee, did not (from private reasons) present themselves for examination, and two of the pupils with Dr. Goodeve, would certainly have passed creditable examinations this year, had they not been thus unavoidably absent. Again the examination itself was more extended than on any previous occasion, the subjects of chemistry and medical jurisprudence having been separated from materia medica, and for the first time, formed special matters of examination.

"With reference to the lads who have failed, the College council have long been aware, that they could not possibly have passed through such an ordeal as that to which the pupils of this institution are subjected, and that they were naturally incapable of acquiring a professional education, both from inherent dullness and inaptitude, as well as original defect of education.

"To avoid any recurrence of such palpable failures, the College council beg earnestly to solicit, that the principle applied to the scholarship examinations of the Hindu and Hooghly colleges, may be extended to those of the final students in the Medical college, viz: that the authorities of the institution may be allowed to hold a preliminary examination, for the purpose of reporting to the council, who are fit and who are not so to present themselves for the college diplomas.

"The principals of the colleges above referred to are armed with the power of excluding unqualified candidates from an ordeal, which is of much less real importance and consequence than the final examination of a Medical college student.

"In regard to the important subject of clinical instruction, the College council are of opinion, that it is as perfect as the present means at the disposal of the college will permit of, and this they are quite aware is very inadequate to the demands of so large a school. The pupils in rotation perform the duties of clinical clerks and dressers, and keep reports of cases, which are periodically submitted to the council.

"The College dispensary is utterly inadequate to teach them all, or even a little of the compounding requisite, and the number of cases which the hospital wards are capable of

containing, is too limited to afford an extended or complete field for clinical observations, more especially in the surgical department.

"Under these circumstances, the council are unable to suggest any more complete means of providing instruction in the deficient departments, until the establishment of the fever hospital, or extension of the college in its various practical departments, shall enable them to do so with some prospect of success."

Ceylon Students.

The following communication from Sir J. Emerson Tennant, secretary to the government of Ceylon, addressed to the supreme government, was submitted to the council for report.

"I am directed by the Governor to beg that you will make known to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, that His Excellency has learned with much regret that some of the natives of Ceylon who had been admitted as students at the medical schools in Calcutta, have unfortunately been misled into habits of intemperance and other vicious irregularities, which in many instances have entirely destroyed their usefulness on their return to the colony. His Excellency is desirous of obtaining the co-operation of the authorities at Calcutta, in endeavouring to apply a remedy to an evil so fatal to the important object in view, by adopting further measures for placing the Ceylon students under a stricter system of discipline and surveillance on their arrival in Calcutta. His Excellency is not sufficiently informed as to the economy and internal government of the medical institution at Calcutta to be able confidently to suggest an expedient in immediate connexion with them; but it occurs to him that were the heads of the college to sanction the appointment of a superintendent responsible to themselves or to the local government, it would be productive of great moral advantage to the youths who are now resorting to them for instruction.

His Excellency is disposed to think that a retired military officer of the Company's Service, might with good effect be nominated to receive these youths on their arrival, to conduct them to the place assigned for their residence, to superintend their mess and enforce a system of orderly conduct, abstinence from excesses, and a punctual return at suitable hours to their proper house.

His Excellency will be prepared to pay all reasonable expenses attended on the enforcement of such a system; and the issue or withholding of some proportion of the students' pay and allowances, would operate as an adequate check in aid of discipline.

I am likewise instructed by His Excellency to acquaint you for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, that an increased demand for medical assistants, has recently been experienced in this Island to an unprecedented extent, and it is just possible that it may ere long be in excess of the means at the disposal of the Governor to supply qualified persons when called upon. His Excellency is therefore anxious to be informed whether a number of medical assistants, say from 10 to 15, might be disposed to volunteer their services for this Colony, if required, and whether the Government of Bengal would sanction their proceeding hither on such an emergency, on

salaries equal to those to which they are entitled in Bengal. The salaries paid in this Colony to such persons are as follows.

The third class commence with £110 per annum, and are eligible on recommendation of the chief medical officer to the second class with a salary of £150, and three years' service in the second class, entitles to promotion to the first, with an income of £200 per annum."

To this the council replied, that "the Ceylon pupils at present reside in a separate building within the college compound, and are superintended by the secretary to the college, who resides near them, and is assisted in this duty by the house surgeon and staff serjeant. The special regulations to which they are subjected are contained in section VI. of the Medical college regulations, of which two copies are herewith forwarded for the information and use of the Ceylon government.

Although every means are taken to prevent irregularities, enforce the keeping of proper hours, and avoid the contamination of bad society, it is impossible amidst the temptations and vices of a large city like Calcutta, entirely to prevent their occurrence.

The council therefore coincide in the view expressed in the letter of the secretary to the Ceylon government, that it would be extremely desirable to have an officer resident in the same building with them, whose sole duty should be the control and superintendence of the domestic economy of the Ceylon pupils. It is believed that the services of such a person could be obtained for Company's rupees 300 per mensem with quarters and messing allowance, and by his constant presence, advice, example, and authority, that all bad habits would be effectually checked, and the students be improved in a corresponding degree in morality, decorum, and general propriety of conduct.

At the same time the council deem it but just towards the present pupils to state, that as a body they are much superior to their predecessors in all these respects.

The council are of opinion that their residence should be either within the college compound, or as near to it as possible for the benefit of hospital attendance, and of their attending to their various duties and studies with as little exposure to the sun and weather as possible. For these purposes the present building is not adapted to furnish accommodation for more than 17 pupils, and has no quarters for a superintendent."

Increase to the military class.

In consequence of the increased demand for the services of native doctors created by the operations of the army in the field, and by the augmentation of the native army, as well as the

difficulty constantly experienced of securing the services of suitably qualified persons, the Medical Board recommended an addition of at least fifty pupils to the strength of the military class. Upon this the Council of Education was consulted as to the number of additional pupils that could conveniently be accommodated at the Medical college, to which the following reply was returned.

There is not only no available space for the location of a single extra student, but no means of adding to the buildings at present in the compound, in which the existing hundred pupils are crowded into a space barely capable of accommodating them, which is damp, ill ventilated, and not well adapted for the permanent residence of any up-country lads. It is only by the most watchful care, superintendence, and occasional thorough cleansing and white-washing, that it has been preserved in a healthy state.

The position of the college itself, although centrical, and *per se* well situated, is very ineligible for such an institution, it being closely surrounded by densely peopled, dirty, ill-drained bazars in every direction, and the ground in its immediate vicinity being so expensive, (rupees 500 per cottah,) as to render it difficult to extend the premises to the extent required by its increased and increasing growth and importance.

There are nearly 125 students residing within the compound, who have no place of recreation within the walls, or nearer than the *maidan* at the end of the Chowringhee Road. A gymnasium, so essential for their health, and so useful in encouraging a manly and rational spirit of rivalry and enjoyment between all classes of students, was sanctioned by Government some time since, but the Council have been unable to find a local habitation for it. An ample parade ground and gymnasium, would not only tend to preserve and improve the health of the students, but render them less liable to fall victims to the vices and temptations of a large city like Calcutta. As this is the only college in India where native students are subjected to the in-door training and discipline, considered of so much importance in Europe, the Council are of opinion that its efficiency would be much increased by the means being afforded to the pupils, of acquiring a taste for the moral and manly amusements of Europe, instead of the low vices and disreputable habits of the great bulk of the native community.

Under these circumstances, and before the building of the fever hospital will render the future removal of the College from its present site impossible, the Council beg to bring the foregoing subject to the prominent notice of Government, with the hope that some means may be devised of removing the causes of inefficiency under which the institution at present labours.

Sir H. Hardinge's Prize.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Henry Hardinge, during the past year, announced his intention of presenting to the best and most proficient pupil of the year in the Medical College, a prize of books to the value of Co.'s Rs. 200.

This will be contended for at the conclusion of the next session.

Mr Millett's Miscroscope.

The Hon'ble Mr. Millett presented to the college, a very valuable and beautiful compound microscope, by Ross of London, for the purpose of exhibiting to the students the minute microscopic structure of plants and animals.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cameron's Prize

The Hon'ble President of the Council of Education some time since announced his intention of presenting annually, during his stay in India, a capital case of instruments to the most distinguished and proficient pupil from Ceylon. It was not awarded last year, for the reasons mentioned in the report, and has now been gained by Mr. C. P. Markus, a 4th year student, who to general good conduct, has united unremitting attention to his duties, and distinguished attainments; having in the subjects of surgery and midwifery obtained the full number of marks allowed, and exhibited a respectable amount of acquirement in other branches.

Rajah Apurva Krishna's Prize

Rajah Apurva Krishna placed a gold and two silver medals at the disposal of the Council, which were assigned to the preparation of specimens for the museum. The gold medal has been awarded to Tameez Khan, and the others returned to the donor, as the remainder of the preparations were not of sufficient merit to deserve a medal.

Lord Auckland's Prize.

Prior to his departure from India, the Earl of Auckland left certain prizes to be bestowed upon pupils of the Barrackpore School. One of these of fifty rupees value, was to be given to the first boy who should subsequently to that date, succeed at the annual competition for admission to the Medical college. It has been gained by a lad named Cally Dass Nundy, to whom it has accordingly been awarded.

ADDRESS OF THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR TO THE STUDENTS OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE, AT THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

It is a matter of deep concern to me to find from the evidence before me that the talents, the exertions, and the performances of the senior class students on the present occasion cannot be contrasted favorably with the results of former annual examinations

Since the early days of this valuable institution I have marked every step in its progress with interest, and hitherto with increasing admiration I was not in India when this College was first established under the auspices of Lord William Bentinck; but on my return from Europe ten years ago, I found it flourishing and holding out the promise of vast advantages under the able and enthusiastic direction of its first Principal, Dr Bramley Nor has it disappointed the expectations that were then entertained of its great utility, as the means of imparting to the youth of this country a knowledge of all the improvements which modern science has introduced in surgery and medicine,

and their kindred studies. For many are the distinguished pupils who have left the walls of this College imbued with all the knowledge that is required to render men of the medical profession benefactors of their species, and with a degree of proficiency in their profession, which would have enabled them to compete successfully with the students of any similar institution in Europe. And, let me remind you, that to the distinction acquired by the young men to whom I allude, and to the reputation which their great acquirements obtained for this College you owe the recognition by the Royal College of Surgeons, the University of London, and the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries, as a school of medicine, the passed students of which are placed on a par with those of the first schools in Europe, in obtaining degrees and diplomas, and licences from those learned societies. It would be grievous, indeed, to think, that for an honour thus earned for your society by former distinguished members, the senior classes of the present day should be found unworthy, and what will be the feelings of those of your fellow students who accompanied Dr. Goodeve to England, of Bholanath Bose, Gopaul Chunder Seal, and Soorjeekomar Chuckerbuttee, if on their return to Calcutta they should find the general standard of proficiency among you less than when they left the College in search of the superior education, which London, the great capital of the world, can alone supply.

I most earnestly exhort all you, who still have the opportunity of profiting by the means of instruction here afforded, to exert every effort to prove yourselves worthy of the patronage which the Government extends not only to the College at large, but to all those individuals who have passed from it with credit. I feel much confidence that in the zeal and ability of the professors nothing will be left wanting to maintain the reputation of the College, with which their own is identified; and I sincerely trust that this, as it is the first so it may be the last occasion on which it may be necessary to express any other feeling, but that of satisfaction at the annual distribution of prizes in the Medical College.

It is by no means, however, to all that I apply the censure which my remarks on the result of your late examination must be held to convey. The list which I hold in my hand contains the names of several students who have honorably distinguished themselves, and to them, on the authority of the professors and the examiners and assessors, I may speak in terms of entire approbation; and I trust that in their future career they will maintain the high promise which their good conduct and their attention to their studies while in the Medical College have afforded, and that in the benevolent exercise of those faculties which have been here expanded, they will prove themselves an ornament to their profession, and a blessing to the people among whom they are to live and practise.

I have already acknowledged the zeal and alacrity with which certain of the Christian and Ceylon students of the College volunteered on a late occasion to serve with the army in the field. That offer was a proof of their loyalty to the state and of professional ardor duly appreciated by the Government; and, in case of need, it will be remembered in favor of this institution, that it contains many eager, even before their time, to enter on the most difficult part of the career belonging to their profession, and ready to undergo every privation which attends military service in the field.

I turn now to one branch of this institution which may be viewed with unmingled satisfaction. I allude to the military class of the College.

At the regular final examination of this class, out of 25 pupils who came up for examination, 24 were passed as qualified, and in addition to this, when the exigencies of the state required that an additional number of young men qualified for their profession should be sent to do duty in the field, no less than 27 were found sufficiently advanced to be at once released from their studies and placed at the service of Government, and out of these the reports declare, that all but two were fully competent. Such a result of an examination ordered suddenly, and conducted before the students had time for any special preparation, redounds highly to their credit and to that of their

instructors, and I feel happy in naming Dr. Webb and Pundit Modoo Sodun and Tamez Khan, a student on the foundation, as those to whom we are indebted for the respectable proficiency which so large a body of young men so speedily attained.

The suggestions which have been submitted to the Council of Education, for improving the system of education in the military classes are well deserving of attention. It must be evident to the young men of these classes, that while they continue totally ignorant of the English language, they must be deprived of the means of much valuable information which they might otherwise attain. They cannot expect to derive the same degree of instruction even from their native teachers as would be within their reach, if they understood all that falls from the lips of the European professors. In time, it may be hoped, that the College will itself provide native professors who may assist Dr. Webb in explaining the English lectures in the vernacular language; and a valuable publication of anatomical plates with explanations in Oordoo is already in the press, by means of which the studies of this class will be greatly promoted.

Ere long I trust the establishment of a Fever Hospital so much wanted, so long expected, may afford to the military class a wide field for the acquirement of medical knowledge under the direction of able physicians.

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23. In conclusion, we beg to express the hope, that the foregoing reports will meet with the approbation of your Honor in Council.

We have the honor to be,

Hon'ble Sir,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient and very humble Servants,

C. H. CAMERON, *President.*

JAS. W. COLVILE.

B. J. COLVIN.

E. A. SAMUELLS.

J. FORSYTH.

RUSSOMOY DUTT.

PROSSUNNOCOMAR TAGORE.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Member and Secretary.

Council of Education,
April 30th, 1846.

The following are the reports on the provincial colleges and schools subordinate to the Government of Bengal:

Dacca College.

10TH YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1846.

J. Dunbar, Esq., *Commissioner.*
H. Swetenham, Esq., *Civil and Session Judge.*
A. F. Donnelly, Esq., *Abkarree Commissioner.*
G. Lamb, Esq., *Superintending Surgeon.*
Major Jervis, *Commanding the 5th Regiment.*
Revd. R. H. Shepherd, *Chaplain.*
J. Wheler, Esq., *Collector.*
J. Taylor, Esq., *Civil Surgeon.*
B. H. Cooper, Esq., *Magistrate.*
J. P. Wise, Esq., *Indigo Planter.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Dr. T. A. Wise, *Principal and Secretary.*
Mr. W. Sinclair, *Head Master, Senior Department.*
Mr. E. Fell, 2*d ditto, ditto.*
Mr. J. Rees, 3*d ditto, ditto.*
Mr. W. J. Gunn, 4*th ditto, ditto.*
Mr. J. DeSouza, *Head Master, Junior Department.*
Mr. S. Robinson, 2*d ditto, ditto*
Baboo Ramnarain Seal, 3*d ditto, ditto.*
Baboo Kessub Lall Chund, 4*th ditto, ditto.*
Mr. G. A. Pogose, 5*th ditto, ditto.*
Mr. B. Demetrius, 6*th ditto, ditto.*
Baboo Rammanic Sing, 7*th ditto, ditto.*
Mr. A. G. Charter, 8*th ditto, ditto.*
Sama Churn Sirma, *Pundit, Senior Department.*
Hurro Chunder Sirma, *Ditto, Junior Department.*
Ishan Chunder Chuckerbutty, *Librarian.*
Money Mohun Chund, *Writer.*

In June 1845, in consequence of the increased number of students attending the college, the rate of schooling in the junior department was raised from 8 annas to one rupee a month, and an additional teacher appointed. The number of holidays was, about the same time, reduced to 45 during the year, besides sundays, with a half-holiday every week.

On the 25th June, Sham Churn Sirkar was appointed head pundit of the college.

The annual scholarship and general examination was held in September on the days appointed. Four students, 1. Juggobundoo Mookerjea, 2. Reshecase Pal, 3. Kistosunder Ghose, and 4. Ramcoomar Bose (Chittagong), were permitted to retain their senior scholarships; two, 5. Bhugwan Chunder Bose, and 6. Anund Chunder Doss were promoted from junior to senior scholarships; seven, 1. Kalichurn Ghose, 2. Bungo Chunder Chuckerbutty, 3. Bhagobutty Churn Gangoly, 4. Ram Chunder Sein (Comillah), 5. Gobind Chunder Bose (Comillah), 6. Kisto Chunder Mujumdar (Jessore), and 7. Umbikachurn Mookerjea (Comillah), retained their junior scholarships; and six, 8. Michael DeSouza, 9. Kisto Chunder Dutt, 10. Mudun Mohun Doss, 11. Obhychurn Doss, 12. N. P. Pogose, and 13. Kalikishore Chatterjea obtained junior scholarships. Nobin Saringee, a Cuttack student, whose papers were examined by the Dacca committee, was allowed to retain his junior scholarship on condition of joining either the Dacca or the Hooghly college. A prize of books to the value of fifty rupees, was awarded to M. DeSouza, declared by the Committee to have deserved the library gold medal for the extent of his knowledge acquired from the voluntary study of the college library books. The committee reported favorably of the results of the general examination. The number of students had increased since September 1844 from 308 to 375, although, in the interval no less than 48 had been removed for irregularity of attendance, 38 had left (7 of them for employment) and 5 had died. The committee observed:—

The average age of the boys admitted during the year was rather over 10 years. Of these, 136 boys belong to the zillah of Dacca, 3 are from Sylhet, 4 from Jessore, 5 from Commillah, 8 from Calcutta, and 2 from the Upper Provinces. The rules for admission have been only relaxed in a few instances, when the youths shewed an anxious desire to learn English, and were at the same time able and willing to pay for their education; latterly the college has been closed against all admissions even though the candidates were prepared to pay for their education, in consequence of the classes being all full, and the accommodation in the present building not admitting of the formation of new classes.

As some misunderstanding existed among the masters as to the punishment of the boys, and as it was felt necessary to have some prescribed rules in order to keep up discipline, a scale of punishments was prepared which has been in force for the last six months, and has been found to answer well.

The practice of levying schooling at the rate of eight annas for the junior, and one rupee per month for the senior department of the college has been continued; and in a few instances the principal has been enabled to raise it to one rupee in the junior department, on finding that there were such numbers desirous of joining the college. There are now 115 paying students in

the junior and 36 in the senior department, and the monthly collections under this head amount to rupees 104 per month as stated in the margin.

Senior Department.	Number who pay.	Rupees.
1st Class, ...	3	3
2d „	14	14
3d „	8	8
4th „	11	11
	36	36
Junior Department.		
1st Class, ...	16	8
2d „	14	7
3d „	29	15
4th „	56	38
	115	68
Total No. of pay Boys, ...	151	Total 104

Thus nearly a third pay in the senior, and less than a half pay for the schooling in the junior department of the college. The schooling and fines collected during the year amounted to rupees 1306-2, which sum has been paid over to the collector for educational purposes.

The students of the college pay for their school books; the number sold throughout the year were 1030, and the sum realized amounted to rupees 1,790-7-9.

The attendance of the pupils has been much improved during the present year, and is now greater than at any previous period since the college was established. The average number attending the college during the last six months was 310½. The average attendance during the same time last year was 256.5.

The following students have left the college during the year to fill official situations:

Bissumbhur Doss, junior scholar, writer in the akbaree commissioner's office.

Sreenath Bose, 1st class, ditto ditto in the abkaree superintendent's office, Mymensing.

Nursing Laha, 1st class, Inspector's writer.

Kishen Chunder Roy, junior scholar, abkaree superintendent's office, Dacca.

Chunder Kishore Gooho, 1st class, serishtadar of the abkaree superintendent's office, Mymensing.

Jugmohun Doss, 2d class, writer in the engineer's office, Dacca.

The five Ramlochun prizes, valued at 8 rupees each, have been awarded as follows:—

To Issan Chunder Chuckerbutty for general good conduct. To Bhugwan Chunder Bose and Rajmohun Audy, for proficiency in English, the former in the senior and the latter in the junior department. And to Kistosoonder Ghose of the senior, and Bharat Chunder Mitter, of the junior department, for proficiency in Bengalee.

The committee were told, that the rules for admission ought not *in any instance* to be relaxed, and that schooling fees should be demanded from every boy without exception. The marked improvement in the attendance of the students, and the number who had left the college to fill situations in the public service, were considered to afford very satisfactory evidence of the estimation in which the college is held.

The Inspector visited the college in February and March, 1846, and his report, of which extracts are subjoined, is of a

less favorable character in many respects. In regard to the actual progress of the students, Mr. Lodge observes:—

The majority of the boys in the first class, senior department, are well prepared in the subjects of algebra, Euclid, and arithmetic, so far as they are required by the rules laid down for a junior scholarship. None of them could do any thing in arithmetical and geometrical progressions, nor were they even able to find out to which of these a given series belonged. Nearly all of them could prove some of the easier formulæ in the first and second chapters of Snowball's trigonometry, and three of the best boys had some acquaintance with a chapter or two beyond, but what they did were pure efforts of memory and not of understanding. About eight boys can read English with ease, facility and correctness, but the others, amongst whom are the older and more advanced scholars who understand and write the language better, cannot read two lines without hesitation and mistakes. These more advanced scholars are able to study Bacon and Shakespere, and in some degree to explain the language and to appreciate the matter, whilst those below them are reading the same subjects, though they can understand nothing about them. Some are scholarshipholders from zillah schools, whose range of English reading has been confined to four prose readers, Gay's fables and Goldsmith's history of Greece and Rome, yet with this foundation I found them contending with the fire of Hotspur and the humour of Falstaff. From want of practice they are backward in speaking English, so much so that many declined explaining what they understood, evidently because they could not command or put together sufficient English for the purpose, but in writing it and in translating from Bengali there was a decided improvement. Many of the translations and essays were correctly worded and in good simple English, though the former shewed an ignorance of their own language and the latter a want of reason and connection in the matter, scraps of information being given without any arrangement or without any apparent object. During February there were twenty-eight students in this class, who, with the exception of one, who may be about thirty or thirty-two years of age, are between sixteen and twenty-five. By far the best scholar amongst them is a Christian boy, named DeSouza, aged sixteen. I find the junior scholars from Midnapore and Bauleah, two of the best zillah schools, have been admitted into the third classes of the Hooghly and Hindoo colleges, whilst others from Bauleah, Jessore and Comillah are found qualified to enter at once into the first class at Dacca.

The second class students were reading Addison's Cato, and selecting a part near the beginning, I found they could not enter into the spirit of the piece, nor even see any connection between one speech and another; they did not understand the language, and though their pronunciation was good, there was not a boy who could read from comma to comma without hesitation, or who could join the different parts of a sentence together so as to be intelligible to a listener In the Spectator they did better; they knew more of the language and perhaps something of the matter, but, as their teacher remarked, these subjects are too difficult for them. In algebra I tried them with two easy problems resulting in simple equations, but none could solve either; afterwards eight or ten got correct results to two easy quadratics that they had worked before. They completely failed in Euclid; only two boys could prove the three propositions I gave them, and one other boy proved one of them; numbers of the others could not define a circle, and several did not know the axioms. Mr. Chill said their ignorance of English was the cause of their not being able to give even the definitions of Euclid, but that they understood them and could do so in Bengali. I was surprised to find these students could not express what they wished to say in English, and that they had not a sufficient knowledge of the language requisite to prove a proposition viva voce, and yet with a written examination in mathematics three or four boys did fairly, particularly in arithmetic and algebra where little or no language is required. The following passage taken from Reid's composition was given them to transpose; I would not have selected so difficult a one, but it was in

that part of the book where they had lately been reading "Charity consists not in speculative ideas of general benevolence, floating in the head, and leaving the heart, as speculations too often do, untouched and cold." It was read over word by word half a dozen times, and even then they could not copy it correctly from dictation. When at last with every assistance it was fairly on their slates, they could neither explain the language, nor, after that was explained to them, could they parse the sentence; so after three-quarters of an hour's labour we were obliged to give it up. I then gave ten short sentences in English to correct, each containing a grammatical mistake. Some returned these sentences worse than they had received them, and the result of the whole class was four sentences returned right and six wrong. They had a very short passage in Bengalee to turn into English. It was short at the suggestion of their master, who said that in consequence of their having so little command over their English language, translation was to them a very difficult and tedious matter; the result proved what he said to be correct. No distinction was made between adverbs and adjectives, between active and passive verbs; not one correct sentence was written, nor were two put properly together, and most of the translations were so bad that to correct them would be to re-write them. A single glance at their composition books would satisfy any one as to their power of writing English, and as to the hopelessness of correcting many of their attempts. They must have learnt Clift's geography when in the junior department, and since then have forgotten that and learnt nothing more; they blundered and hesitated in naming and finding the chief places and countries on the globe, and of the government, religions, languages, and products of these different countries they were entirely ignorant. I was told that with the exception of France the rest of Europe spoke English, that the inhabitants of the United States were idolators, and that Christopher Columbus was a Mahomedan. Messrs. Fell and Chill complain of their not being able to do any thing with this class either in making them learn, or in making them try to learn; with three or four exceptions, they are above twenty years of age, and belong to that set who five or six years ago were admitted into the College when 15, 16, and 17 years old. They do not seem willing to leave the college, though they know very well they are not making the least progress, but they think their remaining where they are, will facilitate their obtaining employment.

The 3d class contains 28 students between 16 and 22 years of age; the older ones are dull and heavy, and ought not to remain any longer in the college. Their English composition is about the same as that of the students in the class above, their reading and pronunciation worse, and their explanation of what they read to me or have read previously is very bad. During three months they have not been able to study more than 14 pages of Poet. Reader No. 3; the master says the book is too difficult, and that he cannot make them understand it.

The students of the 4th class, 26 in all, read Prose Reader No. 4 much better than those in the 3d class read their books. The pronunciation of these students would be good if they did not cut short the words, their explanations are bad, few of them are equal to so difficult a book, they have not been properly taught in the junior department, and most of them ought to be there still. They repeat parts of Lennie's grammar by heart without understanding the language or the meaning of what they repeat, they cannot answer questions requiring more than two words in English, and it is difficult to make them comprehend these questions without having recourse to the vernacular.

The average age of these boys may be about 15 or 16, some certainly younger and many older.

My examination in detail into the junior department was interrupted by the occurrence of some native holidays which caused the college to be closed for four days, and as I had already been at Dacca for some time I did not think it advisable to wait till they were over, particularly as I could form a general opinion of the whole. Towards the bottom of the first class there still remains a cluster of young men tormenting their teacher and injuring their

young companions, and in every class there are two or three against whom their masters complain loudly, attributing their stupidity in some cases to natural defects, but in most to their advanced years. Had each of these students a master to himself it is possible that in time he might become an English scholar, but when he has only the thirtieth part of one he never will; there is not a master who would not be rejoiced to get rid of them, though their presence supplies him with an excuse for any defects in his class.

By far the best scholars are a few little boys of 12 and 13 years of age. Now I would send away from the first class all students of 17 years of age and upwards, from the second all above 15, from the third those who are 13 and upwards, and from the fourth all who have reached 11, with any other boys who have remained in the same class for more than two years. This will be dealing very leniently, and though it may give some relief to the masters, yet it can hardly be called a weeding, for the students of the first class are in the very books mentioned for the second class of the junior department in the revised scheme of studies lately issued by the Council of Education, so there is still another class and one or two more years of study to be gone through before any one is properly qualified for promotion into the senior department. In deciding upon the ages of the students I would rather be guided by their appearance than by the statements given in the registers, for I regret to say that these have formerly been so negligently kept that they are now evidently incorrect and cannot in all cases be depended upon.

Notwithstanding the slight progress made by the first classes, I am inclined to think they have been very badly taught in the lower ones, and have been too rapidly promoted, for the books are mostly divided into lessons, and these again in consequence of their being too difficult for the boys have to be subdivided by the masters into two or three ; a very few lines a day and a few pages a month, are all they can attempt to study.

The unfavorable nature of these remarks induced the Government to direct the committee, in conjunction with the inspector, to hold a careful enquiry into the state of the college, the result of which will appear in the report of next year. It may be mentioned, however, that Mr. Rees was appointed 3d master of the senior department in the room of Mr. Chill, and that Mr. W. J. Gunn was transferred from Chittagong to be 4th master in the senior department, vice Mr. Watson appointed head master of the Sylhet school. At the same time Mr. J. De Souza succeeded Mr. Harris as head master of the junior department, and was himself succeeded in the situation of 2d master by Mr. S. Robinson.

An outlay of rupees 500 was sanctioned for the purchase of additional furniture for the new college, and permission was given to build a wall round the college compound at an estimated expence of rupees 3,205-11-9.

The Military Board having been called upon to explain the delay which has occurred in completing the new college, reported on the 3d of February 1846, as follows:

The work at the Dacca college was stopped for a short time by the officiating executive officer, who entertained doubts as to the safety of some parts of the work, and objected to the quality of other parts executed by his predecessors.

The points at issue have been submitted for the decision of a committee, and the work has also been inspected and reported upon by the officiating

superintending engineer : the inspection report of the latter officer is now in our office, but the committee's report having been sent for the inspection of Captain Western, has not yet reached us.

We will not therefore, pending the receipt of the last named document, trouble the Government with our opinion on the subject, but we beg to state that the work has been resumed, and will no doubt be brought to an early and satisfactory conclusion.

The Board's final report upon the subject has since been received, and is under consideration.

Chittagong School.

9TH YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1845.

H. Ricketts, Esq., *Commissioner.*
J. B. Ogilvy, Esq., *Civil and Session Judge.*
E. H. Lushington, Esq., *Magistrate.*
F. B. Kemp, Esq., *Collector.*
C. T. Buckland, Esq., *Assistant Collector.*
E. Foaker, Esq., *Civil Surgeon.*
Moulvie Munneerooddeen, *Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Sheik Obedoola Khan Behadoor.
Moulvie Ashruff Ally, *Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Ram Chunder Roy, *Deputy Collector.*
Pran Kisshen Roy, *Ditto ditto.*
H. Randolph, Esq., *Merchant.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. W. J. Gunn, *Head Master.*
Mr. J. DeCosta, 2*d Ditto.*
Poornoo Chunder, 3*rd Ditto.*
Pranhury, 4*th Ditto.*
Mudden Mohun, *Pundit.*
Moulvie Woozeer Ally, *Persian Moonshee.*

The annual general and scholarship examination was held in September. The studies of the first class, consisting of fifteen pupils, had been Goldsmith's histories of Greece, Rome and England; portions of Addison's Spectator; Taylor's manual of ancient and modern history, and poetical reader No. III. In Euclid the first four books, algebra, simple equations, Hind's arithmetic, Stewart's geography with reference to the terrestrial globe, translation from English into Bengali and vice versa, and original composition on different subjects. Their studies in Persian had been the primer and the first two chapters of the Gulistan. The whole class competed for scholarships, and two boys attained the standard (50 per cent.) requisite for success.

The second class, consisting of fifteen boys, had read Goldsmith's Rome to the third Punic war; three parts of Lennie's grammar; Clift's geography throughout, with reference to the maps. In arithmetic they had gone as far as vulgar fractions. The poetical reader No. I. had been recently introduced into this class. Their vernacular studies had been limited to Beacorn Shar and Digdursun, the greater portion of which had been read. Their translation was the same as the first, but on easier subjects. As this class uses no prose reader, the Roman history had been made to answer the purpose both of historical study and plain prose reading. The boys composing this section were tested both by written and viva voce examination.

The third class consists of nineteen boys whose studies had been prose readers No. III and I throughout; Lennie's grammar, 1st and 2d part; Clift's geography, Asia throughout, and a portion of Europe with reference to maps; arithmetic, the simple and compound rules; their vernacular studies embraced Keith's grammar and Gyanar Nobo.

The fourth class, consisting of twenty-nine boys, were in different parts of No. 1 reader and No. 1 spelling book, and in arithmetic, addition and subtraction. In vernacular they had read Burnomala and 1st and 2d part of Nethicotha throughout, and 6 pages of Gonit Ankhyo.

Since the previous examination forty-seven boys had been admitted into the school, while on the other hand nineteen had left, and fifty-two had been struck off the roll for irregular attendance; the actual number on the books at the time of examination was seventy-eight.

The attendance though not so satisfactory as could be desired, had improved; the average since last report being seventy. The boys had generally been well behaved; there had been but few complaints, and none of any serious nature. The under masters had discharged their duties to the entire satisfaction of the head master.

A junior scholarship, tenable in the Dacca college, was awarded to Omachurn.

The third master, Gobind Churn Bose, having absented himself without leave, Poornoo Chunder, the 4th master, was promoted in his room, and Pranhurry, one of the successful candidates for a junior scholarship, was appointed 4th master.

The inspector's report on the general condition of the school was unfavorable. The falling off in the number of pupils, though owing in some measure to the introduction

of the system of payment both for books and tuition, was attributed mainly to the conduct of the head master, who was represented to have encouraged the boys in the belief that the rules in regard to payment, and punishment for irregular attendance would not be enforced. Mr. Gunn having also shown a disregard to the instructions both of the local committee and of the inspector, it was thought advisable to remove him to a subordinate position in the Dacca college. Mr. Rogers the head master of the Cuttack school, was appointed to succeed him.

Comillah School.

9th Year.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1846.

T. Bruce, Esq., *Civil and Sessions Judge.*
H. C. Metcalfe, Esq., *Collector.*
H. D. H. Fergusson, Esq., *Magistrate.*
H. Roe, Esq., *Zemindar.*
R. Watt, Esq., *Agent to the Rajah of Tipperah.*
F. Courjon, Esq., *Zemindar.*
Moulvee Mahomed Ally Khan, *Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Moulvee Sulamutoolla Khan, *Deputy Collector.*
Golaum Ayeah, *Cazee.*
Reazooddeen Ahmud, *Sheristadar, Judge's Court.*
Baboo Gour Mohun Roy, *Ditto of Collector's Court.*

Establishment.

Mr. H. G. Leicester, *Head Master.*
Baboo Calidas Mojoomdar, 1*st Assistant.*
Baboo Cashichunder Ghuttuck, 2*nd ditto.*
Baboo Dwarkanauth Sein, 3*rd ditto.*
Nobinchunder Surma, *Pundit.*

The annual examination took place in October 1845. Eight boys competed for junior scholarships, but none succeeded, one of the candidates of last year having been intermediately allowed to take one of the rajah of Tipperah's scholarships in the Dacca college, which became vacant by the resignation of Kishen Chunder Roy. The progress of the classes was on the whole considered satisfactory. The first class had read the history of Rome, Greece, and India, the Spectator to letter No. 118, English grammar, geography, geometry to the 2nd book of Euclid, and arithmetic

to the extraction of the cube root. There was an increase of twenty boys during the year, and many applications were refused in consequence of the paucity of masters. Fifty-four boys were admitted during the year, and thirty-four struck off the list, of whom one went to the Dacca college, one obtained employment, three died, nine withdrew from inability to pay for their class books, and twenty were removed for irregular attendance.

Sylhet School.

6TH YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1846.

H. Stainforth, Esq., *Judge.*
H. S. Annand, Esq., *Acting Collector.*
E. S. Pearson, Esq., *Acting Magistrate.*
H. J. Thornton, Esq., *Civil Surgeon.*
Syud Buckt Moozoomdar, *Zemindar.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. J. W. Watson, *Head Master.*
Keshubchunder Ghose, *2d Ditto.*
Gobindchunder Bose, *3d Ditto.*
Goureesunker Turkbhoosun, *Pundit.*

Mr. Lodge furnished his report on this school, on the 7th April 1845. His impression of the appearance and progress of the boys was unfavorable, and he considered that they had profited less by the instructions they had received than those of any other Government school. Of the first class he writes—

"It contains two divisions. The 1st consisting of seven boys, were reading Goldsmith's History of England at the reign of William the 3d. I took a passage near the beginning of the book and found there was not a boy who could read three consecutive words without a mistake or great hesitation; their pronunciation was very bad, and they could not, or would not, speak up. I do not think any one could make out what they read without a book to follow them by. The answers to the questions were generally monosyllables, and when fuller ones were required, what they said had to be repeated over half a dozen times, first, before they were heard, and secondly, before they were understood. One boy, Kalinauth Dey, knew a little, but very little of the history, and two more occasionally could answer a question, just sufficient to shew they had read it, but the four others could not attempt to answer a single thing. In about a dozen pages of Mangnall's historical questions which they were supposed to know by heart, I found the head boy only shewed the least comprehension, and the two next now and then gave the words in the book either more or less, as the case might be, than the question required, and from the rest neither in this subject nor in any other did I ever get a fair answer

to a single question. The 2d division read to me in the history of Bengal, no better than the 1st, they evidently have never been interrogated upon what they read, and this, with their not being able to understand the questions perfectly in English, made it useless after one or two attempts to expect replies with regard to the history, and to those regarding the language it was equally hopeless. To a question of "From where did the Portuguese come?" One only tried to answer, and he said from Lisbon. And where is Lisbon? At the mouth of the Tagus. And where is the Tagus? No answer could be given. I appealed to the 1st division, and the head boy only made a reply, and it was right. I found them no better with the prose readers Nos. 4 and 3; they had not been made to understand the meaning of the words, and in the former book the paragraphs might be changed into any order without their perceiving that the sense was affected. They could not parse a sentence. Kalinauth Dey could answer many of the general questions in geography, such as the chief towns of this and that country, the principal islands and seas; he could also find most of them on the globe; the two next told me the capital of France, and found it, but could not say in what quarters of the globe Morocco, Italy, and Egypt are; from the rest I never got a reply. The only map in the school was one of Asia, about 12 inches square, and nearly in pieces,—the globes were procured about two months ago. In arithmetic the 1st division had gone as far as practice, and the 2d to the rule of three. No boy could tell me what was the value of half a crown, and only two in the class knew how many ounces made a pound and how many quarters a hundred-weight. They knew the Bengalee tables. On the whole they are very bad in this subject. To the few who did the sums given, I had to allow a long time and frequent corrections for each. After some consultation between the boys and the head pundit it was decided, that they had read 100 pages of Gyaner Nobo and 28 of Rammohun Roy's grammar. I selected about seven lines from the former book at page 66, which took them two hours to translate before they made fair copies of what they had done. Not understanding the Bengalee myself, I cannot say if the translations were near the mark or not; but the English of Kalinauth Dey was the only sense written, the detached sentences of the rest were as dissimilar from one another as if different passages had been given to each, and most of them crowded with bad grammar and bad spelling. The 2d division would not try to translate this, so I gave them a fable from Niti Kothá; though they understood it perfectly in Bengalee they could not make sense of it in English. Hand-writing bad. Formerly some of the students read Persian, but at their own desire it was discontinued, and latterly they have petitioned to be allowed to read English alone and to give up Bengalee; this to some extent has been permitted by a late native member of the local committee, who was in the habit of giving boys certificates, stating, they were qualified for the situation of a mohurrur, and therefore need read no more Bengalee.

This unfavourable state of the class being attributable to the inefficiency of the head master more than to any other cause, his resignation was accepted, and Mr. R. Hand was appointed to succeed him. This gentleman, however, after having been little more than four months at the station, during which the Committee reported favourably of his exertions, was compelled by sickness to leave it; and as the second master resigned about the same time, the school was unavoidably closed. Mr. J. W. Watson, fourth master of the senior department in the Dacca college, has since been appointed as head master, and the school has been re-opened under his management. Owing to the above changes, no examination was held in 1845.

Bauleah School.

10TH YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1846.

T. Taylor, Esq., *Commissioner.*
G. C. Cheap, Esq., *Civil and Session Judge.*
A. Forbes, Esq., *Collector.*
A. A. Swinton, Esq., *Magistrate.*
T. W. Wilson, Esq., *Assistant Civil Surgeon.*
J. W. Brown, Esq., *1st Class Abkarry Supt.*
Moulvi Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, *Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Baboo Horro Chunder Ghose, *2d Class Abkary Supt.*
Syed Ibraim Hossein, *Serishtadar of the Criminal Court.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. C. Ridge, *Head Master.*
Baboo Takurdas Chucrobutty, *2d ditto.*
Baboo Behary Lall Mojumdar, *3d ditto.*
Baboo Goorooprosad Sing, *Officiating 4th ditto.*
Kylas Chunder Bedaneedhe, *Head Pundit.*

At the general and scholarship examination, seven students competed for junior scholarships. The three best pupils declined to go to the central college, and therefore forfeited the scholarships they were otherwise entitled to. A junior scholarship was, however, awarded to the fourth, by name Dwarkanauth Sein, who has since joined the college at Dacca.

The junior scholar of the previous year was appointed third master of the school, and has since obtained a situation in the judicial department of the public service.

The progress evinced by all the classes at the general examination was considered highly satisfactory.

The inspector visited the school at the time of the examination, and reported as follows—

" It gives me great pleasure to be enabled to report so favorably upon this institution as I now purpose doing, and I trust the account I shall give of it may be satisfactory to Government, and may encourage the friends of education to persevere a little longer and to use fresh exertions at places which have not yet been so fortunate.

On entering the school I was struck with the order and neatness prevailing throughout, with the arrangement of the classes, and with the absence of all confusion ; each boy seemed to know his position, and each master his duty. Nor was this quietness and discipline got up for the occasion of my visit, to continue as they too often do, merely for a short time ; but for the six days I was there, and for four or five hours each day, they remained the same. If now and then interference on the part of the masters was required, a word or a look was sufficient, and I have seldom seen obedience so readily granted and authority so easily enforced. It must be borne in mind that the school house

contains but one small room, and in that room were 70 boys in five divisions closely packed. The usual lessons of the day were not proceeded with, for in that case a good deal of noise would have been unavoidable, but some of the classes were engaged with me whilst the rest were employed in conning over their last year's studies previous to my examining them. To look after these 70 youths and 60 more who had not returned since the Doorga Pooja vacation were only two masters and a late student acting as a third. Knowing this I was prepared to hear any imperfections I might notice excused on the ground of want of masters and of a proper building, but with regard to conduct and discipline I had not to object once, and generally I had occasion to find less fault than I have done with any other school, and I have left it well satisfied with its prospects of future success.

The attainments of the pupils in the first class have been well tested by the late scholarship examination. The head student and the then holder of a junior scholarship declined being a candidate because he was not willing to go to the Dacca College; the rest, 7 in all, were compelled to compete, and the examiners found 3 of them qualified according to the rules; another came within 3 marks of the required number, and a fifth would have been successful had he not been unwell during the whole examination, and for one day and a half unable to attend. This speaks for itself, and would be sufficient; but for my own satisfaction I examined them in the first book of Milton, which they read well and perfectly understood, in Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village' which was too simple and easy to give them the least difficulty, and in Euclid, where I found them by no means proficient, yet I am convinced the acquirements of five of them are deserving of junior scholarships."

The school house being represented to be too small to accommodate even the number of boys now in attendance, the committee were requested to submit the plan and estimated cost of a building capable of holding 200 pupils.

Midnapore School.

10TH YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1846.

H. Raikes, Esq., *Judge.*
J. S. Torrens, Esq., *Collector.*
O. W. Malet, Esq., *Magistrate.*
C. F. Montresor, Esq., *Assistant.*
Baboo Rammohun Roy, *Principal Sudder Ameen.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. F. Tydd, *Head Master.*
Baboo Boicuntnath Chatterjee, *Second ditto.*
Baboo Sitaram Das, *Third ditto.*
Kettermohun Jana, *Fourth ditto.*
Kuor Seel, *Fifth ditto and Librarian.*
Gooroodas Vidyalunkar, *Pundit.*
Mohesh Chunder, *Acharjea Sircar.*

At the annual examination three boys, Joynarain Koyla, Chunder Sikore Ghose, and Nilkanto Bose obtained the

number of marks sufficient to entitle them to junior scholarships which were accordingly awarded, tenable at the Hooghly college. Khetter Mohun Jana, the scholarship holder of last year, has been appointed 4th master of the school, in the room of Jadub Chunder Mookerjea, transferred to Bankoorah.

The result of the general examination was satisfactory, and the attendance of the boys during the year had been more regular than at any former period.

The inspector visited the school in December. His report, from which extracts are given below, is generally favorable; he writes:—

"This Institution has for some time been considered to be one of the best conducted and most promising of the district schools, and it gives me much pleasure to be enabled to confirm that opinion, and to add my testimony in its favor. On two former occasions it has been visited and reported upon, first by Mr. Ireland and afterwards by Mr. Sutherland, and the suggestions of both these persons may have in some degree tended to bring about the good management and good system of instruction which I found to exist at the time of my first visit in December last. I say only in some degree assisted, for I feel convinced that much more must be attributed to the abilities of the head master, and to the exertions he has made in consequence of the interest he takes in the students, and the liking he has for the duties of his profession. The more I examined into the discipline pursued and into his method of teaching, the more I was satisfied, for in doing so I was able to perceive many things actually obtained which in other schools we are yet only striving for. He has experienced no difficulty in enforcing the pay system, and he has no complaints to make of the trouble of collecting the money; he induces the boys to purchase all their class books on a plan which succeeds, and to which they do not object; the students are very regular in attendance, so much so that I could only find one or two who had been 40 days absent during a number of months; he has been able to make it an understood thing for all his pupils to prepare their lessons beforehand, and to go through a course of reading at their own homes independent of what they have to do in the schools, and with all this, as far as I could learn, he is very popular amongst all who are under him, and I find him willingly and immediately acting according to instructions. Now these are things to which in too many of the other district schools nothing but objections are raised either by the students, masters or members of the local committees, and much delay and annoyance is caused in enforcing them. It is not enough to account for the ease with which this is done by attributing it to the locality of Midnapore, and to the desire its inhabitants have for education, but I think the praise must be given to the head master, and whenever a man succeeds when others do not, he deserves his reward. The school house is very conveniently situated close to the public offices, and consequently there are facilities for most of the students being accompanied daily by some of their friends or relations, who like to have their children near them; the building also from its position attracts the attention of all natives from the district, and whilst they are lounging about the courts they cannot fail to notice the manner in which the Government schools are conducted. Unfortunately the site is low, the interior of the school house is dark, and the rooms very badly proportioned, whilst the exterior presents a very poor appearance. The head master's bungalow is in the same compound, and was built partly by himself and partly by the funds remaining after the school had been erected. it is well adapted for the purpose, and must considerably increase the value of the appointment to any head master, and also by having him constantly on the spot his services are made most useful to the school.

"During the last year not less than 13 boys have been sent from the 1st class into different situations. Three have gone as junior scholars to Hooghly, two of their own accord are pursuing their studies there, and two others are doing the same in Calcutta; five have obtained employment or are on trial in the public offices of Midnapore, and one having completed his education has retired to conduct his own estates. This is a large number of its best educated students for one zillah school to turn out in the course of a year, and it has the immediate effect of reducing the standard of acquirements and of the number of boys in the head class, yet it must be raising up for itself friends and supporters in all directions, and at the same time meeting the wants of the state and performing its duty as a zillah school.

"The four best boys, including the three who have been promoted to Hooghly, passed a very good written examination in the histories of Rome and Greece, and I was rather surprised to find their English composition was so idiomatic and correct. They have all got a fair knowledge of arithmetic, but only two passed a good examination in Euclid. A passage was read to them from Gyanprodeep by the head master for the purpose of being translated into English, it happened to be one which they had not seen before, and was so difficult that none of them could attempt it. Another passage was therefore selected which had been the subject of a lesson a few days previously, and read out to the whole class of 14 boys; in the best translation there was one idiomatic blunder, in the five next there were two or three sentences of not very good English, but all of them were literally and fairly rendered; with the rest the mistakes arose more from their ignorance of English than from their misunderstanding the Bengally. I was much disappointed with their reading and viva voce examinations, for the pronunciation of all of them was bad; they spoke English with difficulty, and the monotonous muttering tone in which they read poetry made it painful to the listener, and required much exertion and attention on his part to catch and to follow the explanations and readings of a few lines. The class book was No. 3 poetical reader, and with the language there used, and with the construction of the sentences, they experienced no difficulty, but with the allusions and historical parts they entirely failed. One piece chosen was the commencement of the Lady of the Lake, but they did not know who were "the bigots of the iron time," or who was "the stranger that filled the Stuart's throne," or to what period of history the poem alluded. With another piece, Pope's character of Atticus, they could not say if it was satire, or in earnest, or what it was.

"The Committee having withdrawn their patronage from the five principal vernacular schools in the town of Midnapore, in consequence of masters not being able to teach even the elementary Bengali books put into their hands, I did not visit them."

Cuttack School.

6TH YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1846.

A. J. M. Mills, Esq., *Commissioner of Revenue.*
J. W. Templer, Esq., *Special Commissioner.*
H. B. Brownlow, Esq., *Judge.*
M. S. Gilmore, Esq., *Collector.*
E. G. Bedwell, Esq., *Civil Assistant Surgeon.*
T. B. Mactier, Esq., *Deputy Collector.*
Tarakant Bideasagur, *Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Moulvi Mohamed Fazil, *Law Officer.*
Meer Jaffer Alli, *Deputy Collector.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. J. K. Rogers, *Head Master.*
Mr. J. DeSouza, 2*d Ditto.*
Oomachurn Chatterjea, 3*d Ditto.*
Bissumbhur Bidyabhoosun, *Head Pundit.*
Ragbanund, 2*d Ditto.*

At the annual examination six boys competed for junior scholarships, and Nubin Saringy, the junior scholar of last year, was examined in the senior scholarship papers to test his proficiency. The latter was allowed to retain his scholarship, and another was awarded to Sriram Mookerjea, both tenable either at the Dacca or Hooghly college. Nobin Saringy declined to proceed to the central college, and accordingly forfeited his scholarship, but Sriram Mookerjea is now prosecuting his studies at Hooghly.

The inspector visited the school in December last. His report was generally favorable, but the number of sections into which the several classes were divided had been disadvantageous to their progress, boys of the same class being engaged in reading different books or different parts of the same book. The school house he describes as spacious and comfortable, and in every respect suited for the purpose for which it was designed.

The vernacular class reader has been completed by Mr. Sutton, and 200 copies have been taken for the use of the school. A second edition of the Oriya primer has been printed, of the first part of which 1,000 copies, and of the rest 500 copies have been purchased for the use of this, as well as of the vernacular schools in the province.

The Commissioner of Cuttack forwarded to the Government an application from the inhabitants of Balasore for the establishment of an English school at that station, but the education fund did not afford the means of complying with their request.

Nizamut College.

4TH YEAR.

Maj.-General F. V. Raper, *Agent to the Governor-General.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. J. G. E. Arrow, *Head Master.*
Syad Afzal Ali, *Moulvi.*
Syad Ali Naki, *Atalik.*
Syad Fida Ali, *Tabib.*
Jagotchunder Rae, *Writer and Librarian.*

It was stated in last year's report, that the Government had determined to modify the establishment attached to this college, and to render the expense of the institution less disproportionate to the object for which it is at present exclusively maintained. The agent reported that the number of boys who in virtue of connection with the Nizamut family are eligible for admission was sixty, of whom fourteen only were then registered as students, and of the remainder, twenty-six were under the prescribed age. He strongly recommended that the pupils should be obliged, as heretofore, to reside night and day in the college, and proposed to entertain a modified establishment of teachers and servants, which, together with diet allowance for the students, and other necessary expenses, would cost rupees 12,000 a year, or rupees 25,000 a year less than before. These arrangements were, at the recommendation of the agent, approved. The inspector visited the schools in November, and reported as follows:—

"The changes that have taken place in this institution during the last year have tended much towards its improvement, and though they have not yet had sufficient time to make much advance, a more correct footing has been established, and the college has fairer prospects than it had before. The absence of crowds of servants and hangers on who used to block up the doors and passages, and the numberless pundits and moonshees who thronged the rooms and interrupted the examinations, is a great relief. Every thing now is orderly, quiet and clean, and though the little band of pupils is almost lost in the cloisters and apartments of this huge building, and the empty and shut up rooms give it a somewhat deserted appearance, yet this is much better than having it frequented by a set of useless fellows associating with the students. The removal of all the senior students, who were quite their own

masters, being too old to persuade or guide, and of too great importance to be restrained, did not fail to strike me as a prudent measure. That it was one in unison with their own feelings, may be concluded from the fact that though they are still allowed to attend during the day, only one of them occasionally does so for an hour or two when he feels disposed.

"The remaining establishment consists of an English head master who resides on the premises and has charge of every thing, of a moonshee, a librarian, a writer, an italik, and a medical man, with some 20 or 30 servants to wait on the students and to look after the grounds and building.

"The boys are never left by themselves, but are either with the head master early in the morning and during school hours, or with the italik at their meals and in an evening. The italik is a respectable man, well connected, a traveller, and of repute as a scholar amongst the Mahomedans, but ignorant of English. When the college was reduced all students who had seen more than 14 summers were not permitted to sleep on the premises, and as they refused to avail themselves of the privilege of attending as day scholars, the institution lost its most advanced pupils."

Patna College.

11th Year.

Local Committee on the 30*th April* 1846.

T. C. Scott, Esq., *Session Judge.*
H. S. Oldfield, Esq., *Opium Agent.*
E. C. Ravenshaw, Esq., *Commissioner.*
T. Sandys, Esq., *Collector.*
J. E. S. Lillie, Esq., *Magistrate.*
Dr. Irvine, *Civil Surgeon.*
C. J. Muller, Esq., *Deputy Collector.*
E. Dacosta, Esq., *Principal Sudder Ameen.*

Establishment.

W. Masters, Esq., *Principal.*
Mr. S. Mackintosh, *Head Master.*
Mr. L. Mason, *Asst. English Master.*
Khyroodin Hussen, *Oordoo Teacher.*
Ram Eshur Doobay, *Hindee ditto.*

In July 1845, the principal having made his report to the local committee of the past history and present condition of the college and submitted propositions for its improvement, the committee came to the determination of circulating a notice among the inhabitants of the surrounding districts, explaining the views of the Government in establishing the college. The proceedings held on this occasion having been reported to Government, it was thought necessary to explain to the committee that the opening of a free school, was inconsistent with the plan of education

which after due consideration it has been thought proper to adopt in all the public institutions of the Lower Provinces, but that there would be no objection to the foundation of a branch pay school in some convenient quarter of the city. The committee were at the same time directed to enforce the pay system in the college.

At the annual scholarship examination, nine candidates, including H. C. Mann, the junior scholar of the previous year, and a pupil of the Bhaugulpore school, to whom a junior scholarship in the central college had been awarded, presented themselves. Sheobunspersad, the other Bhaugulpore pupil, was prevented by sickness from attending the examination, and has since unfortunately died. The other was examined with the rest of the candidates in the junior papers, the senior papers being considered too difficult for them to attempt. At the recommendation of the committee H. C. Mann was allowed to retain his junior scholarship, and a similar honor was awarded to H. A. Kidd, Hurrynarain Chatterjea, and Tribhooun Sing.

The general examination was conducted by the inspector, who reports unfavorably of the subordinate teachers and of the state of the classes generally, but considers that the college had greatly improved in many respects during the previous ten months. The more important of his remarks are subjoined.

"About 12 months ago, immediately before the school was converted into a college and before a principal was sent, there were the names of 60 Hindoos, 32 Christians and 16 Moosulmans, or in all of 108 on the books as students of the school, whilst the daily attendance in the different classes did not number more than 72 boys. The last returns of the college up to the day on which it closed, contain the names of 91 students only; of these 56 are Hindoos, 23 Christians, and 12 Moosulmans, and the daily average attendance during September and during many previous months has not deviated much on either side of 70. There has therefore, since its existence as a college, been a decrease of 17 in its nominal force, whilst the actual number attending has remained unchanged. This decrease instead of being considered as a falling off must be regarded as a benefit, since it has been caused by discontinuing to look upon those as students who never came near, and whose names served only to encumber the books. The ratio which the number of those who do attend bears to that of those who ought is considerably increased, and though the columns of the accompanying papers exhibit great irregularity, and still contain the names of many who deserve to be dismissed, yet it has latterly been thought better to wait and see if the introduction of the pay system would not create some salutary reform. The admissions since September 1844, have have been 23 Hindoos, 9 Christians and 2 Moosulmans, or 34 boys, and in the same length of time the number who have left of their own accord and on compulsion has not been less than 51. Such a succession of new boys and such a rapid exit of old ones is necessarily a great evil, for at this rate the education of each boy on an average does not extend to a period of 3 years, in which length of time he cannot acquire much, nor can any permanent impression be made upon him. The reasons assigned for leaving are in the majority of cases, a change of residence on the part of the parent; some

others, particularly the Christian youths, are continually running about from school to school, and though they are never readmitted into the college, the facility with which they are accommodated at Dinapore, makes them cease to regard the forfeiture of that privilege as of much consequence; a few, but very few out of the whole 51 have left in order to accept situations, and not one has ever given as a reason that he was in any way dissatisfied with the treatment he had received. From the changes occasioned by new boys coming and by old ones going away, the first class has not been exempt; for out of 8 students who composed it a year ago, 6 have left and 6 others have supplied their places; a full account of their performances is given in the papers upon the scholarship examination, and it may only be necessary here to mention, that as they have all come from different places of education and one was deficient in one branch, and another in another, great difficulty has been experienced in getting them together in a class, so that some have necessarily been disadvantageously kept back, whilst others have been hastily pushed forward. They are much younger than those who preceded them, and are even now quite as far advanced, so the institution has better prospects of turning out scholars than it had before.

"The 19 boys who composed the 2d class are instructed in English by Mr. Mackintosh, and in the vernaculars they are supposed to be taught by two native teachers, but by the small number of marks given in the accompanying table, under the heads of Oordoo and Hindee, it will be seen that these students are sadly neglected.

"In their English reading from the 'brief survey of history' several words in common use occurred which none of them understood.

"The pronunciation of several is very bad and there is not one boy in the class who reads decidedly well. In the explanation and in the meaning of words they have not been properly instructed, but have been allowed to give any word as the interpretation of another provided it would make sense in the passage when substituted for it, without ever going back to its original meaning or searching out its root.

"A few questions were given to this class from Chamier's arithmetic. A very long time was allowed for the solution of each question, for if such had not been the case only one or two boys would have answered any of them. The majority of the class are very inaccurate in the simple operations, and imperfectly acquainted with the rules as far as the rule of three.

The whole of Clift's geography has been well drilled into most of these boys, and the marks given for that subject will shew that they nearly all passed a very good examination in it. There is much difference between the boys at the top and those at the bottom of the class in their attainments in grammar, and whilst the former can write tolerable English and can correct mistakes, the latter cannot understand the language in which the rules are written. On the whole the class is much further advanced and in a far more promising state than it was a year ago. At that time very few could speak in English so as to explain what they meant, and now there is only one or two who cannot do so; then not one of them could do a sum in compound multiplication or write a piece of English, and now, though they are far from being what they ought to be considering the time they have been in the school, they are so much improved as to convince me that more progress has been made during the last ten months than during any previous interval of two years. They are only stationary in the vernaculars, and for what little knowledge they have of them they are more indebted to their parents at home than to the pundits of the college.

"The 3rd class containing 24 youths, of whom 22 underwent an examination, is instructed for three hours daily by the 2d master. For one hour, it is with Mr. Mackintosh, and for another hour with the pundits. These boys read the English Reader, No. 2, with great difficulty and with a bad pronunciation, the words are all cut short, and numbers of them could not pronounce the long ones, but had to stop and make up their mouths before attempting to articulate them; this shews a want of practice in the boys, and of diligence and attention

on the part of the master: *sh* is always pronounced like *s* alone: there are little signs of life and none of animation amongst them; they will not speak out boldly, but go on in a low muttering tone with their mouths almost shut.

"Five in this class were able to write a number correctly from dictation, the rest had not learned notation; about twelve could work a multiplication sum when written on the board, and two could do short division. Geography is taught to them by the head master, and in this subject they passed an examination much superior to their performances in other things; they were able to point out the names of all the principal places on the map of the world, though they could not always say if the place was a river or a city or a mountain, &c. In Oordoo and Hindee they are much better scholars than the students of the class above them, and read those languages fluently and well, they are not however sufficiently advanced in English to have their scholarship tested by a translation.

"The 4th class which contains several sections at various stages of advancement is in the hands of the second English master and the pundits. The first section can read slowly and word by word a few pages of the spelling book, and here as in the 3d class it is observable, that the boys have not been well taught; they do not pronounce the words with facility, and have no command over the syllables. It must be borne in mind that throughout the whole examination the questions asked have been confined entirely to the studies of the past year. Since the appointment of Mr. Masters as principal, the whole of the classes have been entirely new formed and rearranged, old and overgrown boys have been weeded from the lower departments, and there now appears to be some system of gradation. Each master has not too much work and each class has not too much leisure; also the appearance of each division and the discipline of the whole is much improved. The first class is now as far advanced with a number of young boys in it as it ever was with a set of old ones, and therefore has much better prospects of progressing; the 2d class is much superior in English to what it ever has been before, and will prove a very good feeder to the first; the 3d class had not advanced a step during the last ten months, which is partly owing to numbers of the best boys in it having been promoted into the 2d and their places supplied by others from the bottom of the school, and partly owing to the want of energy and life in the 2d master. In the 4th class there are many sections, and their number must be reduced on the reopening of the college.

H. C. Mann, the junior scholarship holder, having been subsequently appointed 2d master of the Gya school, a certificate was granted to him under section 23 of the scholarship rules.

Bhaugulpore School.

23D YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1846.

G. F. Brown, Esq., *Commissioner of Revenue.*
F. Gouldsbury, Esq., *Session Judge.*
C. D. Russell, Esq., *Collector.*
Major T. E. A. Napleton, *Commandant of the Hill Rangers.*
W. H. Brodhurst, Esq., *Magistrate.*
Captain W. G. Don, *Adjutant of the Hill Rangers.*
A. Grant, Esq., *Civil Assistant Surgeon.*
H. Diaper, Esq., *Assistant Surgeon, Hill Rangers.*
Mahomed Majid Khan Bahadoor, *Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Nucoor Chunder Chowdry, *Sudder Ameen.*
Mahomed Huneef, *Moonsiff.*
Shah Inayut Hosain.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Captain W. G. Don, *Secretary and Superintendent.*
Baboo Gooroo Churn Mitter, *Head Master.*
Gresh Chunder Chatterjee, *2d Ditto.*
Soondur Loll, *3d Ditto.*
Parbutty Churn Mookerjea, *4th Ditto.*
Guneshee Loll Pundit, *5th Ditto.*
Mysah Rhai, *Hindui Teacher.*
Hunoomandut Pautuck, *Pundit.*

The annual examination was held on the 27th September. During the year the boys who composed the first class in each school at the last examination had left, and those who had been since promoted from the second class were not sufficiently advanced to be able to compete for junior scholarships. But with the general result of the examination the Committee were satisfied.

Mr. Lodge, who inspected the school in the following month, writes as follows:—

"In my last report I had occasion to remark how each of the head masters had devoted his time to pushing forward one or two pupils and had neglected the rest, it now happens since these favorite pupils have left, there are no others to take their places, and there is not a single scholar in the school. Instead of there being any candidates for junior scholarships this year, which must have caused some surprise, I do not think there will be any for the next two years, and considering that above a year ago, each school had two or three candidates and two scholarships were obtained, we must conclude there has been a falling off.

"The best students now are three little boys about 12 or 13 years of age, who are not further advanced than boys of that age are in any other school.

"The present acquirements of the best scholars are a good knowledge of the position of different places on the face of the earth, an acquaintance with

Arithmetic to the rule of three, the capability of reading, with a little difficulty, Marshman's History of Bengal, and of answering a few questions on History from a kind of Catechism on that subject; they can correct short sentences in English, and can explain thoroughly the meaning of what they have hitherto read; they write Oordoo tolerably from dictation, but have not sufficient acquaintance either with that language or with English to turn a piece of the Bagobahar correctly or intelligibly into the latter. From the Hill boys (all at the bottom of the class) I seldom got answers to any question on any subject. They would point out places on the maps, but they would not open their lips to say what they were; they would work a sum in Arithmetic and shew the answer on their slates, but without great encouragement and assistance they would not speak or read it out.

By the returns for September, there are in these 6 classes 90 Hindus, 27 Mohamedans and 45 Hill boys, or 162 with a daily average attendance of 132. This attendance which allows 22 only to be present out of every 27, is by no means good, and yet it is much better than it has been during many previous months. Amongst the Hill students who come from the lines, the irregularity is occasioned by several of them being sepoys, who are continually on duty and who cannot possibly be at the school more than 7 or 8 days in a month; the object in keeping them in the classes, has been to prevent their forgetting what they already know, but as it is found they impede the others and make no progress themselves, it has been thought best to dismiss them altogether. For those who come from the plains there are no excuses for their not being daily present, except such as arise from poverty and the distance of a mile or two from their homes to the school house: but as the pay system is now enforced with all new-comers, and as the rules regarding attendance which have been introduced into all other schools, are in future to be introduced here, I trust no more objections on this head will be necessary.

The two Oordoo teachers, who were found to be ill qualified for their situations, resigned during the year, and their places have been supplied by two masters from the Agra college, who are able to teach both English and Oordoo, and each to assume the management of a separate class.

Mozufferpore School.

2ND YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1846.

J. F. Cathcart, Esq., *Judge.*
C. T. Davidson, Esq., *Collector.*
T. C. Trotter, Esq., *Magistrate.*
H. H. Bowling, Esq., *Civil Surgeon.*
W. R. Davies, Esq., *Deputy Collector and Secretary.*
Rajah Roodor Singh, *Rajah of Durbhunga.*
Moulvi Neamut Alli, *Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Moulvi Ashruff Alli, *Additional Do. Do.*
Moulvi Mohamed Mohamid, *Sudder Ameen.*
Moulvi Iradut Ali, *Law Officer and Moonsiff.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Balkishon Maite, *Head Master,*
Modusuden Mitter, *Assistant Ditto.*

The first examination of this school was held on the 23d September. The committee reported that the progress made by the pupils in their various branches of study, due advertence being had to the infancy of the school and the essential disadvantages with which the scholars had contended, was satisfactory.

The erection of a school-house on a plan furnished by the superintending engineer has been commenced, a convenient site having been presented by the Rajah of Durbhunga for the purpose.

Gyah School.

1st Year.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1846.

The Hon'ble R. Forbes, *Judge.*
Wm. Bell, Esq., *Offg. Collector.*
E.-F. Lautour, Esq., *Magistrate.*
J. Denham, Esq., *Civil Assistant Surgeon.*
Khajeh Hedayet Alee Khan, *Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Syud Azumooddeen Hossein, *Deputy Collector and Secretary.*

Establishment.

Pundit Bal Mokond, *Head Master.*
Mr. H. C. Mann, *2d Ditto.*
Moulvi Abdoor Ruheem, *Moulvi.*
Pundit Biddya Bhookhun, *Pundit.*
Jawad Alee, *Librarian.*

On the 30th April 1845, the Honorable Mr. Forbes, the Judge of Behar, reported that the residents of the district had determined to establish an English and vernacular school at the principal station, and had subscribed funds for its support. On the part of the subscribers Mr. Forbes requested that the school might receive the patronage of Government and be considered a public institution. The donation for the first establishment of the school amounted to Rupees 3,982, and contributions were guaranteed by the wealthy and influential residents of the district, to the extent of Rupees 3,445 per annum.

Under these circumstances the Government had no hesitation in meeting the views of the subscribers by taking the school under its direct control and supervision, provided they would agree to adopt the rules in force in other public schools, and to have the school visited yearly by the inspector.

A local committee was accordingly appointed, and the school opened in a house given for the purpose by Brijoperdya, the treasurer of the Collector's office. Pundit Balmakoond, an assistant master in the Agra college, was appointed head master, and has hitherto conducted the school to the entire satisfaction of the committee. The pupils of this school are eligible for scholarships in the Patna college.

Kishnaghur College.

1st Year.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1846.

J. C. Brown, Esq., *Civil and Session Judge.*
D. J. Money, Esq., *Collector.*
E. T. Trevor, Esq., *Magistrate.*
C. Archer, Esq., M. D., *Civil Surgeon.*
Moharajah Srees Chunder Roy Bahadoor.
Baboo Ramlochun Ghose, *Principal Sudder Ameen.*

Establishment.

Captain D. L. Richardson, *Principal and Secy. to the Local Committee.*
Mr. J. G. Beanland, *3d Master, S. D.*
Mr. S. W. Bradbury, *Head Master, J. D.*
Baboo Ramtonoo Lahoree, *2d Ditto, J. D.*
„ Doyal Chand Roy, *3d Ditto.*
„ Gooroo Churn Chatterjee, *4th Ditto.*
„ Banee Madhub Bose, *6th Ditto.*
„ Sree Cunt Choudry, *7th Ditto.*
„ Gudadhur Chuckerbotee, *8th Ditto.*
„ Tarnee Churn Roy, *9th Ditto.*
Mudun Mohun Turklunkar, *Head Pundit.*
Anund Chunder Sheeromonee, *2d Ditto.*
Juggut Chunder Lahooree, *Head Writer and Librarian.*

Captain D. L. Richardson having been appointed Principal, the college was opened on the 1st January 1846, in a house taken for the purpose, at a monthly rent of Rupees 125. On the 18th November the committe reported that a meeting had been held at the station, at which donations to the amount of nearly Rupees 13,000 were subscribed towards building a college, and that Rupees 7000 more might be expected from the wealthy residents of the district who were unavoidably absent from the meeting. The committee were authorised to allow each donor of Rupees 1000 to send one free student to the college, and an addi-

tional free student for every Rupees 500 above that sum. On the 11th February 1846, the committee were authorised, in consultation with the executive engineer of the division, to select a site and submit the rough plan of a college calculated to hold 500 pupils, more than half that number having already been enrolled on the condition of paying for their school books, and contributing towards the expense of their education Rupees 3 a month in the senior, and Rupees 2 in the junior department.

Dr. Archer, the Civil Assistant Surgeon at Kishnaghur, proposed to give gratuitously at the college a course of lectures "on some of the common laws of physics, with their application to ordinary life and to the construction of human and animal organization," and this he was authorized to do.

In the month of March the chicken pox broke out among the pupils and prevailed to such an extent, that the committee were obliged, at the recommendation of the Civil Assistant Surgeon, to close the college for a short time until the epidemic ceased.

The Council of Education forwarded to the Government a letter from the Rev. J. J. Weitbrecht, the Church Missionary at Burdwan, requesting that the pupils of his school might enjoy the privilege of being admitted into the college at Kishnaghur, which was readily allowed.

Jessore School.

8TH YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1846.

E Bentall, Esq., *Judge.*
R. Hampton, Esq., *Offg. Collector.*
W. Seton Karr, Esq., *Offg. Magistrate.*
W. H. B. Ross, Esq., *Civil Assistant Surgeon.*
F. Crank, Esq., *Superintendent of Salt Chowkees.*
J. H. Reily, Esq., *Deputy Collector.*
Rajah Burda Kant Roy.
Sydick Ahmed, *Cazy.*
Lutf Hossain, 1*st Principal Sudder Ameen.*
Locknauth Bose, 2*d Principal Sudder Ameen.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. J. Smith, *Head Master.*
Mohesh Chunder Banurjea, 3*d Master.*
Neelmony, *Pundit.*

The two junior scholars of last year having left the school, the augmented number of four were allotted to Doorgachurn

Holdar, Anund Mohun Das, Nilmonee Gangoly, and Rasbeharry Bose, all of whom obtained the requisite number of marks at the examination. These, together with two of the unsuccessful candidates, have joined the central college at Kishnaghur.

A third English master has been appointed to this school, and the services of the junior pundit have been dispensed with.

Burdwan School.

1st Year.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1846.

W. Luke, Esq., *Offg. Civil and Session Judge.*
G. D. Wilkins, Esq., *Offg. Collector.*
A. Pigou, Esq., *Offg. Magistrate.*
Dr. Macrae, *Civil Assistant Surgeon.*
Syud Fuzul Robie, *Principal Sudder Ameen.*

Establishment.

Mr. J. Ward, *Head Master.*
Baboo Gobind Chunder Bose, 2*d Ditto.*

The head master arrived at Burdwan on the 12th December, and the 2d master on the 29th idem, but the school was not regularly opened until the 15th January, when 89 boys had been enrolled for admission. On the 28th February, the committee visited the school which then contained 116 boys who had all agreed to pay a small monthly sum for their tuition, and three-fourths of whom, on an average, attended every day. None of them were sufficiently advanced to form a 1st class, which is accordingly for the present in abeyance, but the best of them, in the presence of the committee, acquitted themselves tolerably well in their "English reader, parsing, writing from dictation, and simple "arithmetic." The school is now held in a building attached to the collector's office, where it will remain until a more suitable building is prepared for it.

There are three other schools in the town of Burdwan, two under the charge of the Church of England Mission stationed there, and supported by voluntary contributions, and the other formed and supported solely by the Raja of Burdwan.

Bancoorah School.

1st Year.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1846.

E. Deedes, Esq., *Civil and Session Judge.*
G. Loch, Esq., *Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.*
Dr. G. N. Cheek, *Civil Assistant Surgeon.*
Baboo Chunder Sekhur Chowdhery, *Prinl. Sudder Ameen.*

Establishment.

Mr. G. Beatson, *Head Master.*
Baboo Nobinkishen Sircar, *2d Ditto.*
Baboo Jadubinder Mookerjee, *3d Ditto.*

The committee reported that up to the 27th November, they had enrolled the names of 84 students, including several pupils of a private school, the proprietors of which expressed themselves willing to incorporate it with the Government school on condition that their head master should be retained, that the pupils should be educated free of expense, and that the Bible should be used as a class book; but as these conditions could not be agreed to, the proprietors of the private school determined to keep it up as a separate establishment.

The Government school is held in the old sepoy hospital, a building which is said to be well adapted to the purpose.

Baraset School.

1st Year.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1846.

Mr. C. B. Trevor, *Joint Magistrate.*

Establishment.

Peary Churn Sircar, *Head Master.*
Juggessur Ghose, *Second Ditto.*
Prosunoo Coomar Sircar, *Third Ditto.*

On the 22d of November, the Joint Magistrate reported that he had received 125 applications for admission, and recommended that he might be allowed to admit some of the poorer boys free of charge, but this could not be assented to. Some rooms attached to the jail building were assigned for the temporary accommodation of the classes until a school house should be erected, and the school was opened on the 1st of January.

Howrah School.

1st Year.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1846.

G. F. Cockburn, Esq., C. S., *Magistrate.*
Dr. W. A. Green, *Civil Surgeon.*
Dr. E. Roer, *Assistant, Salt Golahs.*
Baboo Hurrochunder Chowdry.
Baboo Rajcoomar Banurjee.

Establishment.

Mr. J. F. Delanougerede, *Head Master.*
Baboo Bhogobotychurn Ghose, *2d Ditto.*
Baboo Bholanauth Ghose, *3d Ditto.*

On the 16th November, the Magistrate reported that he had received 190 applications for admission, and recommended that the school should be opened at once with a sufficient establishment of masters. A house was engaged for the temporary accommodation of the school, at a rent of rupees 60 a month, until a suitable school-house should be erected, for which purpose the sum of rupees 3,800 was subscribed before the close of the year. On the 7th January, a local committee was appointed to assist the Magistrate in superintending the affairs of the school.

Ooterparah School.

1st Year.

Superintended by the Local Committee at Howrah.

Establishment.

Mr. R. Hand, *Head Master.*
Mr. C. Grant, *2d Ditto.*

On the 5th December, the Magistrate of Howrah forwarded to Government a letter from Baboos Joykishen Mookerjea and Rajkishen Mookerjea, proposing the establishment of a school at Ooterparah on the north bank of the Bali Khal, and offering to make over to Government in trust for the maintenance of the school, landed property to the clear yearly value of rupees 1,200, as well as to raise by subscription the sum of rupees 5,000 for building a school

house. It was calculated that a monthly income of rupees 100 a month would be derived from the schooling fees of the students, and the Government agreed to grant an equal sum from the education fund, to assist in carrying the benevolent design of the Ooterparah gentlemen into execution. The Sudder Board of Revenue were instructed to take measures for the formal transfer of the trust property to Government; owing, however, to unavoidable delays the school was not opened until after the close of the year.

Moulmain Schools.

11TH YEAR.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1846.

Captain H. M. Durand, *Commissioner.*
Major W. C. McLeod, *Principal Assistant Do.*
Captain T. L. Place, *Acting Assistant Commissioner Mergui.*
Lieut. C. Sharp, *Commanding Officer Local Corps.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

G. H. Hough, *Head Master, Moulmain.*
J. Crawley, *Assistant Do.*
Shoe Dang, *Burmese Teacher.*
M. W. Lachapelle, *English Master, Mergui.*

On the 26th September, the local committee in forwarding the half yearly returns of the Moulmain school recommended that, in consequence of the increased number of pupils, an assistant teacher should be appointed capable of instructing the junior classes in English and Burmese. This recommendation was acceded to. The numbers had risen since the last previous report from 72 to 89, of whom 21 were Christians and the remainder composed of Burmese, Chinese, Musulmans and Hindoos, the first being the most numerous. The first class were studying geography, grammar and arithmetic; they also read the Introduction to Universal History and frequently translated English into Burmese and vice versâ.

The annual examination of the school was conducted by Dr. Richardson, whose death prevented the preparation of any report.

Mr. Hough submitted through the Local Committee an interesting report on the state of education in the Tenasserim Provinces, the backwardness of which he attributes principally to the want of books. He observes:

"The cause of education in these provinces, is yet only in its incipient state. The foundation is being laid, and to complete this work materials are still wanting. Before any thing can be done with considerable effect, books of a kind adapted to the elementary condition of the schools, must be made. I have laboured under very great disadvantages during the whole time I have been here, from the want of mechanical means, and nothing is now more requisite than the active operations of the press; school books must be made and printed. To this object my attention and labors have latterly been directed, and the first part of an English and Burmese Dictionary, being the first of a series, will soon be issued from the press, the copy having been ready for some time. I have the satisfaction of believing that my time could not be more usefully employed in respect to the cause of education. The next step, it appears to me, should be the preparation of books, having alternate pages of English and Burmese, the former composed in the plainest style possible; the child will thus more easily comprehend what he reads. It requires no arguments to prove that what easily enters into the understanding, not only affords pleasure, but promotes intellectual activity. Such elementary books are particularly required in the Government Schools, and, when these are sufficiently understood, the pupils will be prepared to enter upon the study of Geography, Grammar, Natural Philosophy, and other useful and entertaining branches of education, with such an understanding of the English language as will enable them to make much greater progress in a given time than they can now do with the means at present available."

Mr. Hough was accordingly directed to place himself in communication with Lieut. Latter, with a view to the preparation of a series of vernacular translations adapted to the wants of the people both in this Province and in Arrakan.

During the year the Government determined on abolishing the Local Committee of Public Instruction, and vesting the Commissioner with the general control of all matters connected with education in the Province, the schools at Moulmain and Mergui being placed under the immediate supervision of the principal assistants in charge of those districts respectively.

Arracan Schools.

Major A. Bogle, *Commissioner.*

RAMREE SCHOOL, 8TH YEAR.

Establishment on the 30th April 1846.

Mr. R. A. Fink, *Head Master.*
Mounglah, 1*st Mugh Teacher.*
Thatwang, 2*d Ditto.*

AKYAB SCHOOL, 1ST YEAR.

Mr. T. Harris, *Head Master.*

The opinion of the Council of Education on the best means of disposing of the education grant in Arrakan, will

be found at page 23 of this report. The determination of Government was conveyed to the Commissioner of Arrakan on the 15th October 1845, in a letter of which the following are extracts:—

"You have already been informed in my letter No. 2044 dated the 8th instant, that a competent knowledge of Burmese will hereafter be considered an indispensible qualification for Civil employ; and I am now to inform you that it is the determined intention of Government to make Burmese the language of public business throughout the province from the 1st January 1847; and sooner than that in any district in which the assistant in charge may certify that the change can be effected without serious interruption.

"The plan of education which the Deputy Governor has determined to adopt in subservience to those views, is to rely mainly on the vernacular language of the province as the medium of instruction, to allow all the option of confining their studies to that language, to abolish the Hindoostani classes, and in future to teach no foreign language but English.

"His Honor is averse to abolish the school at Ramree, where by the latest accounts there are 79 boys, of whom 66 attend on an average every day. It would be unfair to these students suddenly to deprive them of all means of instruction, and there is certainly no ground to infer from past experience that the demand for instruction is greater at Akyab than at Ramree; but the services of the Hindoostani teacher may be dispensed with, and the salaries of the Mugh teachers raised agreeably to your suggestion to rupees 30 and rupees 15 a month respectively, though of course it will not be concluded that the present Mugh teachers are to be retained on the increased salary, unless they are quite fit for the duties they will be expected to discharge. Four junior scholarships of 8 rupees a month each, will in future be open to the students of the Ramree school on the usual terms, tenable for four years, and entitling the holders hereafter to compete for senior scholarships in one of the central colleges of Bengal. Mr. Fink, who is understood to be well acquainted with the Burmese language, will retain his situation on its present footing.

"The Deputy Governor is, however, likewise pleased to sanction the re-establishment of a school on a similar footing at Akyab, and authorizes you to instruct the assistant in charge to take measures for organizing it, and for securing the services of well qualified teachers. His Honor trusts that

your anticipations of the success of a school at this station will not be disappointed.

"The local committee of Public Instruction is clearly, owing to the peculiarity of local circumstances, a body ill adapted to perform the functions required of it, and is therefore dissolved. The supervision of the schools at Ramree and Akyab, will henceforth rest entirely with the assistants in charge of those districts respectively, subject to your general control, and they will report annually on their progress and condition through you to the Government."

Mr. T. Harris has since been appointed head master of the Akyab school.

Assam Schools.

Major F. Jenkins, *Commissioner.*
Mr. W. Robinson, *Inspector.*

The Commissioner reported the existence of a school at Gowalparah supported by the zemindars of the district; and he recommended that the inspector should be required to superintend and visit it. On enquiry it appeared that the number of pupils borne on the books of this school was 148 with a daily attendance of 120. Eighteen of these boys were learning English, and the rest received instruction only in the vernacular. The system of instruction was found to be defective, and the progress of the classes much impeded by the want of books. The inspector was authorized to take charge of the school, and the collector of the district permitted to receive the subscriptions by which it is supported, and to expend them with due regard to the wishes of the subscribers.

During the year the inspector visited most of the schools in the province and reported separately on the state of each. Very satisfactory progress was found to have been made in many of them, especially where new masters had been appointed in place of those under whom the classes had previously been instructed in Sanscrit and Hindoo theology alone, and who had confined their teaching to children of the higher castes. The progress of education was most satisfactory in Lower Assam and Debroogurh, and least so in Sibsagur, where the Brahmins were much opposed to the spread of knowledge among the people.

Assistant teachers were appointed in the schools at Poorubpore in Kamroop, where there were 122 boys, with a daily average attendance of 96, and at Sootargong in

Nowgong, where there were 106 pupils, with a daily average attendance of 84. New schools have been established at Chuphaga, Ootullah and Koochee in the district of Durrung, and at Madur Khat and Tengra Khat in Debroogurh.

The school houses at Gowahatty and Sibsagur were repaired during the year at an expense of rupees 358.

South-West Frontier Schools.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mohes Chunder Chatterjee, *Head Master, Chota Nagpoor.*
Karamut Allee, *Assistant Teacher.*
Doorgaram, 3*d Ditto.*
Ghurnaram, 4*th Ditto.*
Rampersad, *Hindee Assistant Teacher.*
Birjnauth Ghose, *Head Master, Chyebassa.*
Parah Cole, *Assistant Teacher.*

Five boys of the Chota Nagpore school competed for junior scholarships at the annual examination, but, though their exercises were creditable, none were considered to have answered the papers well enough to be entitled to that distinction.

The annual examination both of the Chota Nagpore and Chyebassa schools shewed good progress, and the number of pupils in each school had considerably increased since the previous years.

Barrackpoor School.

Captain Duncan, *Secretary.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Nobinchunder Sircar, *Head Master.*
Nundlal Dutt, 2*d Ditto.*

This school was established by Lord Auckland, and has since been supported out of the private funds of successive Governors General of India. On the 2d April 1845, Mr. Lodge was directed to inspect and report upon it to the Government. He found it attended by 100 pupils (the limited number) most of them of the poorer classes, for whom an establishment was entertained of a head master on a salary of 50 rupees a month, an assistant on 10 rupees, a monitor on 6 rupees. The whole expense of the school, including the salaries of these teachers, the pay of a durwan,

and an allowance for stationery was 80 rupees a month. The inspector represented the masters to be very inefficient, and the school in an unsatisfactory state, the pupils being backward in comparison with those of other schools, and discipline entirely neglected. He recommended that a second master should be entertained on a salary of rupees 25 a month, to be met partly by demanding a small tuition fee from each boy, and partly from the general education fund, and this has accordingly been done.

THE END.

W. RIDSDALE, MILITARY ORPHAN PRESS.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIXES TO THE REPORT

OF

THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Appendix A.

REVISED SCHEME OF STUDY.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

FIRST CLASS.

Subjects.	*Text Books.*	
LITERATURE, ...	Richardson's Selections. Shakespeare. Bacon's Advancement of Learning. Bacon's Essays. Bacon's Novum Organum. Milton's Poetical Works. Addison's Essays. Johnson's Rambler and Rasselas. Goldsmith's Essays. Hallam's "Literary History of the 15th, 16th and 17th Centuries. Campbell's Rhetoric. Schlegel's History of Literature.	When more than one text book is mentioned on the same subject, in this scheme, the authorities of Colleges, or Schools will be permitted to select the one they prefer.

Subjects.	*Text Books.*	
MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Smith's Moral Sentiments. Abercrombie's Moral and Intellectual Powers (Calcutta Edition.) Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Mind. Reid's Inquiry. Reid's Intellectual Powers.	
HISTORY,	Hume's England. Macintosh's England. Gibbon's Rome. Arnold's Ditto. Thirlwall's Greece. Robertson's Historical Works. Mill's India. Elphinstone's Ditto. Miller's Philosophy of History. Villiers' Essay on the literary and other effects of the Reformation. Tytler's Universal History.	
MATHEMATICS,	Peacock's Algebra (2d Edition, Part 1st only.) Hymer's Equations. Hall's Differential and Integral Calculus. Waud's Algebraical Geometry. Snowball's Trigonometry. Woodhouse's Trigonometry (Modernised.) Conics (Whewell's Limits.)	
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,	Mrs. Somerville's Connection of the Physical Sciences. Herschell's Preliminary Discourse. Herschell's Astronomy. Brinkley's Astronomy.	

Natural Philosophy,	Webster's Hydrostatics. Phelp's Optics. Griffin's Optics. Pneumatics (L. U. K.) Treatise on Mathematical and Physical Geography (L. U. K.)
Political Economy,	Smith's Wealth of Nations, with McCulloch's Notes.
Logic and Grammar,	Mill's Logic. Whateley's Logic. Latham on the English Language.
Vernacular,	(Bengali) Gyanapradip and Annadamangal, and Dewani Hafiz.* (Urdu) Ikhwanussafa and Intikhabi Souda. (Persian) Akhlaqi Jalali. (Hindui) Prem Sagur and Sabha-bilas. Vernacular Composition and Essay Writing.

* Other works are in preparation, which will be introduced when ready.

SECOND CLASS.

Literature,	Bacon's Essays. Addison's Essays. Richardson's Selections. Abercrombie's Moral and Intellectual Powers.
History,	Tytler's Universal History. Russell's Modern Europe. Robertson's Charles V.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,	Hind's Plane Trigonometry. Snowball's Spherical Trigonometry. Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics (L. U. K.) Mathematical and Physical Geography (L. U. K.)† Traill's Physical Geography. DeMorgan's Algebra.
Logic and Grammar,	Whateley's Easy Lessons in Reasoning. Crombie's Etymology and Syntax.

† Murray's Cyclopædia of Geography should be used by the masters of this class, as the text for their lectures.

Subjects.	*Text Books.*	
Political Economy,.....	Wayland's.	
Vernacular,.....	(Bengali) Betalapanchabinshati and Bastubichar. (Urdu) Dewani Meer and Anwari Soheila. (Hindui) Beital Pachisi and Braj Bilas. (Persian) Maktubati Allami and Qasaidi Urfi. Vernacular Composition and Essay Writing.	

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Division.

FIRST CLASS.

Subjects.	*Text Books.*	
Literature and Grammar,...	Richardson's Selections. Homer's Iliad. Crombie's Etymology and Syntax. Graham's English Composition.	
History,...	Russell's Modern Europe. Keightley's History of England.	
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, ...	Peacock's Algebra, (Vol. I.) Playfair's Euclid, (Books VI. and XI.) Hind's Plane Trigonometry. Arnott's Elements of Physics. Map Drawing.	

POLITICAL ECONOMY,	Wayland's.
VERNACULAR,	(Bengali) Gyanarnab and Rammohun Roy's Grammar. (Urdu) Baghobahar and Shanama. (Persian) Tárikhinádíri and Bostan. (Hindui) Marshman's History of India and Pundit Rutneshawar's Journal.

SECOND CLASS.

LITERATURE AND GRAMMAR,	Poetical Reader, No. IV. Prose Reader, No. VI. Edwards on Composition. Murray's Grammar. McCulloch's Course of Reading. Writing of Themes and Essays.
HISTORY,	Keightley's History of Rome, or Rollin's Ancient History.
MATHEMATICS,	Peacock's Algebra, (Vol. I.) Playfair's Euclid, (Books I. II. III. IV.) DeMorgan's Arithmetic. Joyce's Scientific Dialogues.
GEOGRAPHY,	Stewart's.
VERNACULAR,	(Bengali) Yates's Sárasangraha and Grammar of Pathshala. (Urdu) Ganji Khúbi and Ujalatul Itala. (Persian) Amvari Suheili and Nahrulfasáhat. (Hindui) Singhasun Bathisi and Elements of Natural Philosophy. Translation from English into Vernacular and Vernacular into English, with Vernacular Composition.

THIRD CLASS.

LITERATURE AND GRAMMAR,	Prose Reader, No. V. Part II. or McCulloch's third Prose Reader. Poetical Reader, No. III.

Subjects.	*Text Books.*	
LITERATURE AND GRAMMAR,...	Edwards' Composition. Themes and Essay Writing.	
HISTORY,.....	Keightley's History of Greece. Marshman's Brief Survey of History, Part I.	
MATHEMATICS,.....	Playfair's Euclid (first 4 books.) DeMorgan's Arithmetic.	
MATHEMATICS,.....	Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division, with a knowledge of Algebraical Symbols.	* No Text book is needed for this, as the master can teach all that is required from Peacock or Hind.
GEOGRAPHY,.....	Stewart's or Ewart's.	
VERNACULAR,.....	(Bengali) Digdurshan and Pearson's Geography. (Urdu) Qawaidi Urdu Nazm, Marshman's History of India and Geography. (Persian) Quaidi Chahargulzar, Akhlaqi Muhsani and Geography. (Hindui) Reader No. 3 and Geography. Translation from English into Vernacular and Vernacular into English.	

JUNIOR DIVISION.

FIRST CLASS.

Subjects.	*Text Books.*	
LITERATURE,.....	Gay's Fables.* Exemplary Biography (Chambers's.) Lennie's Grammar.	* In Mofussil Schools, where from the limited number of pupils, there cannot be two departments, the subject of study should be modified by the Local Committees, and advanced to the higher standard specified for the classes of the Senior Department.

HISTORY,	Pinnock's Catechism of English History.†
GEOGRAPHY,	Stewart's or Ewart's.
ARITHMETIC,	S. B. Society's (Chamier's) or Smith's
VERNACULAR,	(Bengali) History of Bengal and Arithmetic.
	(Urdu) Chamanistani Urdu and Arithmetic.
	(Persian) Dastural Insha and Arithmetic.
	(Hinduí) Reader No. 2, and Adam's Grammar.

SECOND CLASS.

LITERATURE,	Poetical Reader, No. I.
	Azimghur Reader.
	Prose Reader, No. IV.
	Lennie's Grammar.
HISTORY,	Pinnock's Greece and Rome.
GEOGRAPHY,	Chambers's (Educational Course.)
ARITHMETIC,	S. B. Society's (Chamier's) or Smith's.
VERNACULAR,	(Bengalí) Nitikotha No. 3, and Munoranjan Itihas.
	(Urdu) Aklaqí Hindee and Qawaidi Urdu Nasr.
	(Persian) Gulistan and Nisabussibíyan.
	(Hindee) Reader No. I. and Adam's Arithmetic.

THIRD CLASS.‡

LITERATURE,	Prose Reader, No. II.
	Woollaston's Grammar.
GEOGRAPHY,	Chambers's (Educational Course.)
ARITHMETIC,	S. B. Society's.
VERNACULAR,	Bengalí Nitikothá No. 2 and Barnomala No. 3.
	(Totakahani) and Spelling Book No. 2.
	(Persian) Parsi Nama and Toti Nama.
	(Hinduí) Pleasing Tales and Nitikothá No. 2.

† Pinnock's Catechisms have been introduced in order to prepare the students for the higher course of historical reading, laid down in the upper classes. It is recommended that the students be required to commit to memory the dates, succession of kings, and principal events. The masters must make up for the deficiencies of the text, and impart interest to the subject by relating in an engaging style, the most important and striking incidents of each reign.

‡ It must be remembered that in the third and fourth classes there will be several divisions arising from the monthly admission of the boys and from their different degrees of sharpness, but this is the standard which every one should attain before being promoted to a higher class.

Subjects.	*Text Books.*	
	FOURTH CLASS.	
LITERATURE, ...	Prose Reader, No. I. Easy Primer. Spelling Book, No. I.	If from peculiarities connected with the numerical distribution and progress of the pupils in any Institution, subdivisions of the lower classes should be necessary, the standard may be a little modified by adopting the simple easy primers, published by the Calcutta School Book Society.
ARITHMETIC, ...	Arithmetical Tables.	
VERNACULAR, ...	(Bengali) Burnomalla, No. 1 and 2, and Nitikotha No. I. (Urdu) Spelling Book No. I. (Persian) Husufi Tahajji and Amad Nama. (Hindui) Hindee Primer and Nitikotha No. I.	

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary.

Council of Education,
March 1, 1846.

Appendix B.

Half Yearly Return of the SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS *educated at the Medical College, from the 1st January to the 30th June* 1845.

Nos.	Names.	Date of Appointment.	Designation.	Stations and the nature of employment.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
1	Omachurn Sett, ...	22d March 1839,	Sub-Assistant Surgeon,	Government Dispensary, Agra, ...	.....	On leave to Calcutta.
2	Samachurn Dutt, ...	—— July 1841,..	ditto, ..	Ditto ditto, Jubbulpore,.....	Excellent.	
3	Isser Chunder Gangooly,...	10th Jany. 1840,	ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Benares, ...	.....	On leave to Calcutta.
4	Ramnarain Doss, ...	—— Ditto, ...	ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Cawnpore,.....	Attentive, zealous, and active.	
5	Jadub Chunder Sett,.....	17th Feby. 1840,	ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Barielly, ...	Excellent.	
6	Punchanun Sreemoney,...	10th Jany. 1840,	ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Moorshedabad,..	Very good.	
7	Mr. Hemming,.....	23d April 1841,..	ditto, ...	Calpee, ...	.....	Report not received.
8	Callachand Day, ...	20th Jany. 1841,..	ditto, ...	Government Dispensary, Bhowanipore, ...	.....	Ditto ditto.
9	Rajkisto Chatterjee,.....	3d Feby. 1841,..	ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Ghazeepore,....	Conduct good and attentive.	
10	Jadub Chunder Dhara,.....	10th ditto 1841,..	ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Allahabad, ...	Quite satisfactory.	
11	Chimmun Lall,.....	10th ditto 1841,..	ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Delhie, ...	Active, attentive, and intelligent.	
12	Nobin Chunder Paul,.....	10th ditto 1841,..	ditto, ...	City Hospital, Benares, ...	Ditto.	
13	Mr. Imlay, ...	10th ditto 1841,..	ditto, ...	Sandoway, ...	.....	Report not received.
14	Nilmoney Dutt, ...	24th ditto 1841,..	ditto, ...	Government Dispensary, Pooree, ...	Satisfactory.	

Nos.	Names.	Date of Appointment.	Designation.	Stations and the nature of employment.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
15	Budden Chunder Chowdry,	23d Feby. 1841,	Sub-Assistant Surgeon,	Imambarah Hospital, Hooghly,	Both good.	
16	Mohes Chunder Nun,	22d June 1841,	ditto,	Govt. Dispensary, Muttra,	Very attentive and satisfactory.	
17	Dinonath Dhur,	22d ditto 1841,	ditto,	Jail at Sirsa,		On leave to Calcutta.
18	Sama Churn Sircar,	16th Feby. 1842,	ditto,	Pilgrim Hospital, Gyah,	Good, and extremely attentive to his duty.	
19	Sada Churn Mullick,	22d June 1841,	ditto,	Furrackabad Government Dispensary,	Active and diligent.	
20	Gopaul Kisto Goopt,	22d ditto 1841,	ditto,	Jail at Rhotuck,		Not mentioned by the S. S.
21	Isser Chunder Nye,	17th April 1843,	ditto,	Civil, Midnapore,		On sick leave.
22	Sama Churn Ghose,	17th ditto 1843,	ditto,	Jail at Jessore,		No report received—supposed to have died.
23	Purmanund Set,	17th ditto 1843,	ditto,	Jail at Bijnore,	Satisfactory.	
24	Mr. F. DeCruze,	22d Feby. 1843,	ditto,	Civil Station, Agra,	Intelligent.	
25	Inayut Hoseign,	28th Decr. 1842,	ditto,	In Medical charge of H. M., the King of Oude's Dispensary,	Steady and intelligent.	
26	Sama Churn Dey,	22d Feby. 1843,	ditto,	Loodianah,		The conduct and qualification are not mentioned in the Superintending Surgeon's Report.
27	Chunder Seekur Holdar,	22d ditto 1843,	ditto,	Jail at Umballa,		
28	Tarachand Pyne,	22d ditto 1843,	ditto,	Mooradabad Dispensary,	Most excellent.	
29	Gobind Chunder Doss,	22d ditto 1843,	ditto,	Jail at Budaon,	Satisfactory.	

30	Purmessur Doss,.....	10th May 1843,..	ditto,...	Ditto ditto, Goorgaon,.....	Satisfactory.	
31	Mohes Chunder Dey,.....	3d ditto 1844,...	ditto,..	Ditto at Kurnaul, ...	.....	Ditto ditto ditto.
32	Nubbokissore Gupto,.....	6th Novr. 1843,	ditto,...	Jail and Police Hospital, Dumoh,.....	Conduct good, qualification inferior.	
33	Permessur Shaw,.....	27th April 1844,..	ditto,...	Shikawuthy Brigade, ...	.....	Report not received.
34	Dhurmodoss Bose, ...	14th May 1844,..	ditto,...	Govt. Dispensary, Agra, ...	Attentive, and desirous of learning.	
35	Mr. L. DeSouza,.....	3d ditto 1844,...	ditto,...	Jail ditto, Shajehanpore,....	Steady, attentive, and satisfactory.	
36	E. Lazarus, ...	6th Nov. 1844,..	ditto,...	Govt. Dispensary, Dacca,....	Attentive and diligent.	

Half Yearly Return of the NATIVE DOCTORS *who were educated at the Secondary Class of the Medical College, from the 1st January to the 30th June* 1845.

Nos.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Designation.	Corps and stations to which attached.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
1	Kurreem Bux,.....	3d Nov. 1841,	Native Doctor,	Jail at Mirzapore,.....	.....	Died 8th Jany. 1845.
2	Mohommed Hossein, ...	3d Nov. 1841,	ditto,...	29th Regiment N. I.,.....	Very steady and excellent.	
3	Mohommed Hossein Alli,..	3d Nov. 1841,	ditto,...	8th Irregular Cavalry, ...	Good, attentive to his duty.	
4	Fuzollah Khan, ...	3d Nov. 1841,	ditto,...	67th Regiment N. I., ...	Very good.	
5	Alli Bux, 2d, ...	3d Nov. 1841,	ditto,...	55th Regiment N. I., ...	Clever, and very attentive.	
6	Bux Khan, ...	3d Nov. 1841,	ditto,...	72d Regiment N. I.,.....	Attentive.	
7	Chunder Deen Sukull, ...	3d Nov. 1841,	ditto,...	Garrison of Agra, ...	Good.	
8	Alli Bux, 1st, ...	3d Nov. 1841,	ditto,...	11th Light Cavalry, ...	Good.	
9	Muzuffer Hossein, ...	3d Nov. 1841,	ditto,...	9th ditto ditto, ...	Conduct good, intelligent and attentive.	
10	Jelall Ooddeen, ...	3d Nov. 1841,	ditto,...	24th Regiment N. I., ...	Good.	
11	Shaikh Mungloo,.....	3d Nov. 1841,	ditto,...	50th Regiment N. I., ...	Good and well qualified.	
12	Woodhin Sing,.....	20th June 1842,	ditto,...	4th Light Cavalry, ...	.....	On leave.
13	Kundy Sing, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto,...	Under the orders Governor General's Agent, Assam,.....	Not known, ...	Report not received.
14	Summon Khan, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto,...	1st Irregular Cavalry,.....	Well qualified and attentive.	
15	Hingun, 2d, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto,...	8th Irregular Cavalry, ...	Good, attentive to his duty.	

16	Meer Causseem Ally, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	28th Regiment N. I., ...	Good.	
17	Callee Persaud, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	31st Regiment N. I., ...	Good.	
18	Golam Rajah, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	52d Regiment N. I., ...	Good, ...	Absent on duty on command at Azimghur.
19	Meer Golam Shaw, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	Meywar Bl. Corps, ...	Not known, ...	Report not received.
20	Ghassy Khan, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	Kolahi Agency, ...		
21	Meerza Bauker Hossein, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	37th Regiment N. I., ...	Attentive.	
22	Nuzzuff Ally, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	11th Regiment Lt. Cavalry,	Good.	
23	Ooheed Ally, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	37th Regiment N. I., ...	Attentive.	
24	Golam Murtoza, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	3d Infantry Levy, ...	Not known, ...	Report not received.
25	Abdool Wahed, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	5th Regiment N. I., ...	Well qualified, and very attentive.	
26	Shaikh Elahee Bux, ...	22d Decr. 1842,	ditto, ...	1st Assam Lt. Infy. Battn.,	Satisfactory.	
27	Hedyat Oollah, ...	22d Decr. 1842,	ditto, ...	Under Superintending Surgeon, Presidency, ...	Not known, ...	Report not received.
28	Torab Ally, ...	22d Decr. 1842,	ditto, ...	Jail Hospital, Baraset, ...	Satisfactory.	
29	Hingun, 1st, ...	22d Decr. 1842,	ditto, ...	Sylhet Light Infy. Battn., ...	Satisfactory.	
30	Udhin Persaud, ...	22d Decr. 1842,	ditto, ...	Ramghur Light Infy. Battn.,	Improving and attentive.	
31	Seetul Sing, ...	8th June 1843,	ditto, ...	2d Assam Light Infy., ...	Good.	
32	Essory Lall, ...	8th June 1843,	ditto, ...	39th Regiment N. I., ...	Tolerably good, ...	Doing duty at Head Quarters.
33	Ghunsam Sing, ...	8th June 1843,	ditto, ...	70th Regiment N. I., ...	Steady and attentive.	
34	Khaundum Hossein, ...	8th Aug. 1843,	ditto, ...	Station Hospital, Darjeeling,	Good.	
35	Sootal Khan, ...	17th July 1843,	ditto, ...	1st Regiment N. I., ...	Good.	
36	Bissessur Sing, ...	4th Sept. 1843,	ditto, ...	Jail Hospital, Bauliah, ...	Well behaved, and very attentive.	
37	Sahebdad Khan, ...	11th Aug. 1843,	ditto, ...	56th Regiment N. I., ...	Very good.	
38	Mendhy Khan, ...	29th July 1843,	ditto, ...	3d Regiment Grenadiers, ...	Good.	

Nos.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Designation.	Corps and stations to which attached.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
39	Imdad Hossein, ...	23d Sept. 1843,	Native Doctor,	.....	.....	Dismissed from the Service, G. O. C. C. 27th August 1844.
40	Thoonuck Lall, ...	25th ditto 1843,	ditto, ...	Residency, Katmando, ...	Good.	
41	Ameer Khan, ...	8th ditto 1843,	ditto, ...	The Lt. Governor, N. W. P.,	Good.	
42	Oozeer Khan, ...	8th ditto 1843,	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Report not received.
43	Bhowanee Sing, ...	8th ditto 1843,	ditto, ...	1st Light Cavalry, ...	Careless, and ill informed in his business.	
44	Hedyat Ali Khan, ...	8th ditto 1843,	ditto, ...	Hd. Qr. 1st Assam Lt. Infy.,	Very good.	
45	Ramdhone, ...	29th June 1844,	ditto, ...	64th Regiment N. I., ...	Good and excellent.	
46	Meer Akbar Alli, ...	12th ditto 1844,	ditto, ...	Scindian Ameers, ...	.....	Report not received.
47	Hossein Bux, ...	29th ditto 1844,	ditto, ...	6th Bn. Artillery, ...	Not known, ...	Lately joined from Sukkur.
48	Meer Alli Nubby, ...	29th ditto 1844,	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Dismissed from the Service by G. O., 14th May 1845.
49	Mirza Hossein Bux, ...	29th ditto 1844,	ditto, ...	58th Regiment N. I., ...	Attentive to his duty.	
50	Meer Rajeeb Alli, ...	29th ditto 1844,	ditto, ...	Native Details, 1st Bn. Arty.,	Good.	
51	Meer Alli Bux, ...	29th ditto 1844,	ditto, ...	15th Regiment N. I., ...	Attentive.	
52	Moshaeb Alli, ...	29th ditto 1844,	ditto, ...	17th Regiment N. I., ...	Attentive, intelligent.	
53	Bhowanee Sing, ...	29th ditto 1844,	ditto, ...	Civil, Rungpore, ...	.....	Absconded.
54	Shaikh Goubur Ali,..	18th April 1845,	ditto, ...	Residency, Nagpore, ...	Not known, ...	Report not received.
55	Shaikh Yar Ally, ...	23d ditto 1845,	ditto, ...	Under Supdg. Surgeon, W. Dn., ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto.
56	Luchmun Sing, 1st,.....	23d ditto 1845,	ditto, ...	Unposted,.....	Ditto,.....	Placed at the disposal of the S. S.

57	Shaikh Mahtabooden,.....	23d	ditto	1845,	ditto,...	Under Supdg. Surgeon, Agra,	Ditto, ...	Report not received.
58	Lall Khan,.....	23d	ditto	1845,	ditto,...	Ditto ditto, Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto.
59	Shaikh Meah Jan,.....	23d	ditto	1845,	ditto,...	Ditto ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto.
60	Shaikh Emam Ally, ...	23d	ditto	1845,	ditto,...	Ditto ditto, Sirhind Dn., ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto.
61	Shaikh Ilahee Buksh,.....	23d	ditto	1845,	ditto,...	Ditto ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto.
62	Doorgachurn Lall, ...	23d	ditto	1845,	ditto,...	Ditto ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto.
63	Shaikh Hossein Ally, ...	23d	ditto	1845,	ditto,...	Unposted,.....	Not known, ...	Ordered to do duty under the S. S., Cawnpore, G. O. 7th May.
64	Shaikh Khoda Buksh, ...	23d	ditto	1845,	ditto,...	22d Regiment N. I., ...	Not ascertained, lately joined.	
65	Punna Lall, ...	23d	ditto	1845,	ditto,...	71st Regiment N. I., ...	Ditto ditto.	
66	Ullee Khan,.....	23d	ditto	1845,	ditto,...	Jail Hospital, Hooghly,.....	Not known, ...	Report not received.
67	Ramshahee Lall, ...	23d	ditto	1845,	ditto,...	Under Supdg. Surgeon, Benaras, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto.
68	Mohommed Khan, ...	23d	ditto	1845,	ditto,...	23d Regiment N. I., ...	Not ascertained, ...	Appd. by D. O. 27th May.

Half Yearly Return of the SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS *educated at the Medical College, from the 1st July to the 30th December* 1845.

Nos.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Designation.	Stations and the nature of employment.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
1	Omachurn Sett,.....	22d March 1839,	Sub-Assistant Surgeon,	East Burdwan, ...	Good, ...	Appointed on the 30th July 1845.
2	Shama Churn Dutt, ...	— July 1841,...	ditto, ...	Government Dispensary, Jubbulpore,.....	Excellent.	
3	Isser Chunder Gangooly,	10th Jany. 1840,	ditto, ...	Midnapore, ...	Efficient,.....	Transferred from Jessore on the 10th September 1845.
4	Ramnarain Doss,.....	10th Jany. 1840,	ditto, ...	Dispensary, Cawnpore, ...	Not mentioned in the Superintending Surgeon's Report.	
5	Jadub Chunder Sett, ...	17th Feby. 1840,	ditto, ...	„ Barielly, ...	In every way excellent.	
6	Punchanun Sreemoney,...	10th Jany. 1840,	ditto, ...	„ Moorshedabad, ..	Unexceptionable.	
7	Mr. Hemming, ...	23d April 1841,	ditto, ...	„ Calpee, ...	.....	Report not received.
8	Calachand Day,.....	20th Jany. 1841,	ditto, ...	„ Bhowanipore, ...	.....	Ditto ditto.
9	Rajkisto Chatterjee,.....	3d Feby. 1841,	ditto, ...	Dispensary and City Hospital, Ghazeepore, ...	Very good.	
10	Jadub Chunder Dhara, ...	10th Feby. 1841,	ditto, ...	Dispensary, Allahabad,.....	Not mentioned in the Superintending Surgeon's Report.	
11	Chimmun Lall, ...	10th Feby. 1841,	ditto, ...	„ Delhee,.....	Attentive and intelligent.	
12	Nobin Chunder Paul,.. ...	10th Feby. 1841,	ditto, ...	City Hospital, Benares, ...	Satisfactory.	
13	Mr. Imlay, ...	10th Feby. 1841,	ditto, ...	Sandoway.		
14	Nilmoney Dutt, ...	24th Feby. 1841,	ditto, ...	Dispensary at Pooree, ...	Very satisfactory.	

15	Budden Chunder Chowdry,	23d „ 1841,	ditto, ...	„ at Hooghly, ...	Both good.	
16	Mohas Chunder Nun,.....	22d June 1841,	ditto, ...	Dispensary, Muttra,.....	Very attentive and satisfactory.	
17	Dinonath Dhur, ...	22d „ 1841,	ditto, ...	Mulnath Factory, ...	.....	Report not received. Appointed on the 21st June 1845.
18	Shama Churn Sircar, ...	16th Feby. 1842,	ditto, ...	Pilgrim Hospital, Gyah,.....	Good and able Officer.	
19	Sada Churn Mullick, ...	22d June 1841,	ditto, ...	Furrackabad Dispensary,...	Not mentioned in the Superintending Surgeon's Report.	
20	Gopaul Kisto Goopto,.....	22d June 1841,	ditto, ...	Jail at Sirsa, ...	Ditto ditto ditto.	
21	Isser Chunder Nye, ...	17th April 1843,	ditto, ...	„ at Midnapore, ...	.....	Resigned the service in consequence of ill-health on the 17th August 1845.
22	Purmanund Sett, ...	17th April 1843,	ditto, ...	„ at Bijnour, ...	Satisfactory.	
23	Mr. F. DeCruze,.....	22d Feby. 1843,	ditto, ...	Civil, Agra, ...	Attentive and intelligent.	
24	Inayut Hosein, ...	28th Decr. 1842,	ditto, ...	In Medical charge of His M's. the King of Oude's Dispensary, ...	More zealous and attentive since last Report.	
25	Samachurn Day,.....	22d Feby. 1843,	ditto, ...	Jail at Loodianah,.....	Not mentioned in the Superintending Surgeon's Report.	
26	Chunder Seekur Holdar,...	22d Feby. 1843,	ditto, ...	Jail at Umballa,.....	Ditto ditto ditto.	
27	Tarachand Pyne,.....	22d Feby. 1843,	ditto, ...	Dispensary, Mooradabad, ...	Most excellent.	
28	Gobind Chunder Doss,.....	22d Feby. 1843,	ditto, ...	„ and Jail at Budaon,	Not satisfactory, ...	In a special report by the Civil Surgeon of Barielly, he is said to have been somewhat careless in the discharge of his duties.

Nos.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Designation.	Stations, and the nature of employment.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
29	Purmesser Doss, ...	10th May 1843,	Sub-Assistant Surgeon,	Jail at Goorgaon,.....	Very satisfactory.	
30	Mohes Chunder Dey,.....	3d May 1844,	ditto,...	Jail at Kurnaul, ...	Not mentioned in the Superintending Surgeon's Report.	
31	Nubbo Kissore Goopto,...	6th Novr. 1843,	ditto,...	Jail established at Dumoh,	Conduct good, qualification inferior,.....	Has been remanded to the Medical College.
32	Purmesser Shaw, ...	27th April 1844,	ditto,...	Shikawuthy Brigade, ...	.....	On sick leave, G. O., 10th October 1845.
33	Dhurmodoss Bose, ...	14th May 1844,	ditto,...	Government Dispensary, Agra, ...	Attentive and improving.	
34	Mr. L. DeSouza,.....	3d May 1844,	ditto,...	Dispensary at Shajehanpore,	Steady and attentive.	
35	Mr. E. Lazarus, ...	6th Novr. 1844,	ditto,...	Government Dispensary, Dacca,.....	Attentive and intelligent.	
36	Hurronath Mitter, ...	Not ascertained,	ditto,...	Furreedpore, ...	Not known, ...	Report not yet received.
37	Wazeer Khan,.....	12th Decr. 1845,	ditto,...	Dowah,.....	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto ditto.

Half Yearly Return of the Native Doctors who were educated at the Secondary Class of the Medical College, from the 1st July to the 31st December 1845.

Nos.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Designation.	Corps and stations to which attached.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
1	Mahommed Hossein,.....	3d Novr. 1841,	Native Doctor,	.....	.....	Report not received.
2	Mahommed Kossim Allee,	3d Novr. 1841,	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Report not received.
3	Fuzoollah Khan, ...	3d Novr. 1841,	ditto, ...	67th Regiment N. I., ...	Very good.	
4	Alli Bux, 2d, ...	3d Novr. 1841,	ditto, ...	55th Regiment N. I., ...	....	Marched with his Corps.
5	Bux Khan, ...	3d Novr. 1841,	ditto, ...	73d Regiment N. I., ...	Attentive, ...	Delhie.
6	Chunder Deen Sukull, ...	3d Novr. 1841,	ditto, ...	Garrison of Agra, ...	Good, ...	Agra.
7	Alli Bux, 1st, ...	3d Novr. 1841,	ditto, ...	11th Light Cavalry, ...	.....	On leave to Calcutta.
8	Mozuffer Hossein,.....	3d Novr. 1841,	ditto, ...	9th Light Cavalry, ...	Good, intelligent and attentive,.....	Proceeded with his Corps from Cawnpore on service 25th December 1845.
9	Jelall Ooddeen, ...	3d Novr. 1841,	ditto, ...	....	.....	Report not received.
10	Sheikh Mungloo,.....	3d Novr. 1841,	ditto, ...	50th Regiment N. I., ...	Attentive to his duty,...	Allyghur.
11	Woodhin Sing,.....	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	4th Light Cavalry, ...	Very good, ...	Ferozepore.
12	Kundy Sing,.....	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	Under the orders of the Governor Genl.'s Agent, Assam, ...	.....	Report not received.
13	Summon Khan, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	1st Irregular Cavalry,.....	Well qualified and attentive.	
14	Hingun, 2d, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Report not received.
15	Meer Causseem Ally, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	....	.....	Report not received.

Nos.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Designation.	Corps and stations to which attached.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
16	Callee Persaud, ...	20th June 1842,	Native Doctor,	31st Regiment N. I., ...	Good, ...	Almorah.
17	Golam Rajah, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	52d Regiment N. I., ...	Good, ...	Goruckpore.
18	Meer Golam Shaw,.....	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Report not received.
19	Ghassy Khan, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Report not received.
20	Meerza Bauker Hossein,...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	37th Regiment N. I., ...	Appears good, ...	Doing duty with 11th Light Cavalry.
21	Nuzzuff Ally, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ..	11th Light Cavalry, ...	.....	Discharged from the service by sentence of Regtl. Court Martial, 4th Dec. 1845.
22	Ooheed Ally, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Report not received.
23	Golam Murtoza, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Report not received.
24	Abdool Wahed, ...	20th June 1842,	ditto, ...	5th Regiment N. I., ...	Well qualified and attentive.	
25	Sheikh Elahee Bux,.....	22d Decr. 1842,	ditto, ...	Sylhet Light Infantry, ...	Tolerably good,.....	Sylhet.
26	Hedyat Oollah, ...	22d ditto 1842,	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Report not received.
27	Torab Ally, ...	22d ditto 1842,	ditto, ...	Jail Hospital, ...	Both satisfactory, ...	Baraset.
28	Hingun, 1st,.....	22d ditto 1842,	ditto, ...	Sylhet Lt. Infy. Bn., ...	Satisfactory,.....	Cherra.
29	Udhin Persaud, ...	22d ditto 1842,	ditto, ...	Ramghar Infy. Bn.,.....	Studious and attentive,	Dorundah.
30	Seetul Sing,.....	8th June 1843,	ditto, ...	2d Assam Lt. Infy. Bn.,.....	Very good, ...	Gowahatty.
31	Essory Lall,.....	8th June 1843,	ditto, ...	Civil Employ, ...	.....	Directed by G. O. to proceed with a Company of Native Artillery proceeding to Umballa.

32	Ghunsam Sing, ...	8th June 1843,	ditto, ...	70th Regiment N. I., ...	Steady and attentive.	
33	Khondan Hossein,.....	8th Aug. 1843,	ditto, ...	Station Hospital,.....	Good, ...	Darjeeling.
34	Sooltan Khan, ...	17th July 1843,	ditto, ...	1st Regiment N. I., ...	Good, ...	Dinapore.
35	Bissessur Sing,.....	4th Sept. 1843,	ditto, ...	Jail Hospital,.....	Active and attentive, ...	Bauleah.
36	Sahebdad Khan, ...	11th Aug. 1843,	ditto, ..	56th Regiment N. I., ...	Good, ...	Agra.
37	Mendhy Khan,.....	29th July 1843,	ditto, ...	2d Regiment Grenadiers,...	Not mentioned, ...	Agra.
38	Jhoomuck Lall, ...	25th Sept. 1843,	ditto, ...	Civil,.....	Good, ...	Katmandhoo.
39	Ameer Khan,.....	8th ditto 1843,	ditto, ...	36th Regiment N. I., ...	Very good and attentive,	Loodianah.
40	Oozeer Khan, ...	8th ditto 1843,	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Report not received.
41	Bhowannee Sing,.....	8th ditto 1843,	ditto, ...	1st Light Cavalry,.....	Not mentioned, ...	Muttra.
42	Hedyat Alli Khan,.....	8th ditto 1843,	ditto, ...	....	....	Report not received.
43	Ramdhone,.....	29th June 1844,	ditto, ...	64th Regiment N. I., ...	Good, attentive to his duty,.....	Proceeded with his Corps from Cawnpore to Barrackpore.
44	Meer Akbar Alli,.....	12th ditto 1844,	ditto, ...	Scindian Ameers, ...	.....	Hazareebaugh — Report not received.
45	Hossein Bux,.....	29th ditto 1844,	ditto, ...	Jail Hospital, ...	Quite satisfactory, ...	Maunbhoom.
46	Mirza Hossein Bux, ...	29th ditto 1844,	ditto, ...	Detachts. 58th Regt. N. I.,	Satisfactory,.....	Seonee.
47	Meer Rajeeb Alli,.....	29th ditto 1844,	ditto, ...	Native Detail 1st Bn. Arty.,	Good, ...	Agra.
48	Meer Alli Bux, ...	29th ditto 1844,	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Report not received.
49	Moshaeb Alli, ...	29th ditto 1844,	ditto, ...	....	....	Report not received.
50	Shaikh Goubur Alli,.....	18th April 1845,	ditto, ...	Residency, ...	....	Nagpore—Report not received.
51	Shaikh Yar Alli, ...	23d ditto 1845,	ditto, ...	....	....	Report not received.
52	Luchmun Singh, 1st, ...	23d ditto 1845,	ditto, ...	Detached, ...	Good, ...	Report not received.
53	Shaikh Mahtabooddeen,...	23d ditto 1845,	ditto, ...	Doing duty with the 5th Regiment N. I.,.....	Not mentioned in the Superintending Surgeon's Return, ...	Proceeded to Neemuch with the 2d Co. 8th Bn. Artillery, in obedience to G. O. C. C. 28th Oct. 1845.

Nos.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Designation.	Corps and station to which attached.	Character and qualifications.	Remarks.
54	Lall Khan, ...	23d April 1845,	Native Doctor,	7th Regiment N. I., ...	.....	Marched with his Corps from Meerut.
55	Shaikh Meah Jan, ...	23d ditto 1845,	ditto, ...	1st Co. Sappers and Miners,	Steady and good, ...	Ferozepore.
56	Shaikh Emaum Ally, ...	23d ditto 1845,	ditto, ...	.....	....	Report not received.
57	Shaikh Ilahee Buksh, 1st	23d ditto 1845,	ditto, ..	.....	....	Report not received.
58	Durga Churn Lall, ...	23d ditto 1845,	ditto, ...	4th Light Cavalry, ...	Very good, ...	Ferozepore.
59	Shaikh Hussein Ally, ...	23d ditto 1845,	ditto, ...	17th Regiment N. I., ...	.....	Proceeded to join the Survey Dept., D. O. 2d Oct. 1845.
60	Shaikh Khoda Buksh, ...	23d ditto 1845,	ditto, ...	.....	....	Report not received.
61	Punna Lall, ...	23d ditto 1845,	ditto, ...	Arracan Local Battalion, ...	Good, ...	Arracan.
62	Ulleef Khan, ...	23d ditto 1845,	ditto, ...	.....	.....	Report not received.
63	Ramshahae Lall, ...	23d ditto 1845,	ditto, ...	Jail Hospital, ...	Attentive and diligent, ...	Mirzapore.
64	Mohommed Khan, ...	23d ditto 1845,	ditto, ...	.....	Apparently good, ...	Hazareebaugh.

Appendix C.

Annual Return of Diseases treated in the Male and Female Hospitals of the Medical College, from 1st January to 31st December 1845.

	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
1	Zymotic Diseases,	59	1091	1150	758	147	45	
2	Sporadic Diseases of uncertain or variable seat,	0	110	110	101	7	2	
3	Of the Nervous system,	6	158	164	147	17	10	
4	Of the Respiratory Organs,	12	97	109	74	25	10	
5	Of the Organs of Circulation,	0	6	6	5	1	0	
6	Of the Digestive Organs,	14	165	179	145	23	11	
7	Of the Urinary Organs,	0	11	11	11	0	0	
8	Of the Organs of Generation,	16	67	83	76	2	5	
9	Of the Organs of Locomotion,	10	145	155	143	0	12	
10	Of the Integumentary system,	7	152	159	151	0	8	
11	Old Age,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	External causes, Poisoning, Asphyxia, Injuries,	8	322	330	283	27	20	

	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
	1.							
1	Small Pox,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Measles,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Scarlatina,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Hooping Cough,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Croup,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Thrush,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Diarrhœa,	6	20	26	26	0	0	
8	Dysentery,	15	307	322	249	49	24	
9	Cholera,	2	235	237	151	86	0	
10	Influenza,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Ague,	6	93	99	95	0	4	
12	Remittent Fever,	0	109	109	102	7	0	
13	Common Continued Fever,	9	129	138	128	5	5	
14	Erysipelas,	0	11	11	11	0	0	
15	Syphilis,	21	187	208	196	0	12	
16	Hydrophobia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2.							
17	Inflammation,	0	18	18	18	0	0	
18	Hemorrhage,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Dropsy,	0	50	50	44	4	2	
20	Abscess,	0	11	11	11	0	0	

21	Mortification,	0	11	11	9	2	0
22	Purpura,	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Scrofula,	0	5	5	5	0	0
24	Carcinoma,	0	2	2	2	0	0
25	Tumour,	0	13	13	12	1	0
26	Gout,	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Atrophy,	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Debility,	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Malformations,	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Sudden deaths,	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3.						
31	Cephalitis,	0	2	2	2	0	0
32	Hydrocephalus,	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Apoplexy,	0	11	11	0	11	0
34	Paralysis,	2	18	20	18	0	0
35	Convulsions,	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Te tanus,	0	4	4	0	4	0
37	Chorea,	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Epilepsy,	0	14	14	13	0	1
39	Insanity,	0	2	2	2	0	0
40	Delirium Tremens,	14	107	121	112	2	7
41	Brain, &c., diseases of	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4.						
42	Laryngitis,	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Quinsey,	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Bronchitis,	8	34	42	36	0	6

Mostly cases of insolation among European seamen, from exposure to the sun during a state of intoxication.

Nos.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
45	Pleurisy,	2	16	18	16	0	2	
46	Pneumonia,	0	10	10	8	2	0	
47	Hydrothorax,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
48	Asthma,	0	9	9	9	0	0	
49	Phthisis,	2	22	24	0	22	2	The greater number occurring among Native Portugese Christians.
50	Lungs, &c.,	0	6	6	5	1	0	
	5.							
51	Pericarditis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
52	Aneurism,	0	2	2	0	2	0	
53	Heart, &c., diseases of	0	5	5	5	0	0	
	6.							
54	Teething,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
55	Gastritis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
56	Enteritis,	1	9	10	8	2	0	
57	Peritonitis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
58	Tabes Mesenterica,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
59	Worms,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
60	Ascites,	2	22	24	15	7	2	The fatal cases occurred in old worn-out subjects.
61	Ulceration,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
62	Hernia,	0	4	4	4	0	0	

63	Colic or Ileus,	0	9	9	9	0	0
64	Intussusception,	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	Stricture,	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	Hœmatemesis,	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	Stomach, &c., diseases of	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	Pancreas, diseases of	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	Hepatitis,	2	30	32	26	4	2
70	Jaundice,	0	10	10	9	1	0
71	Liver, diseases of	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	Spleen, diseases of	9	80	89	74	8	7
	7.						
73	Nephritis,	0	2	2	2	0	0
74	Ischuria,	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	Diabetes,	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	Cystitis,	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	Stone,	0	3	3	3	0	0
78	Stricture,	0	6	6	6	0	0
79	Kidneys, &c., diseases of	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8.						
80	Childbirth,	16	47	63	58	0	5
81	Paramenia,	0	6	6	6	0	0
82	Ovarian Dropsy,	0	2	2	2	0	0
83	Uterus, &c., diseases of	0	12	12	10	2	0
	9.						
84	Arthritis,	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	Rheumatism,	10	145	155	143	0	12
86	Joints, &c., diseases of	0	0	0	0	0	0

Including Metritis, Prolapsus Uteri, Chlorosis, Menorrhagia, &c.

Nos.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
	10.							
87	Carbuncle,	0	4	4	4	0	0	
88	Phlegmon,	0	8	8	8	0	0	
89	Ulcers,	7	106	113	105	0	8	
90	Fistula,	0	10	10	10	0	0	
91	Skin, &c., diseases of*	0	24	24	24	0	0	* Including: Herpes Zoster, 2; „ Circinatus, 1; „ Inveterata, 4; Rupia, 3; Pompholyx, 2; Icthyosis, 1; Psoriasis, 7; Verucca, 4
	12.							
92	Intemperance,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
93	Starvation,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
94	Violent deaths,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Causes not specified.							
95	Wounds and accidents,†	2	239	241	213	15	13	† Including simple contusions, contused, incised and lacerated wounds, burns, scalds, dislocations, concussion of the brain, &c. The deaths were chiefly caused by injuries of the brain from accidents in the streets.

96	Fractures,.....	6	70	76	69	0	7	‡ By Arsenic,..... 2 „ Opium,..... 3 „ Aconite,..... 3 „ Stramonium,..... 5 The two fatal cases were from opium and arsenic, and both of them attempts at suicide; the aconite and stramonium were administered for nefarious purposes, and solely with a view of producing temporary insensibility, many of the cases were however severe, and very nearly terminated fatally, those of aconite poisoning especially.
97	Poisoning,‡	0	13	13	11	2	0	
	Total,.....	132	2324	2456	2094	239	123	

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary.

Medical College, 1st January, 1846.

Table of Admissions and Deaths in the Medical College Hospital, for the Year 1845.

	Europeans.						Remarks.	Natives.						Remarks.
	Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.			Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		
	Medical Cases.	Surgical ditto.	Medical ditto.	Surgical ditto.	Medical ditto.	Surgical ditto.		Medical Cases.	Surgical ditto.	Medical ditto.	Surgical ditto.	Medical ditto.	Surgical ditto.	
January 1845,...	61	24	58	19	5	0		54	45	43	38	7	0	
February „ ...	59	32	49	25	6	0		55	38	41	32	8	2	
March „ ...	64	29	57	20	12	2	Of the deaths among Europeans—	58	42	46	34	6	2	Of the deaths among Natives—
April „ ...	72	28	59	22	14	0	63 were from 1 to 2 days in Hospital.	53	46	48	38	11	2	54 were from 1 to 2 days in Hospital.
May „ ...	77	34	61	27	19	0		57	45	51	36	8	1	
June „ ...	62	36	53	26	13	0		59	38	45	34	9	2	
July „ ...	65	32	58	25	6	0	15 do. 2 to 7 do. do.	52	37	43	32	10	0	35 do. 2 to 7 do. do.
August „ ...	68	27	54	22	12	0	17 do. 7 to 14 do. do.	55	44	47	38	8	3	22 do. 7 to 14 do. do.
September „ ...	66	25	60	21	6	0	18 do. 14 to 20 do. do.	51	47	44	42	9	3	9 do. 14 to 20 do. do.
October „ ...	68	30	62	23	4	0	4 do. 20 to 40 do. do.	57	42	47	36	9	2	2 do. 20 to 40 do. do.
November „ ...	64	34	57	29	9	0		59	48	52	44	6	2	
December „ ...	62	27	56	24	9	0		55	41	46	38	10	2	
Total,...	788	358	684	283	115	2		655	513	553	442	101	21	

Fred. J. Mouat, M. D.,
Secretary.

Medical College, the 1*st January*, 1846.

Annual Return of Surgical Operations performed by Professor R. O'Shaughnessy at the Medical College Hospital, from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1845.

Nature of Operations.	Result. Number.	Died.	Discharged cured.	Remarks.
Amputation of the leg,.....	5	1	4	The fatal case occurred in a man whose constitution had been previously much debilitated from the effects of an extensive, sloughing, ill-conditioned ulcer, encircling the lower part of the leg: amputation was resorted to as affording him the last and only chance of recovery.
Ditto of the arm,.....	3	1	2	The fatal case occurred from the bursting of a fowling piece; the hand was shattered to pieces, amputation was performed above the wrist, and the stump was healing favourably, when extensive suppuration took place about the elbow joint, the bones of which were found to be extensively diseased, and the patient sank under the effects of irritative fever.
Ditto of the foot,.....	2	1	1	The fatal case here occurred in a very aged man who was run over by a carriage: the patient died of tetanus, the result of the injury.
Hypertrophied tumors of the scrotum removed,.....	6	1	5	The fatal case was of a debilitated man subject to spleen disease, who died of fever after the wound had been nearly healed.
Large tumors removed from various parts of the body,.....	9	1	8	The death was in a case of extensive osteo-sarcomatous tumour occupying the anterior part of the chest and neck, and extending from the right mamma up to the angle of the lower jaw—the patient sank under the shock of the operation.
Excision of cancerous breast,.....	1	0	1	

Nature of Operations.	Result. Number.	Died.	Discharged cured.	Remarks.
External iliac artery tied for aneurism,	1	1	0	Died from peritoneal inflammation caused by sloughing of the aneurismal sac.
Femoral artery ditto ditto,	1	1	0	Both operations were performed on the same individual. The anterior tibial artery was first tied for aneurism of that vessel on the dorsum of the foot, but the anastamosing branches of the posterior tibial and peroneal arteries communicated so freely with the aneurismal tumor, that recourse was obliged to be had to tying the femoral. The patient was a weakly subject, and of a bad habit of body, and ultimately died from hæmorrhage produced by sloughing of the femoral vein.
Anterior tibial artery ditto ditto,	1			
Operations for strangulated hernia,	2	2	0	One a very aged bed-ridden man died from sloughing of the integuments of the abdomen originating in a bad sore on the sacrum: the other was brought to hospital in a dying state from mortification of the intestine.
Bladder punctured for permanent stricture of the urethra,	2	2	0	Both cases admitted in a dying state from infiltration of urine.
Lithotomy,	5	0	5	
Luxations of the arm reduced,	4	0	4	
Ditto of the hip ditto,	3	0	3	
Operations for hare lip,	1	0	1	
Ditto for hydrocele,	28	0	28	
Minor operations,	40	0	40	

Medical College, the 1st January, 1846.

Fred. J. Mouat, M. D., *Secretary.*

Annual Return of Diseases treated at the Out-Door Dispensary of the Medical College, from 1st January to 31st December 1845.

Nos.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
1	Zymotic diseases,	45	4333	4378	4022	187	143	0	26	
2	Sporadic diseases of uncertain or variable seat,	21	1421	1442	1168	194	74	0	6	
3	Of the Nervous System,	0	98	98	14	60	24	0	0	
4	Of the Respiratory Organs,	3	542	545	469	55	10	0	11	
5	Of the Organs of Circulation,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Of the Digestive Organs,	2	741	743	431	238	66	0	8	
7	Of the Urinary Organs,	0	89	89	85	4	0	0	0	
8	Of the Organs of Generation,	0	83	83	83	0	0	0	0	
9	Of the Organs of Locomotion,	2	1878	1880	1275	534	56	0	15	
10	Of the Integumentary System,	66	4551	4617	4407	147	58	0	5	
11	Old Age,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	External Causes; Poisoning, Asphyxia, Injuries, &c.,	0	536	536	527	0	0	0	9	
	1.									
1	Small Pox,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Measles,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Scarlatina,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Nos.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
4	Hooping Cough,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Croup,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Thrush,	0	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	
7	Diarrhœa,	3	500	503	503	0	0	0	0	
8	Dysentery,	7	805	812	652	112	37	0	11	
9	Cholera,	0	103	103	0	75	28	0	0	
10	Influenza,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Ague,	0	560	560	557	0	0	0	3	
12	Remittent Fever,	0	17	17	17	0	0	0	0	
13	Common continued Fever,	21	522	543	460	0	78	0	5	
14	Erysipelas,	0	24	24	24	0	0	0	0	
15	Syphilis,	14	1786	1800	1793	0	0	0	7	
16	Hydrophobia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2.									
17	Inflammation,	0	254	254	175	47	28	0	4	
18	Hæmorrhage,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Dropsy,	0	263	263	120	99	42	0	2	
20	Abscess,	21	806	827	827	0	0	0	0	
21	Mortification,	0	10	10	6	0	4	0	0	
22	Purpura,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Scrofula,	0	36	36	0	36	0	0	0	
24	Carcinoma,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

25	Tumor,	0	52	52	40	12	0	0	0
26	Gout,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Atrophy,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Debility,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Malformations,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Sudden deaths,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3.								
31	Cephalitis,	0	14	14	14	0	0	0	0
32	Hydrocephalus,	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0
33	Apoplexy,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Paralysis,	0	54	54	0	38	16	0	0
35	Convulsions,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Tetanus,	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
37	Chorea,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Epilepsy,	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0
39	Insanity,	0	12	12	0	4	8	0	0
40	Delirium Tremens,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Brain, &c., diseases of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4.								
42	Laryngitis,	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
43	Quinsey,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Bronchitis,	0	326	326	319	0	0	0	7
45	Pleurisy,	0	94	94	94	0	0	0	0
46	Pneumonia,	0	22	22	22	0	0	0	0
47	Hydrothorax,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	Asthma,	1	30	31	0	31	0	0	0
49	Phthisis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Lungs, &c., diseases of	2	66	68	30	24	10	0	4

Nos.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
	5.									
51	Pericarditis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
52	Aneurism,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
53	Heart, &c., diseases of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	6.									
54	Teething,	0	22	22	0	22	0	0	0	
55	Gastritis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
56	Enteritis,	0	10	10	7	0	3	0	0	
57	Peritonitis,	0	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	
58	Tabes Mesenterica,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
59	Worms,	0	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	
60	Ascites,	0	78	78	0	52	26	0	0	
61	Ulceration,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
62	Hernia,	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	
63	Colic or Ileus,	0	153	153	153	0	0	0	0	
64	Intussusception,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
65	Stricture,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
66	Hæmatemesis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
67	Stomach, &c., diseases of	0	35	35	35	0	0	0	0	
68	Pancreas, diseases of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
69	Hepatitis,	0	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	
70	Jaundice,	0	55	55	55	0	0	0	0	
71	Liver, diseases of	0	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	
72	Spleen, diseases of	2	281	283	84	154	37	0	8	

	7.									
73	Nephritis,	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	
74	Ischuria,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
75	Diabetes,	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	
76	Cystitis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
77	Stone,	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	
78	Stricture,	0	58	58	58	0	0	0	0	
79	Kidneys, &c., diseases of	0	21	21	21	0	0	0	0	
	8.									
80	Child birth,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
81	Paramenia,	0	48	48	48	0	0	0	0	
82	Ovarian Dropsy,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
83	Organs of Generation, diseases of	0	35	35	35	0	0	0	0	
	9.									
84	Arthritis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
85	Rheumatism,	2	1805	1807	1240	508	44	0	15	
86	Joints, &c., diseases of	0	73	73	35	26	12	0	0	
	10.									
87	Carbuncle,	0	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	
88	Phlegmon,	0	54	54	54	0	0	0	0	
89	Ulcer,	16	1230	1246	1244	0	0	0	2	
90	Fistula,	0	37	37	37	0	0	0	0	
91	Skin, &c., diseases of*	50	3214	3264	3056	147	58	0	3	Lepra, 101 Herpes, 1018 Psora, 2045

Nos.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.
	11.								
92	Intemperance,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	Starvation,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	Violent deaths,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Causes not specified.								
95	Contusions,	0	307	307	305	0	0	0	2
96	Wounds,	0	147	147	143	0	0	0	4
97	Fractures,	0	22	22	19	0	0	0	3
98	Dislocations,	0	25	25	25	0	0	0	0
99	Concussio Cerebri,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	Burns and Scalds,	0	35	35	35	0	0	0	0
	Total,	139	14272	14411	12481	1419	431	0	80

Medical College, the 1st January, 1846.

Fred. J. Mouat, M. D., *Secretary*.

Appendix D.

SCHOLARSHIP QUESTIONS.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, 1845.

LITERATURE.

Poetry.

Shakespeare.

HAMLET.

ACT. V. SCENE II.

A hall in the Castle. Enter Hamlet and Horatio.

Ham. So much for this, Sir: now shall you see the other;—
You do remember all the circumstance?
Hor. Remember it, my lord?
Ham. Sir, in my heart there was a kind of fighting,
That would not let me sleep: methought, I lay
Worse than the mutines in the bilboes. Rashly,
And prais'd be rashness for it.—Let us know,
Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well,
When our deep plots do pall; and that should teach us,
There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will.
Hor. That is most certain.
Ham. Up from my cabin
My sea-gown scarf'd about me, in the dark
Grop'd I to find out them: had my desire;
Finger'd their packet: and, in fine, withdrew
To mine own room again: making so bold,
My fears forgetting manners, to unseal
Their grand commission; where I found, Horatio,
A royal knavery; an exact command,—
Larded with many several sorts of reasons,
Importing Denmark's health, and England's too,
With, ho! Such bugs and goblins in my life,—
That on the supervise, no leisure bated,
No, not to stay the grinding of the axe,
My head should be struck off.
Hor. Is't possible?
Ham. Here's the commission, read it more at leisure.
But wilt thou hear now how I did proceed?

Hor. Ay, 'beseech you.
Ham. Being thus benetted round with villanies,
Or I could make a prologue to my brains,
They had begun the play :—I sat me down :
Devis'd a new commission : wrote it fair :
I once did hold it, as our statists do,
A baseness to write fair, and labour'd much
How to forget that learning; but, Sir, now,
It did me yeoman's service. Wilt thou know
The effect of what I wrote ?
Hor. Ay, good my lord.
Ham. An earnest conjuration from the king,—
As England was his faithful tributary,
As love between them like the palm might flourish ;
As peace should still her wheaten garland wear,
And stand a comma 'tween their amities ;
And many such like as's of great charge,—
That on the view and knowing of these contents,
Without debatement further, more or less,
He should the bearers put to sudden death,
Not shriving time allow'd.

---

1. " Rashly,
And prais'd be rashness for it, &c."

What is the action which is qualified by the adverb " Rashly ?"

2. " and that should teach us," &c. ?

State in your own words what it is which Hamlet, in this general reflection, points out as teaching us that " there's a divinity that shapes our ends, &c."

State also what circumstance it is, in the story Hamlet is relating, which gives rise to this general reflection.

3. Paraphrase the passage beginning—

" Where I found, Horatio,"

down to the end of the speech, substituting throughout expressions of your own for those in the text, so that it may be evident how far you understand the passage.

4. What is the meaning of " it did me yeoman's service ?"
5. What is the meaning of " and stand a comma 'tween their amities ?"
6. What is the meaning and grammatical construction of " and many such like as's of great charge ?"

Milton.

7. " Brightest Seraph ! tell
In which of all these shining orbs hath man
His fixed seat, or fixed seat hath none,
But all these shining orbs his choice to dwell."

Explain the grammatical construction of the last two lines.

Gray.

" Heard ye the din of battle bray,
Lance to lance, and horse to horse ?
Long years of havock urge their destin'd course,
And through the kindred squadrons mow their way.

Ye towers of Julius, London's lasting shame,
With many a foul and midnight murder fed,
Revere his consort's faith, his father's fame,
And spare the meek Usurper's holy head.
Above, below, the rose of snow,
Twin'd with her blushing foe, we spread:
The bristled boar in infant gore
Wallows beneath the thorny shade.
Now, brothers, bending o'er th'accursed loom,
Stamp we our vengeance deep, and ratify his doom."

8. What wars are alluded to in the four first lines?
9 Who is the meek Usurper?
10. Who is the bristled boar?
11. Who are the brothers?

Give in each case the reasons of your answer as fully as possible.

PROSE.

BACON.—"He that is only real had need have exceeding great parts of virtue; as the stone had need to be rich that is set without foil; but if a man mark it well, it is in praise and commendation of men as it is in gettings and gains: for the proverb is true, "That light gains make heavy purses," for light gains come thick, whereas great come but now and then: so it is true, that small matters win great commendation, because they are continually in use and note: whereas the occasion of any great virtue cometh but on festivals; therefore it doth much add to a man's reputation, and is (as Queen Isabella said), like perpetual letters commendatory, to have good forms; to attain them, it almost sufficeth not to despise them; for so shall a man observe them in others; and let him trust himself with the rest; for if he labour too much to express them, he shall lose their grace, which is to be natural and unaffected. Some men's behaviour is like a verse, wherein every syllable is measured; how can a man comprehend great matters, that breaketh his mind too much to small observations."

Paraphrase the above passage from Bacon's Essay on Ceremonies and Respects, so as to shew whether you fully understand it.

In your paraphrase turn the two similes of the "stone" and the "verse" into metaphors; and turn the metaphorical expression "cometh but on festivals," into a simile, so that it may be seen whether you know the relation which a metaphor and a simile bear to each other.

Total Value..... 50

HISTORY.

1. What minister of the Tudor Sovereigns was the greatest Patron of learning?

What was the principal Institution founded by him?

What learned Foreigner was invited by him to his assistance?

2. Give some account of Sir Thomas More. State upon what ground he was accused of treason, and condemned to death; explaining the tenor of the Statute referred to, and the occasion of its enactment.

3. Who was the Tutor of Queen Elizabeth—what proof did she give of her literary attainments. What Female in the preceding reign was celebrated for her literary attainments?

4. By what title did James VI. of Scotland succeed to the crown of England? State the relation in which he stood to his immediate predecessor, and trace his descent from a common ancestor.

5. When was the Court of Star Chamber instituted? describe the composition and jurisdiction of this tribunal, particularly its criminal jurisdiction. State what was the character of its proceedings, and give illustrative instances. When and wherefore was it abolished?

6. When was the Habeas Corpus Act passed, and what gave rise to it? State the tenor of the act, and explain its efficacy in favour of liberty.

7. State the nature of the grievances which caused the rebellion against Charles I. and give instances.

The same of those which led to the Revolution.

Point out the difference.

8. Who were the founders of the Ghuznevide and Mogul Dynasties —of the Mahratta empire, and of the Sikh state?

9. Who were the principal Historians of the Mahomedan empire of India, and what Poet flourished at Ghuzni?

10. What was the date of the last battle fought at Paneput, and between whom, and with what event?

11. Give some account of the battle of Plassy, explaining who were the parties engaged, and state what were the consequences of it.

12. State the principal civil and military services of the Duke of Wellington in India.

—— Total Value..... 50

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

1. If 180 men in six days of ten hours each, can dig a trench 200 yards long, three wide and two deep, in how many days of eight hours each, will 100 men dig a trench of 360 yards long, four wide and three deep?

2. If thirty factory maunds make one hundred weight or 112 lbs. avoirdupois, and the Imperial Gallon which contains ten pounds avoirdupois of pure water be found to measure 277,274 cubic inches, give accurately to its 4th place of decimals the length in inches of the edge of a cubical vessel which contains one factory maund weight of pure water.

3. Having found by actual division that $\frac{1}{29} = \cdot 03448$ proceed to find the complete calculating periods of the decimal fraction which expresses $\frac{1}{29}$ without continuing farther the process of actual division.

4. Transform 42·36 from the scale of notation whose radix is 7 to that whose radix is 8.

Algebra.

5. Show that $\frac{\sqrt{20}+\sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}} = 8+2\sqrt{15}$.

6. Insert 4 Arithmetic, Geometric, and Harmonic means between 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$.

7. Find the values of x and y from the equations.

$$x+y=a$$
$$x^4+y^4=d^4$$

8. Find accurately to the first decimal part of an anna, and without making use of logarithims, the amount of 1,000 rupees in 11 years at 7½ per cent. per annum.

9. A and B travelled together on the same road and at the same rate from P to Q. At the 50th mile stone from Q, A overtook a drove of

Geese which were proceeding at the rate of three miles in two hours, and two hours afterwards met a stage waggon which was moving at the rate of nine miles in four hours. B overtook the same drove of Geese at the 45th mile stone from Q, and met the same stage waggon exactly forty minutes before he came to the 30th mile stone. Where was B when A reached Q?

10. Suppose a solid with n regular faces to be thrown in continued succesion by A, B, and C and that a sum S be paid to the person who shall first throw any assigned face: determine the values of the several expectations of A, B, and C.

If the solid be a cube, shew that the odds in favour of A against B are as 36 to 30.

Theory of Equations.

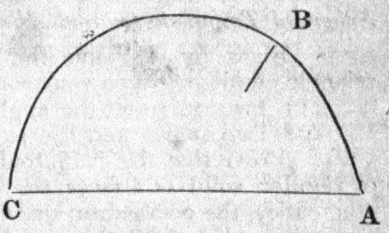
11. Transform the Equation $x^3 - 6\,x^2 + 9\,x - 20 = 0$ into one which shall want its 3rd term, and solve the equation

$$x^3 - y\,x^2 + 16\,x - 12 = 0$$

which had 2 equal roots.

Euclid's Geometry.

12. What are commensurable and what incommensurable quantities? If a certain arc A B be set off from a semicircle, shew how by the use of a pair of compasses only we may ascertain exactly what part A B is of A C when A B and A C are commensurable, or approximate infinitely near to the fraction which expresses the ratio of A B to A C if A B and A C be incommensurable.



Shew that Euclid's definition of proportion includes the Algebraic definition of the proportion of commensurable quantities.

13. Euc. Bk. VI. Prop. VII.

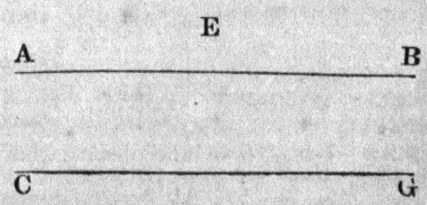
If 2 $\triangle^s$ have one $\angle$ of the one equal to one angle of the other and the sides about 2 other $\angle^s$ proportionals, then if each of the remaining angles be either less or not less than a right $\angle$ the triangles shall be equiangular, and have those angles equal about which the sides are proportional.

Explain fully by diagrams the necessity of the introduction of the limitation "of each of the remaining angles," &c.

14. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the 3rd $\angle$; and show from the construction used in the solution of this problem that $\sin. 18° = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$.

15. If each of two planes be perpendicular to a third plane, their introsection will be perpendicular to it also.

16. Two lines A B, C D tend to meet in a point beyond the edge of the paper. Show how by the use of a parallel ruler a third line may be drawn from a point E which shall tend towards the point of intersection of A B and C D without drawing any line beyond the edge of the paper.



Plane Trigonometry.

17. Forty perches make a rood and four roods make an acre, which is a plot of ground ten chains long and one chain broad. The linear chain consists of 100 links.

Find the number of acres, roods, and perches in a triangular field whose sides are respectively

49 chains 66 links
83 chains 7 links
and 39 chains.

18. From a plan of a besieged town in the possession of the besiegers, the respective distances between three conspicuous objects A, B, and C, within the town are known. Show how an observer stationed at a point S within the besieger's camp, may by observing the $\angle$ A S B $= \alpha$ and B S C $= \beta$ determine his distance from the three objects A. B and C respectively.

Conic Sections.

19. Prove that the areas of all parallelograms described about the same ellipse by drawing tangents at the extremities of any number of pairs of conjugate diameters are of the same magnitude.

Spherical Trigonometry and Astronomy.

20. Shew by diagrams the number of solutions which a spherical triangle admits of when constructed with the following data:—

(1) Two sides and the angle opposite to one of them being given.

(2) Two angles and the side opposite to one of them being given.

21. Prove that the "Platonic bodies" that is to say the tetrahedron or regular solid of 4 faces, the hexahedron or regular solid of 6 faces (the cube), the octahedron or regular solid of 8 faces, the dodecahedron or regular solid of 12 faces, and the icosahedron or regular solid of 20 faces are the only regular solid by which space can be filled up without intervals.

22. If a be the right ascension and d the declination, l the latitude and L the longitude of a heavenly body, and Ω the obliquity of the elliptic, deduce the four equations

$$\sin l = \frac{\sin d \cos(\theta + \Omega)}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\tan \lambda = \frac{\tan a \sin(\theta + \Omega)}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sin d = \frac{\sin l \cos(\omega + \Omega)}{\cos \omega}$$

$$\tan a = \frac{\tan \lambda \sin(\omega - \Omega)}{\sin \omega}$$

where $\tan \theta = \dfrac{\sin a}{\tan d}$ and $\tan \omega = \dfrac{\sin L}{\tan l}$

23. Let a, α be the observed azimuths of a star, $\mathfrak{Z}$, $\mathfrak{Z}$ the observed

zenith at two different times of observation, shew that the latitude (l) of the place of observation is computable from the formula

$$\tan l = - \frac{\sin \mathfrak{Z}, \cos a, - \sin \mathfrak{Z}^2 \cos a}{\cos \mathfrak{Z}, - \cos \mathfrak{Z}_2}$$

Total Value..... 50

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Statics.

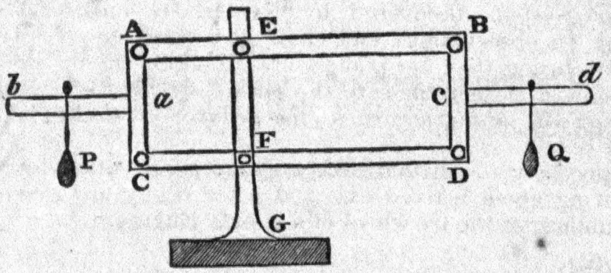
1. Deduce the statical principle known by the name of the Parallelogram of Forces, from the principle of the equilibrium of the lever assumed as proved.

2. Prove the parallelogram of forces from the assumption of the two principles.

(1st.) That when forces acting on a rigid body are in equilibrium, any one of them may be supposed to be applied at any point in the line of its action.

(2nd.) When a rigid body acted upon by any force is in equilibrium, two equal and opposite forces may be applied at any point of it without destroying the equilibrium, or two equal and opposite forces already acting upon any point may be removed without destroying the equilibrium.

3. Enunciate the principle of virtual velocities.

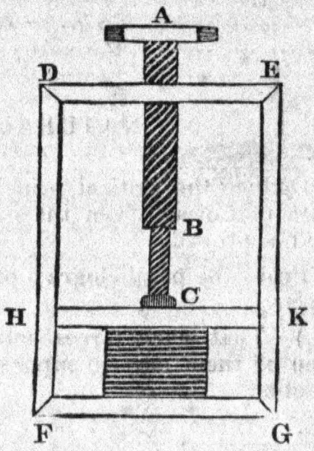


G F is a vertical immoveable bar, A B and C D are two equal bars, as are also A C, B D, freely moveable in a vertical plane on pivots at A, E, B, C, F, and D. A C and B D are parallel to E G, but not necessarily equidistant from it, $a\ b$ and $c\ d$ are rigid arms projecting at right angles from A C and B D. The whole machine is known by the name of Roberval's balance.

Apply the principle of virtual velocities to show that if the machine be in equilibrium when any two weights P and Q are hung in one position from the arms $a\ b$ and $c\ d$, the equilibrium will not be destroyed though P and Q be shifted to any new positions whatever along $a\ b$ and $c\ d$, also if the arm A C be depressed and consequently D B elevated, the machine will remain at rest in the position in which it is left.

4. Investigate the relation between the power and the resistance in a screw acted on by a horizontal lever and exerting pressure in a vertical direction. The following is a description of Hunter's screw.

D E F G is a rigid frame, A B is a male screw moveable both vertically and horizontally through a female screw in D E. A B is hollow, and within it is a female screw capable of receiving the male screw C B, whose thread is of less inclination than that of A B. The board H K into which B C is fixed, moves in grooves so as to admit of the vertical motion of B C, but to prevent B C from turning horizontally. Find the relation between a power applied horizontally by means of an arm to turn A B and the pressure exerted by B C downwards, and show that this pressure may be increased without limit by diminishing the difference between the inclination of the threads of the screws A B and B C.



Dynamics.

5. Enunciate the three laws of motion, and give a short sketch of the experiments and considerations by which the truth of each is made apparent.

6. Enunciate the three laws respecting the motion of the planets of the Solar System discovered by Kepler, by means of calculations depending on observations, and show how these empiric laws leads us to the conclusion that the planets are all acted on by the *same* force which tends to attract them to the *sun's centre*, with an intensity which varies *inversely as the square of the distance* of each planet from the sun's centre.

7. Show how to calculate the angular accelerating force on a rigid body moving about a fixed axis and acted on by any given forces, and explain the use of the fly wheel of a Steam Engine.

Hydrostatics.

8. A body weighs 4 oz. in vacuo, and it is found that when another body which weighs 3 oz. in water is attached to it, the whole weighs in water $2\frac{1}{4}$ oz., find the specific gravity of the former body.

9. The imperial gallon which measures 277.274 cubic inches contains exactly 10 lbs. of pure water, find the pressure in pounds against a dock gate 7 yards wide of a canal which is 20 feet deep, neglecting the pressure of the atmosphere.

Pneumatics.

10. Describe the experiment by which it is proved that the pressure of air at a given temperature varies inversely as the space it occupies. Describe the use of the air vessel in the fire engine.

Hydraulics.

11. Describe the Hydraulic ram, and explain its use in raising water.

Optics.

12. What is the least length of a plane mirror in which a person can see a full length reflected image of himself.

13. Describe and explain the phenomena which appear in different parts of the field of vision of any eye placed below the surface of smooth water and looking upwards, objects being visible in various positions both above and below the surface of the water.

14. Describe the common achromatic astronomical telescope, and obtain an expression for its magnifying power when the object viewed is at a very considerable distance, and also when it is nearer at hand but at a distance from the object glass not less than its focal length.

15. Explain clearly the distinction between the achromatism of the compound object glass and that of the compound eye piece.

16. Show how the Huygenian eye piece which consists of 2 plano convex lenses with their plane sides turned towards the eye, and whose focal lengths and the interval between them are as 3, 1 and 2 must be adjusted to the object glass of the astronomical telescope employed to view very distant objects, and shew by a diagram the course of a pencil of parallel rays falling centrically on the object glass through the instrument so adjusted.

What alteration of the adjustment of the eye-piece to the instrument must be made when it is used to view objects nearer at hand?

Shew that the magnifying power of the astronomical telescope fitted with the Huygenian eye piece and used to view very distant objects $= \frac{2 \text{ focal length of object glass}}{\text{focal length of field glass}}$, the field glass being the centre lens of the instrument.

Astronomy.

17. Explain the nature and cause of aberration. "In what plane does it take place," and what is the nature, position, and magnitude of the curve which is the locus of the apparent place of a fixed star, caused to differ from its real place by the error caused by aberration.

18. Describe the causes and phenomena of eclipses "both solar and lunar." Explain the terms solar and lunar ecliptic limits, and show that there may be seven eclipses in the course of the year.

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ENGLISH ESSAY.

On Poetry, with a comparison of the styles of the best English Poets.

BENGALI ESSAY.

সমস্ত জগতের সৃষ্টিস্থিতি শাসনকর্ত্তা পরমেশ্বরকে যুক্তিদ্বারা সপ্রমাণ কর॥

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, 1845.

GRAMMAR.

1. Define the nine parts of speech, ... 3
2. Write the inflection of a noun, of which the plural does not end in *s*, and give an example, ... 2
3. What part of speech is the word *self*?..... 2
4. Analyse the words *drake*, *spinster*, *songstress*, *children*, *kine*, *aught*, *which*, *every*, *neither*, *foremost*, *innermost*, and *utmost*, ... 10
5. "The candle went out, and so we went darkling." What part of speech is *darkling*? 2
6. State the peculiarity, in respect to the expression of gender, between the two words *widow* and *widower*, and name other words similarly changed, ... 5
7. Give the derivation, meaning, and application in sentences, of *omnipotent*, *apparent*, *astronomy*, *topography*, *soliloquy*, *inquisitive*, *obstreperous*, *adust*,... 8
8. Enumerate the different kinds of metre used in English verse, and give an example of each, ... 8
9. In the majority of words in English, the accent falls upon the first syllable, (as in *tyrant*) but in the majority of *metres*, the accent falls upon the second syllable, as
"The wáy was lóng, the wind was cóld." Account for this, ... 5
10. Parse and scan the following lines.

"The sun that shone bright all the day,
Has now gone quite out of our sight;
And we must now hasten away,
For soon 'twill be darkness and night." 5

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HISTORY.

Greece.

1. What were the principal transactions which took place in Greece during the progress of Alexander's conquests in Asia? 3
2. At what time and under what circumstances, did Megara become an independent state? Describe its geographical limits, and state the previous changes of masters which it had undergone, as well as the manner in which it contributed to kindle the Peloponnesian War, ... 4
3. Enumerate the principal orators, poets, historians, and lawgivers of Ancient Greece, and mention any circumstances connected with the personal history of each, with which you are acquainted,... 6
4. Give an account of the circumstances which led to the banishment of Demosthenes, and mention your reasons for believing or disbelieving the charges against him, ... 2

Rome.

5. Mention the principal measures propounded by Julius Cæsar after he had established his power at Rome, the number of days of which the Roman year consisted previously to his time, and the way in which he reformed the Calendar,..... 4
6. Describe the original constitution of the Roman Senate, and the changes it underwent,..... 3

7. Mention the chief circumstances connected with the lives of Cicero—Virgil—Horace—Seneca—Pliny the Younger—the Gracchi and Coriolanus, ... 5

India.

8. Mention the chief circumstances connected with the rise and fall of the Mahratta power in India, ... 4

9. Who was the most celebrated of the Mahommedan conquerors of India, and for what events were his life and times most remarkable? 3

10. Enumerate the different *castes* of Hindus, with the chief peculiarities of each; and state your reasons for considering all such restrictions and limitations, either favorable or otherwise, to the intellectual and moral advancement of the people of India, ... 6

11. Compare the present state of Bengal, as regards the education, personal liberties, protection of life and property, and general prosperity of its inhabitants, with the condition of the same under its Hindu and Mahommedan Rulers—selecting for the latter any period you may prefer for the comparison, ... 6

12. Who are the Rajpúts—for what are they remarkable, and what are the most prominent points of their history, ... 4

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GEOGRAPHY.

1. Describe the extent of the habitable globe known to the Greeks in the time of Herodotus. Give the position of the cities of Tyre, Carthage, Athens, Syracuse, and Babylon; of the islands of Rhodes, Cyprus, Ithaca, and Ægina, of the pillars of Hercules, and of the Hellespont, ... 6

2. Lay down the course of the river Berhampooter from its source to its termination, mentioning the names of its chief tributaries, and the countries, provinces, and districts through which it flows. Trace in like manner the course of the river *Jenaie* from where it leaves the Berhampooter, and state what great natural change has been in progress during the last few years in regard to these two rivers, ... 2

3. The area of Hindostan is 1,214,500 square miles, and the estimated population 131,750,000. State as nearly as you can, so as to complete those numbers, the area and population of—

1st. The Presidencies of Bengal and Agra, exclusive of the Tenasserim Provinces and the Straits Settlements. 2nd. The Presidency of Madras. 3rd. The Presidency of Bombay. 4th. Scinde. 5th. Lahore. 6th. Nipal. 7th. The states of Hindostan in subordinate alliance with Great Britain, ... 7

4. What are the principal animal, vegetable, and mineral products of Hindostan; and to what countries are they exported from Calcutta? Mention the several localities in India where coal is to be found, ... 3

5. Explain what is meant by the terms 'monsoon,' 'latitude,' 'longitude,' and 'variation of the compass.' What is the use of a chronometer in ascertaining the position of a ship at sea? 3

6. What are the boundaries of Bootan? What the nature of its Government, and what the religion of its inhabitants? 4

7. Give some account of the Nagas, Garrows, Coles, and the inhabitants of the Rajmahal Hills, and point out the geographical position of the tract of country occupied by the three first mentioned tribes, ... 5

8. What are the Soonderbuns? What are the names of the principal creeks and estuaries by which they are intersected? and what is the nature of the soil of which they are composed? 3

9. Give a list of the colonies of Great Britain, mentioning the quarter of the globe in which each is situated, and the latitude and longitude of the principal towns in each, ... 6

10. Describe the overland route or routes from Calcutta to London, ... 3

11. Where is the tract of country called the Concan? Where and what are Bolivia, Leghorn, Formosa, Panama, Finland, Plinlimmon, Oxus and Caucasus? 4

12. What are the boundaries of the province of Texas, and to the Government of what country is it subject? What is its position, political and geographical, with reference to the United States of America? 4

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MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

1. Prove the rule for the division of one decimal fraction by another, and divide 13.1129347 by ·01638 to four places of decimals.

2. Prove the rule for the extraction of the square root.

3. What is the value of an annuity of 200 rupees certain for 11 years at 4½ per cent?

4. Three partners severally invest £28 13*s.* 2*d.*, £33 16*s.* 7*d.* and £37 0*s.* 8*d.* in a speculation which produced £146 16*s.* 11*d.* In which manner are the proceeds to be divided?

Algebra.

5. Multiply $x^4 + 3\,a\,x^3 - 7\,a^2\,x^2 - 2a^3x + 5\,a^4$ by $x^3 + 2\,a\,x^2 - 3\,a^3$, and divide the product by $(x - a)^2$.

6. Solve and verify the following equations:

(3) $\dfrac{2\,x - 3}{11} = 8 - \dfrac{x}{4}$

(2) $\dfrac{x - 1}{2} - \dfrac{3\,x - 4}{7} = \dfrac{x + 1}{14} + \dfrac{2\,x - 3}{21}$

(3) $a\,x - b = \dfrac{x}{a} - \dfrac{1}{b}$

(4) $\dfrac{x - a}{6} + \dfrac{x + b}{a} = 2 - \dfrac{x + 3\,a}{a\,b}$

(5) $x\,(a - x) = b\,(a - 1)$

7. How many permutations can be made of five letters out of ten—*a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k.*? and how many when all which contain two successive letters are excluded.

8. Prove that $a x^2 + b x + c$ has always the same sign as a, except where x lies between two real roots.

Geometry.

9. State Euclid's definition of proportion, and deduce from it the proposition, that if four magnitudes of the same kind be proportional, they are proportional when taken alternately.

10. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal.

11. The square on the Hypothenuse of a right angled triangle, is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides.

12. Given the area of a triangle, its base, and an angle adjacent, to construct the triangle.

Total Value,..... 50

TRANSLATIONS.

English to be translated into Bengalee or Hindee.

"The first question was "What man is most free?" One answered that it was a king, who governed his people with absolute authority, and had triumphed over all his enemies. Another said, that it was he whose riches enabled him to purchase whatever he desired. In the opinion of some, it was a man who had never married, and who was perpetually travelling from one country to another, without subjecting himself to the laws of any. Others supposed it might be a savage, who living wild in the woods, and subsisting himself by hunting, was independent of all society and suffered no want as an individual. Others thought of a slave immediately after emancipation, because being just relieved from the severities of servitude, he would have a more lively sense of the sweets of freedom. And there were some who said, that a man at the point of death was more free than all others, because death breaks every bond, and over the dead the united world has no power.

"When my opinion was demanded, I was in no doubt what to answer. 'The most free of all men,' said I, "is he whose freedom slavery itself cannot take away; he, and he only, is free in every country, and in every condition who fears the gods, and whose fear has no other object. In other words, he only is truly free, over whom fear and desire have no power, and who is subject only to reason and the gods."

Value... 25

Bengalee into English.

একদিন যশোদা একাকিনী নির্জনে বসিয়া ক্রোড়ে পুত্র লইয়া লালন করিতেছিলেন ইতিমধ্যে পুত্ররূপী ভগবান্ ক্রমে ক্রমে অত্যন্ত ভারযুক্ত হইতে লাগিলেন। যশোদা কিয়ৎক্ষণ পরে আর ভার সহ্য করিতে না পারিয়া পুত্রকে ক্রোড় হইতে ভূতলে রাখিলেন এবং সামান্য শিশুর এরূপ অসম্ভব ভার দেখিয়া বিস্ময়াপন্না হইয়া মনে মনে নানা প্রকার কল্পনা করিতে লাগিলেন। এই অবসরে কংসের প্রেরিত বৃণা

বর্ত্তনামে দৈন্য ঘুর্নিতবায়ুরস্বরূপ ধরিয়া সেই স্থানে উপস্থিত হইল এবং ধুলিবর্ষদ্বারা গোকুল ব্যাকুল ও অন্ধপ্রায় করিয়া ভুমিস্থিত বালক লইয়া আকাশমণ্ডলে আরোহন করিল। যশোদা অকস্মাৎ তাদৃশ বিষম বায়ু সঞ্চার দেখিয়া ব্যস্ত হইয়া ইচ্ছা করিলেন পুত্র লইয়া গৃহপ্রবেশ করিবেন কিন্তু ইতস্তত হস্তবিস্তার করিয়া দেখিলেন পুত্রনাই তখন হাহা করিয়া মুক্তকণ্ঠে রোদন করিতে লাগিলেন। অন্যান্য গোপীরা যশোদার রোদন শব্দ শুনিয়া কি হইল বলিয়া তথায় উপস্থিতা হইল এবং সবিশেষ সমুদায় বৃত্তান্ত শুনিয়া অশ্রুমুখে চারিদিগে অন্বেষন করিতে লাগিল তৃণাবর্ত্ত গগণে গিয়া নিজমুর্ত্তি ধারন করিল। ভগবান্ দুরাত্মার দমনের নিমিত্ত ক্রমে ক্রমে তাহার গলদেশে নিজহস্তদ্বয় প্রদান করিয়া পর্ব্বত অপেক্ষাও অধিক ভারযুক্ত হইলেন। তৃণাবর্ত্ত ভগবানের অসম্ভব ভার দেখিয়া অসহ্য বোধ করিয়া পরিত্যাগের চেষ্টা করিল কিন্তু কোন প্রকারেই নিজগলদেশ হইতে তাহার হস্তমোচন করিতে পারিল না। পশ্চাৎ চীৎকার করিতে করিতে পৃথিবিতে পতিত হইবা মাত্র তাহার প্রাণত্যাগ হইল এবং যে ঘোরতর বায়ু বহিতেছিল তাহার ও তৎক্ষণাৎ শান্তি হইল। গোপিরা পতনশব্দশ্রবনে অত্যন্তভীতা হইল এবং নিকটে গিয়া দেখিল এক মৃতপতিত অসুরের শরিরের উপরি বসিয়া যশোদার পুত্র অকতোভয়ে খেলা করিতেছে ॥

Hindustani into English.

ایک پادشاہ نے کِسي قلعہ کي فتح کا اِرادہ کیا
اور بہت سي فوج ساتھہ لیکر اُسپر چڑھہ گیا وہ قلعہ
نہایت مضبوط تھا ہرچند زور مارا کچھہ نہو سکا ایک
مدّت تلک اُسکو گھیرے پڑے رہے نوبت یہاں تلک
پہنچي کہ لشکر میں نِپٹ اناج کي گراني ہوئي سپاہي
بھوکھہ سے مرنے لگے تب بادشاہ نے ایک دِن سب

سرداروں کو بُلایا اور کہنے لگا میں نے چاہا تہا کہ قلعہ
کو فتح کرکے اُسمیں داخل ہوں اور تُمنے بھي اپنے
مقدور بھر محنت کي ليکن فائدہ نہوا بلکہ نوبت ہلاک
ہونے کي پہنچي اب میں تمکو خوشي سے رخصت کرتا
ہوں جدھر تمہارا جي چاہے چلے جاؤ اور تُم یہہ جانتے
ہو کہ سلاطین جو اِرادہ کرتے ہیں اُس سے نہیں پہرتے
اِس واسطے تُم سے کہتا ہوں کہ مجھکو ایک گوپھن
میں رکھہ کر اِس قلعہ میں پھینک دو کہ اپني مُراد کو
پہنچوں اور تُم سب اپني اپني راہ پکڑو سب امیروں
نے جو یہہ بات سني آنسو آنکہہ میں بھر لائے اور
کہنے لگے کہ ہمنے تمام عمر پادشاہ کا نمک کہایا ہی
ہمسے یہہ کب ہو سکتا ہی کہ اپنے مالِک کو فلاخن
میں رکھہ کر دشمنوں میں ڈال دیویں اور اپني جان
بچاویں یہہ کہکر سبہوں نے اِس بات پر ایکا کیا کہ
یا سب کے سب مارے جاویں یا قلعہ فتح کرکے
پادشاہ کو اِس میں بتہلاویں آخر ہلّا کرکے ایک طرف
سے بُرج پر چڑہ گئے اور قلعہ میں کود پڑے قلعہ
والوں نے جو یہہ حال دیکہا بہت ڈرے اور امان مان
کي تُرنت فتح ہو گئي پادشاہ سلامتي سے اندر داخل ہوا

SENIOR SANSCRIT SCHOLARSHIP, 1845.

TRANSLATION.

Bengalee into Sanscrit.

সংস্কৃতেনানুবাদ্যতাম্

দণ্ডকারণ্যে প্রাচীনদীতীরে বহুকালাবধি এক তপস্বী তপস্যা করেন কিন্তু কোন প্রকারেই তাহার তপস্যার সিদ্ধি হয় না। অনন্তর এক দিন ঐ তপোধনের তপোবনে নারদ মুনি অকস্মাৎ উপস্থিত হইলেন তপস্বী বহুমান পুরঃসর পাদ্য অর্ঘ্য আসন দান ও স্বাগত জিজ্ঞাসা করিয়া দেবর্ষির নিকট নিবেদন করিলেন হে ঈশ্বরদর্শি মুনীশ্বর বহুকাল অতীত হইল তথাপি আমার তপস্যা সিদ্ধি হয় না অতএব কতকালে আমার ভাগ্য প্রসন্ন হইবেক ইহা আপনি ঈশ্বর সন্নিধানে জানিয়া আমাকে কহিলে আমি কৃতার্থ হই। তাপসের এইরূপ বিনয় বাক্য শুনিয়া নারদ অবিলম্বে ঈশ্বর সমীপে উপস্থিত হইয়া তাহার বিষয় নিবেদন করিলেন। ঈশ্বর সমুদায় শুনিয়া আজ্ঞা করিলেন নারদ ঐ তাপসের তপোবনোপকণ্ঠে এক অতি বৃহৎ তিন্তিড়ীবৃক্ষ আছে তাহার যত পত্র তত শত বৎসরে তাহার তপঃ সিদ্ধি হইবেক। নারদ পৃথিবীতে আসিয়া ঐ তাপসের নিকট সবিশেষ সমুদায় কহিলেন। তাপস তাদৃশ কাল বিলম্বে বিষণ্ণ হইলেন না বরং শ্রবণ মাত্র অতি মাত্র হৃষ্ট ও ঊর্দ্ধবাহু হইয়া নৃত্য করিতে লাগিলেন। তখন নারদ আশ্চর্য্য বোধ করিয়া জিজ্ঞাসা করিলেন হে তপোধন ঈশ্বর যেরূপ আজ্ঞা করিয়াছেন তাহাতে তোমার তপস্যার সিদ্ধি হওয়া দুষ্কর বোধ হইতেছে কিন্তু তোমার তাহাতে উৎসাহভঙ্গ হইল না বরং তুমি আহ্লাদে ঊর্দ্ধবাহু হইয়া নৃত্য করিতে লাগিলে ইহার কারণ কি। তখন তাপস কহিলেন দেবর্ষি আমি কাল বিলম্বে ভীত নহি তপস্যা সিদ্ধ হইবেক নিশ্চয় জানিতে পারিলাম ইহাতে আপনাকে চরিতার্থ বোধ করিয়া নৃত্য করিতেছি। ব্রাহ্মণ এইরূপ কহিতেছেন ইত্যবসরে ঈশ্বর তাঁহার একান্তিক ভাব জানিয়া স্বয়ং ঐ

আশ্রমে আসিয়া তাহাকে দর্শন দিয়া কহিলেন হে তপোধন অদ্য তোমার তপঃ সিদ্ধি হইল আমি তোমার নিষ্ঠার এতাদৃশী পরাকাষ্ঠাতে অত্যন্ত সন্তুষ্ট হইয়াছি। এইরূপে ঐ তপস্বিকে তপস্যা সিদ্ধিরূপ বরপ্রদান করিয়া ঈশ্বর অন্তর্হিত হইলেন ॥

SCIENCE—JYOTISH.

জ্যোতিষপ্রশ্নাঃ

১ প্রশ্নঃ কোরাশিশ্চতুর্ভির্গুণিতঃ ষড়্ভির্যোজিতঃ সপ্তভির্বিভক্তএকাবশেষঃ স্যাদিতি।

২ প্রশ্নঃ কশ্চিদ্বহুসংখ্যকং বিত্তং কন্যামেকাং নবতনয়াংশ্চ রক্ষিত্বা স্বর্গতঃ ধনবিভাগবিষয়ে তস্যৈষ আদেশ আশীৎ যথাঔর্দ্ধদেহিক ক্রিয়ার্থং ১৫০ মুদ্রাশ্চ স্থাপনীয়া কন্যায়ৈ বিবাহার্থং তদ্ত্রিগুণং দেয়ং তদ্ত্রিগুণং কনিষ্ঠায় ইত্যেবং যথাক্রমং সর্ব্বত্রব ত্রিগুণভাজোরভেয়ুবিতি এবং বিভাগে অষ্টেন কিয়ত্ প্রাপ্তব্যং সর্ব্বেন সংখ্যা চ কেতি।

৩ প্রশ্নঃ স্বর্ণস্য চতুর্দ্দশ মুদ্রামূল্যকস্য ষট তোলকানি সপ্তদশমুদ্রা মূল্যকস্য তোলকদ্বয়ং একাদশ মুদ্রা মূল্যকস্য চ কিঞ্চিদাসীত্ সর্ব্বমেকীকৃত্য চতুর্দ্দশমুদ্রা মূল্যকং জাতং তত্রৈকাদশ মূল্যকস্য কিয়দিতি।

৪ প্রশ্নঃ কস্যচিত্ পঞ্চতুরঙ্গমানষ্টাদুষ্ট্রান্ সপ্তকরিণশ্চ মুদ্রামেকাদশভিঃ শতৈর্বিক্রীনীতেস্ম তেষাং মূল্যযথোত্তর পঞ্চগুণং তত্র প্রত্যেকস্য কামূল্য গণমেতি।

৫ প্রশ্নঃ দ্বৌভ্রাতরৌ সভূয় সমুত্থানেন বর্ত্তমানৌ পঞ্চশতানি মুদ্রাণাং বণিজ্যায়াং ন্যাপারয়ামাসতুঃ অথ তয়োরেকো মাসচতুষ্টয়াদনন্তর মংসিতা জিহাসয়া লাভসহিতং স্বধনং সার্দ্ধচতুঃশত মিতমুপাদদে দ্বতীয়োঽপি ষণ্মাষান্ পরান্ গময়িত্বা লাভসহিতং স্বধনং তাব দেব লভতেস্ম তত্র কস্য কিয়ন্মূলমাসীদিতি।

৬ প্রশ্নঃ কশ্চিদশ্ববিক্রয়ী ১৭১ মুদ্রাভিরস্যমেকং বিক্রীণীতেস্ম সচত্ত যাবতা মূল্যেন ক্রীতবান্ তাবানেব তস্যতত্র শতংপ্রতিলাভঃ সমপদ্যত তত্রকিয়তামূল্যেনাশ্বঃ ক্রীতআসীদিতি।

৭ প্রশ্নঃ কশ্চিদায়ুধঃ ষষ্ঠমংশংবাস্যে দ্বাদশমংশং যৌবনে সপ্তমমংশং পঞ্চবত্সরান্ পত্ন্যাসমং বিষয়বাসনয়া নিনায় ততস্তস্যৈকঃ পুত্রোজাতঃ অথাসৌবর্ষ চতুষ্টয়ং পুত্রশোক মসহ্যয় দেবহুয় মবাপ পুত্রস্তু পিতুরর্দ্ধমেব বয়ঃ সমাসসাদঃ অত্রপৃচ্ছাকিয়ন্তো বর্ষাস্তস্যায়ুঃ প্রমাণ মিতি।

SCIENCE—SMRITI, OR LAW.

ধর্ম্মশাস্ত্র পৃশ্না

১। দ্বৌব্রাহ্মণৌ ব্রাহ্মণস্যৈকস্য সমীপে কিঞ্চিদ্ধণং কৃতবন্তৌ অথতয়োরু ত্তমর্ণেন স্বধন মভ্যর্থিতয়োরেক প্রতিপদ্যমানোঽপি ন ঋণং বিনয় তেস্ম দ্বিতীয়স্তু নির্দ্ধনতয়া বিগণয়িতুমশক্নুবংঋণমেবপেক্ষুরুবে অত্র বিজ্ঞাপিতেন রাজ্ঞা তাবুভৌ কয়ারীত্যা দাপনীয়ৌ কীদৃশী চাত্র দণ্ড কল্পনেতি।

২। কশ্চিদ্বলীবর্দ্দমেক মেকঞ্চ শকটং ক্রীত্বা সপ্তমেঽহনি জাতানুশয়ো বিক্রেত্রে প্রত্যর্পয়িতুমুদ্যতঃ সত ন গৃহ্লাতি অত্র বিজ্ঞাপিতেন রাজ্ঞা কিং কর্ত্তব্য মিতি।

৩। কেনচিদ্দীর্ঘরোগগ্রস্তেন দেবপ্রতিষ্ঠার্থমর্থয়মানায় ব্রাহ্মণায়াদৃষ্টবুদ্ধ্যা কিঞ্চিৎ স্থাবরং দত্তং অথোপরতেতস্মিংস্তত্পুত্র আর্ত্তেন পিত্রা দত্তমদত্তমেবৈতদিত্যুপন্যস্য তত্প্রত্যাহর্ত্তুকামোরাজ্ঞে বিজ্ঞাপয়ামাস অত্র কোন্যায় ইতি।

৪। কশ্চিদ্দর্শনপ্রাতিভাব্যমঙ্গীকৃত্য সম্প্রতিপন্নে কালেঽধমর্ণং দর্শয়িতুম শক্নুবন্মৃতস্তত্রোত্তমর্ণেন তত্পুত্রাদপ্রাপ্তপৈতৃকধনাত্ স্বধনমাদত্তংশ ক্তে ন বিতি।

৫। কস্যচিচ্চত্বারঃ পুত্রা আশন্ তত্র জীবন্নেব ধনিনি জ্যেষ্ঠোবহুতরং ধনমর্জয়িত্বা পুত্রমেকমপ্রাপ্তবয়সং রক্ষিত্বা স্বর্গতঃ দ্বিতীয় উন্মত্তঃ পিতাও পুত্রার্জিতধনাদংশম গৃহীত্বৈব লোকান্তরং গত স্ততস্তৃতীয় চতুর্থো ভ্রাতৃপুত্রায়া প্রাপ্তবয়সে উন্মত্তায় চ ভ্রাত্রে বিভাগমদত্বা পৈতৃকং ধনং সর্বমেব বিভজ্যগৃহীতবন্তৌ ততোজ্যেষ্ঠস্যপুত্রঃ প্রাপ্ত ব্যবহারঃ পিতৃব্যয়োসকাশাত পৈতামহধনাংশং স্বপিতৃযোগ্যমাদত্তে মুন্মতস্তাবপি তস্মাত্ পিতৃপ্রাপ্যং তত্পিত্রর্জিতধনাংশং গৃহীত্বমভি লষতঃ দ্বিতীয়স্যাপ্যেতস্মিন্নন্তে উন্মাদশান্তিরজায়ত অত্র কাব্যবস্থেতি।

৬। পত্নিদুহিতরশ্চৈব পিতরা বিদ্যৈকশ্রবণাম্মাতাপিত্রোর্যুগপদেবাধি কারপ্রাপ্তৌ কয়া যুক্ত্যা বিজ্ঞানেশ্বরাচার্য্যেণ মাতুরগ্রেঽধিকারঃ সম র্থিত ইতি।

৭। কাচিত্ স্ত্রী পুত্রাত্ স্থাবরাস্থবরং বহুতরং ধনং প্রাপ্য কিঞ্চিত্ স্থাবরং করস্থবস্থাপনপূর্বকং অত্র পৌত্রাদিক্রমেণ ভোগার্থং কস্মৈ চিদ্দত্তবতী অথ তস্যাং মৃতায়াং বিদ্যমানয়োর্ভ্রাতৃপত্নোস্তত্র কস্যাধি কারঃ শাস্ত্রসিদ্ধঃ যশ্চ সম্ভাবিতাবিকারস্তেন স্ত্রীকৃতঃ পূর্বোক্তোনি য়মঃ পরাবর্ত্তয়িতুং শক্তো ন বা অথাসৌ তদ্বিক্রীণীতে তদা ক্রেতাপি তমন্যথয়িতুং শক্তোন বেতি।

৮। কস্যচিত্ পিতামহী মাতা সবর্ণোদত্তকঃ ক্ষত্রিয়াপুত্রো দ্বে ব্রাহ্মণীকন্যে সূত্রাপুত্রৌ চ ত্রা বেতে সন্তি তত্র জীবন্নেবাসৌ স্বার্জিতং পৈতামহঞ্চ ধনং বিভজন্ কীদৃশীমংশ কল্পনাং স্যর্থাৎ পিতামহীমাতাচাত্রাং শভাগিন্যৌ ন বেতি।

SCIENCE—NYAYA OR LOGIC.

ন্যায়প্রশ্না

১। সুখদুঃখাদিসমবায়িকারণতাবচ্ছেদকতয়া সিদ্ধী আত্মাত্বজাতিরীশ্বরে ঽস্তি নাস্তি বা অস্তিচেত্ কথং ন তত্র সুখদুঃখাদ্যুত্পত্তিঃ নাস্তি চেত্ কস্মিন্ দ্রব্যে তস্যান্তর্ভাব ইতি।

২। প্রমাণ প্রমেয়শংশয়েত্যাদিসূত্রোদিতস্য ষোড়শপদার্থান্তঃপাতিনঃ সংশয়স্য সপ্তপদার্থবাদিনাং বৈশেষিকাণাং নয়ে ঽস্ত্রান্তর্ভাবঃ কিম্ব তল্লক্ষণং কানি চ তত্কারণা নীতি।

৩। কথায়াঃ কিং নক্ষণং কথাভেদানাং বাদজল্পবিতণ্ডানাং পরস্পরা কো ভেদঃ কানি চ তেষাং লক্ষণানি কেবা কথায়ামধিকারিণ ইতি।

৪। শরীরস্য ন চৈতন্যং মৃতেষু ন্যভিচারত ইতিভাষা অত্র নৈয়ায়িকাভি মতস্যাত্মনোঽপি সুষুপ্তৌ জ্ঞানাভাবেন তাদৃশ ন্যভিচারগ্রস্ততয়া তন্মাত্রেণ শরীরস্যানাত্মত্বং সাধয়িতুমশক্যমিতি প্রমাণান্তরাণ্যপেক্ষি তানি তানি কা নীতি।

৫। আসত্তিরাশ্রয়াণাস্তু সামাণ্যজ্ঞানমিষ্যতে। তদিন্দ্রিয়জতদ্ধর্ম্ম বোধসাম গ্যুণাক্ষ্যতে॥ বিষয়ী যাষ্টতাষ্টব ন্যাপারো জ্ঞানলক্ষণইত্যস্য মূক্ত। বলি সম্যতা ন্যাখ্যা নিখ্যতাম।

৬। মহর্ষিকণভক্ষপক্ষানুসারিণোদ্ব্যণুকাদীনাং পাকং নমন্যন্তে নৈয়ায়ি কাস্তু মন্যন্তে তত্র তয়োঃ ক আশয় ইতি।

৭। স্বয়ম্ভুরেষভগবান্ বেদোগীতস্তয়া পুরেত্যাদি বচন বারৈর্বেদস্যা পৌরুষেয়ত্বং কথিত মীমাংসকাদিভিরনুমতমপি অথ নৈয়ায়িকৈ স্তত্ কথং ন মন্যত ইতি।

৮। পার্থিবং গুণান্তরোপলব্ধেরিতি সিদ্ধান্তসূত্রেণ মানুষাদিশরীরাণাং পার্থিবত্বমুক্ত্বা পার্থিবাপ্যতৈজসং তদ্দ্যণোপলব্ধেঃ নিশ্বাসোচ্ছাসৌ পলব্ধেশ্চাতুর্ভৌতিকম্। গন্ধক্লেদ পাক ন্যূহাবকাশদানেভ্যঃ পাঞ্চ ভৌতিকম্ ইতি ত্রিসূত্রোত্রিচতুঃপঞ্চভূতারব্ধতা মতান্তরেষু প্রদর্শিতা তানি চ ন খণ্ডিতানি অর্থেতেষু মতেষু দোষোবর্ত্ততে ন বা স্যাচ্চেত্ কৌঽসৌ নোচেন্মুনীনাং কথমনির্ভরস্তেষু।

LITERATURE.

মুহুরিতিবনবিভ্রমাভিষঙ্গদেতমি তদা নিতরাং নিতম্বিনীভিঃ।
মৃদুতরতনবোঽলসাঃ প্রস্থল্যা চিরমপিতাঃ কিমুত প্রয়াসভাজঃ ॥

প্রথমমলঘুমৌক্তিকাভমাসীত শ্রমজলমুজ্জ্বল গণ্ডমণ্ডলেষু।
কঠিনজচতটাগুপাতি পশ্চাদথ শতশর্করতাং জগামতাসাম্ ॥

দদৃশেঽপি ভাস্কররুচাহ্নি নয়ঃ সতমীং তমোভিরধিগন্তু ততাম্।
দ্যুতিমগুহীদ্দ্যুহগণো লঘবঃ প্রকটীভবতি মলিনাশ্রয়ত ॥

অধরেষ্বনক্তকরসঃসুহৃশাং বিশদং কপোলভুবি নোধ্বরজঃ।
নবমঞ্জনং নয়নপঙ্কজয়ো র্বিভেদে ন শংখনিহিতাৎ পয়সঃ ॥

বিপুলেন সাগরশয়স্তু জক্ষিণা ভুবনানি যস্যপল্লিরে যুগক্ষয়ে।
মদবিভ্রমাসকলয়া পপে পুরঃসপুরঃ স্ত্রিয়ৈকতময়ৈকয়া হৃশা ॥

তব ধর্ম্মরাজ ইতি নাম কথমিদমপন্থু পঠ্যতে।
ভৌমদিনমভিদধন্নথবা হৃশমপ্রশস্তমপি মঙ্গলং জনা ॥

সমরায় নিকামকর্কশং ক্ষণমাস্থাষ্টমুপৈতি যস্য চ।
ধনুষাসমমাশু বিদ্বিষাং জলমাশঙ্কিত ভঙ্গমানতিম্ ॥

তুহিনাংশুমমুংসুহৃজ্জনাঃ কলয়ন্ত্যুল্লকরং বিরোধিনঃ।
কৃতিভিঃ কৃতহৃষ্টিবিভ্রমাঃ স্রজমেকে ভুজগং যথাপরে ॥

এতেষু যথাসম্ভবমলঙ্কারাঃ সোপপত্তিকং সলক্ষনমুদ্ভাব্যন্তাম্
ছন্দসামেতেষাং নামানি লক্ষণানি চ নিখ্যন্তাম্ ॥

অত্রাগারং ধনপতি গৃহাদুত্তরেণাস্মদীয়
দূরাল্লক্ষ্যং সুরপতিধনুশ্চারুণা তোরণেন।
যস্যোদ্যানে কৃতকতনয় কান্তয়া বদ্ধিতোমে
হস্তপ্রাপ্যস্তবকনমিতো বালমন্দারবৃক্ষঃ ॥

বাপীচাস্মিন্ মরকতশিলাবদ্ধসোপানমার্গা
হৈমৈশ্ছন্না কমলমুকুলৈ স্নিগ্ধবৈদূর্য্যনালৈ।
যস্যান্তোয়ে কৃতবসতয়ো মানসং সন্নিকৃষ্টং
নধ্যাস্যন্তি ত্বপগতশুচস্ত্বামপি প্রেক্ষ্য হংসা ॥

যস্যান্তীরে রুচিতশিখরে পেলবৈরিন্দ্রনীলৈ
ক্রীড়াশৈলে কনককদলী বেষ্টনে প্রেক্ষনীয়ে।
মদ্গোহিন্যা প্রিয়ইতিসখে চেতসা কাতরেণ
প্রেক্ষ্যোপান্তস্ফুরিততড়িতং ত্বাং তমেব স্মরামি ॥

রক্তাশোকশ্চলকিশলয় কেশরস্তত্র কান্ত
প্রত্যাসন্ন কুরুবকবৃতের্মাধবীমণ্ডপস্য।
এক সখ্যাস্তব সহময়া বামপাদাভিলাষী
কাঙ্ক্ষত্যন্যো বদনমদিরাং দোহদচ্ছদ্মনাস্যাঃ ॥

তস্যোচ্চৈঃ স্ফটিকফলকা কাঞ্চনী বাসযষ্টিঃ
মূলেবদ্ধা মণিভিরনতি প্রৌঢ় বংশপ্রকাশৈঃ।
তালৈঃ শিঞ্জদ্বলয় সুভগৈঃ কান্তয়া নর্ত্তিতো মে
যামধ্যাস্তে দিবস বিগমে নীলকণ্ঠ সুহৃদ্বয়ঃ ॥

এতেষাং শ্লোকানাং ব্যাখ্যা নিখ্যতাম্।

TRANSLATION.

Sanscrit into Bengalee.

দেশীয় ভাষয়ানুবাদ্যতাং।

তমসা। সখি মুরলে কিমসি সম্ভ্রান্তেব।

মুরলা। ভগবতি তমসে প্রেষিতাস্মি ভগবতোঽগস্ত্যস্য পত্ন্যা লোপা মুদ্রয়া সরিদ্বরাং গোদাবরীমভি ধাতুম্ যথা জানাস্যেব বধূভ্যোগাং প্রহুতি।

অনিভিন্নগভীরবাদস্তর্গূঢ় ঘনব্যথঃ।
পুটপাকপ্রতীকাশো রামস্য করুণোরসঃ।

তেন চ তথাবিধেষ্টজনকষ্টবিনিপাতজন্মনা প্রকর্ষগতেন দীর্ঘশোকসন্তাপেন সম্প্রত্যতিতরাং পরিক্ষীণোরামভদ্রঃ তমবলোক্য কম্পিতমিব মে হৃদয়ম। অধুনাচ প্রতিনিবর্ত্তমানেন রামভদ্রেণ নিয়তমেব পঞ্চবটীবনে বধূসহ নিবাসবিস্রস্তসাক্ষিণঃ প্রদেশা দ্রষ্টব্যাঃ তেষু চ নিসর্গধীরস্যাপ্যেবম্বিধায়া মবস্থায়ামতিগম্ভীরাভোগশোক ক্ষোভসম্বেগাৎ পদে পদে মহান্তি প্রমাদ স্থানানি শঙ্কনীয়ানি রামভদ্রস্য। মন্তগবতি গোদাবরি তত্র তত্র ত্বয়া সাবধানয়া ভবিতব্যম্।

বীচীবাতৈঃ শীকরক্ষোদশীতৈ রাকর্ষন্তিঃ পদ্মকিঞ্জল্কগন্ধান্। মোহে মোহে রামভদ্রস্য জীবং স্বৈরং ২ প্রেষিতৈস্তর্পয়েতি।

তমসা। উচিতমেব দাক্ষিণ্যং স্নেহস্য সঞ্জীবনোপায়স্তু মৌনিক এব রামভদ্রস্যাস্য সন্নিহিতঃ॥

মুরলা। কথমিব।

তমসা। শ্রূয়তাম্ পুরাকিল বাল্মীকিতপোবনোপকণ্ঠাৎ পরিত্যজ্য গতে লক্ষ্মণে সীতা দেবী প্রাপ্তপ্রসববেদনাত্মানমতি দুঃখসংবেগাদাত্মাপ্রবাহে নিক্ষিপ্তবতী, তদৈব তত্র দারকদ্বয়ং প্রসূতা, ভগবতীভ্যাং পৃথিবীভাগীরথীভ্যামভ্যুপপন্না, রসাতলঞ্চ নীতা। স্তন্যত্যাগাৎ পরেণ চ সুতদ্বয়ং তস্যাঃ প্রাচেতসস্য মহর্ষে গঙ্গাদেবী স্বয়মর্পিতবতী॥

মুরলা। ঈদৃশানাং বিপাকোহি জায়তে পরমাদ্ভুতঃ।
যত্রোপকরণীভাবমায়ান্ত্যেবং বিধোজনঃ॥

তমসা। ইদানীন্তু শম্বুকবধ বৃত্তান্তেনানেন সম্ভাবিতজন স্থানগমনং রামভদ্রং সরযূ মুখাদুপশ্রুত্য, ভাগীরথী, যদেব ভগবত্যা লোপামুদ্রয়া স্নেহাদাশঙ্কিতং তদেব আশঙ্ক্য সীতাসমেতা কেনচিদিব গুহাচারব্যপদেশেন গাদাবরীং বিলোকয়িতুমাগতা,

মুরলা। সুবিচিন্তিতং ভগবত্যা, রাজধানীস্থিতস্য খলুতৈস্তৈর্জগতামাভ্যুদয়িকৈঃ কার্য্যৈর্ব্যাপৃতস্য রামভদ্রস্য নিয়তাশ্চিত্তবিক্ষেপাঃ, অগ্রগস্য পুনরস্য শোকমাত্রদ্বিতীয়স্য পঞ্চবটী প্রবেশোমোহাননর্থ ইতি তৎ কথমিদানীং সীতাদেব্যা রামভদ্র আশ্বাসনীয়ঃ স্যাৎ।

তমসা । উক্তমদ্য ভগবত্যা ভাগীরথীদেব্যা " বত্সেদেবয়জনসম্ভবে সীতে অদ্য খল্বাহ্নিকতো: ঙ্গশলবয়োর্দ্বাদশজন্মসম্বৎসরস্য সংখ্যামঙ্গল গ্রন্থিরভিবর্ত্ততেতদাত্মন পুরাণশ্বশুরমেতাবতোমানবস্য রাজর্ষিবংশস্য প্রস বিতারং সবিতারমপহতপাপ্মানং দেবং স্বহস্তাবচিতৈঃপুষ্পৈরুপতিষ্ঠস্ব নমু ত্বামবনিপৃষ্ঠবর্ত্তিনীমস্মৎপ্রভাবাদ্বনদেবতা অপি ন দ্রক্ষ্যন্তি কিম্পুনর্মত্য ইতি, অছঞ্চ জ্ঞাপিতা " তমসে ত্বয়ি প্রকৃষ্টপ্রেমৈব বধূর্বৎসা জানকীতি অতস্তমেবাস্যা: প্রত্যন্তরীভবেতি" সাহমধুনা যথা দিষ্টমনুতিষ্ঠামি ॥

মুরলা । অহমপ্যমুং বৃত্তান্তং ভগবত্যৈ লোপামুদ্রায়ৈ নিবেদয়ামি, রাম ভদ্রোঽপ্যাগতএবেত্যাশঙ্ক্যতে ।

ESSAY.

গৃহস্থাশ্রমবাসতৎপরিত্যাগয়ো: কতর: পক্ষ: শ্রেয়ানিতি সংস্কৃতেন গদ্যেন লিখ্যতামিতি ।

JUNIOR SANSCRIT SCHOLARSHIP, 1845.

ARITHMETIC.

নিম্ন লিখিতানাং প্রশ্নানামুত্তরং লিখ্যতাম্ ।

১ । ৬০৩ এই রাশিদ্বারা ৫৯০৮৪ এই রাশিকে গুণ কর ।

২ । ৩১৩১ এই রাশিদ্বারা ১৫৬৫৯৬৫৫১ এই রাশিকে ভাগ দাও ।

৩ । যদি কোন বণিক ১ মণ দ্রব্য ১৬ টাকায় ক্রয় করিয়া ২০ টাকায় বিক্রয় করে তবে তাহার শতকরা কতলাভ হইবেক ।

৪ । অশ্ব অপেক্ষা হস্তী তিন গুণ খায় এই নিয়মে যদি ১৪ অশ্ব ১৬ দিনে ১ মণ ১৬ সের খায় তবে ২০ হস্তী ২৪ দিনে কত খাইবে ।

৫ । ২॥ হাত বিস্তৃত ১০। হাত দীর্ঘ বস্ত্রের ১০০ খণ্ড যদি ৬৫ টাকায় পাওয়াযায় তবে ১॥ হাত বিস্তৃত ৯। হাত দীর্ঘ বস্ত্রের ৩ খণ্ডের মূল্য কত হইবেক ।

৬। ৩ জন বণিক একত্র মিলিয়া বাণিজ্য করে আরম্ভ কালে তাহাদের একজন ৪০ দ্বিতীয় জন ৬০ অন্যজন ১০০ টাকা দেয় কিছুকাল পরে ২১৬০ টাকা লাভ হইল ইহাতে কোন ব্যক্তি কত পাইবেক।

৭। কোন ব্যক্তি বৎসরে শতকরা ৩ টাকার নিয়মে বৃদ্ধি স্বীকার করিয়া ঋণ করে এক্ষণে ৬ বৎসরের পর মূলবৃদ্ধি উভয়ে একত্র করিয়া ৪০২ টাকা দিতে আনিয়াছে তাহাতে কত মূল ও কত বৃদ্ধি নিরূপণ কর।

৮। কোন বণিক প্রথমতঃ ১ টাকায় ১০ সের দ্রব্য ক্রয় করিয়া দুর্যোগ বশতঃ ১১ সের বিক্রয় করে পরে পুনরায় টাকায় ১০ সের ক্রয় করিয়া সুযোগ পাইয়া ৯ সেরের নিয়মে বিক্রয় করে এইরূপে ক্রয় বিক্রয় করিতে২ তাহার ৫০ টাকা লাভ হইল ইহাতে মূলধন কত ছিল॥

TRANSLATION.

সংস্কৃতেনানুবাদ্যতাম্

দশজন একত্র হইয়া কোন দেশে যাইতেছিল পথিমধ্যে এক নদী ছিল তাহা পার হইয়া পরপারে বসিয়া সকলে কহিল আমরা দশজনই পার হইয়াছি অথবা কেহ অবশিষ্ট আছে ইহা জানা ভাল। এই পরামর্শের পর এক জন আপনাকে ছাড়িয়া অন্য নয়জনকে গণিয়া কহিল ওরে ভাই সকল নয়জন হয় আর এক জন কোথায় গেল। ইহা শুনিয়া অন্য জন কহিল এমন হবেনা থাক আমি গণিয়া দেখি। ইহা কহিয়া সেই ব্যক্তিও স্বাভিন্ন নয়জনকে গণিয়া সশঙ্ক হইয়া কহিল যে যথার্থ বটে নয়জনই যে হয় দশম কি হইল। এইরূপে ক্রমে ক্রমে দশজনেই এক এক বার গণনা করিয়া নিশ্চয় করিল দশম নাই। তখন সকলেই হাত তুলিয়া উচ্চৈঃস্বরে ডাকিতে লাগিল ওহে ভাই কোথায় আছ ত্বরায় আইস আমরা সকলেই তোমাকে নাপাইয়া অতিশয় ব্যাকুল হইয়াছি তোমাকে পাইলে অত্যন্ত সুখী হই অতএব যথায় থাক শীঘ্র আইস।

ওইরূপ পুনঃ পুনঃ আহ্বান করিয়া যখন কোন উত্তর পাইলনা তখন সকলে যুক্তি করিয়া এই স্থির করিল যে আমাদের সঙ্গে পরিহাস করিয়া এই বনে লুকাইয়া আছে চল সকলে মিলিয়া বনের মধ্যে গিয়া অন্বেষণ করি। অনন্তর সকলেই বিপিন মধ্যে প্রবিষ্ট হইল এবং ইতস্তত অনুসন্ধান করিয়া কোন তত্ত্ব না পাইয়া পুনর্ব্বার ঐ নদির তীরে আসিয়া এক বৃক্ষের তলে বসিয়া আর্ত্তস্বরে রোদন ও বিলাপ করিতে লাগিল। সেই সময় একজন বুদ্ধিমান্ সেই পথে যাইতেছিল সে দশ জনকে এক উদ্দেশে রোদন করিতে দেখিয়া জিজ্ঞাসা করিল তোমরা কি নিমিত্তে রোদন করিতেছ তখন তাহারা সবিশেষ সমুদায় বৃত্তান্ত তাহার নিকট কহিল সে শুনিয়া কিঞ্চিৎ হাস্য করিয়া কহিল তোমরা আর রোদন করিও না আমি তোমারদের দশমকে দেখাইয়া দিতেছি ইহা কহিয়া একএক ব্যক্তির পৃষ্ঠে একএক চপেটাঘাত পূর্ব্বক ক্রমে ক্রমে দশ জন গণনা করিয়া দিল তখন তাহারা আশ্চর্য্য বোধ করিল এবং সেই উদাসীন ব্যক্তির বুদ্ধির নানাপ্রকার প্রশংসা করিয়া তাহার চরণে প্রণাম করিতে লাগিল অনন্তর সকলে আপন আপন নির্দ্দিষ্ট স্থানে প্রস্থান করিল॥

TRANSLATION.

Sanscrit into Bengalee.

দেশীয়ভাষয়ানুবাদ্যতাম্।

উপায়েন হি যচ্ছক্যং ন তচ্ছক্যং পরাক্রমৈঃ।
শৃগালেন হতোহস্তী গচ্ছতা পঙ্কবর্ত্মনা॥

অস্তি বৃন্দারণ্যে কর্পূরতিলকোনাম হস্তী তমবলোক্য সর্ব্বে শৃগালাশ্চিন্তয়ন্তি যদ্বয়ং কেনাপ্যুপায়েন ম্রিয়তে তদাস্মাকমেতদ্দেহেন মাসচতুষ্টয়স্য স্বেচ্ছাভোজনং ভবতি। তত্রৈকেন বৃদ্ধশৃগালেন প্রতিজ্ঞাতম্ ময়া ত্বরিত মেব বুদ্ধিপ্রভাবাদস্য মরণং সাধয়িতব্যম্। অনন্তরং স বঞ্চকঃ কর্পূর তিলক সমীপং গত্বা সাষ্টাঙ্গপাতং প্রণম্যোবাচ, দেব তুষ্টিপ্রসাদং কুরু। হস্তী ব্রূতে কস্ত্বং কুতঃ সমায়াতঃ। সেহবদৎ জম্বুকোহহং সর্ব্বৈর্নবাসিভিঃ

পশুভির্মিলিত্বা ভবৎসকাশং প্রস্থাপিতঃ যদ্বিনা রাজ্ঞা অবস্থাতুং ন যুক্তং তদত্রাটবীরাজ্যেঽভিষেক্তুং ভবান সর্ব্বস্বামিগুণোপেতো নিরূপিতঃ। যতঃ। রাজানং প্রথমং বিন্দেত্ততোভার্য্যাং ততোধনম্।

রাজন্যসতি লোকেঽস্মিন্ জ্বতোভার্য্যা জ্বতোধনম্॥

পর্জ্জন্যইব ভূতানামাধারঃ পৃথিবীপতিঃ।

বিকলেঽপিহি পর্জ্জন্যে জীব্যতে, নতু ভূপতৌ॥

তদ্যথা লগ্নবেলা ন চলতি তথা কৃত্বা সত্বরমাগন্তব্যং দেবেন। ইত্যুক্ত্বা উত্থায়চলিতঃ। ততোদূরেসৌ রাজ্যলোভাকৃষ্টঃ কর্পূরতিলকঃ শৃগালবর্ত্মনা ধাবন্ মহাপঙ্কে নিমগ্নঃ। হস্তিনোক্তম্, সখে, শৃগাল কিমধুনা বিধেয়ং মহাপঙ্কে পতিতোঽহম্। শৃগালেন বিহস্যোক্তং দেব মম পুচ্ছাগ্রে হস্তং দত্ত্বাউত্তিষ্ঠ, যন্মম বচসিত্বয়া বিশ্বাসঃ কৃতস্তস্য ফলমেতৎ। ততো মহা পঙ্কে মিগ্নো হস্তি শৃগালৈর্ভক্ষিতঃ।

GRAMMAR.

ব্যাকরণম্

১। অদাদিগণপঠিতস্য সুধাতোঃ সংপূর্ব্বকস্যাকর্ম্মকস্য বিদধাতোশ্চরূপং লিখ।

২। তব্যকেলিম শত্রশান ক্তক্তবতবঃ কেষু বাচ্যেষু ভবন্তীতি।

৩। কে তে স্নংপ্রত্যয়া যেষাং যোগে ষষ্ঠী ন ভবতি। কিঞ্চ কেপুনস্তে যেষাং যোগে বিকল্পেন ষষ্ঠীতি।

৪। চতুর্থ্যর্থে বিহিতায়াস্তৃতীয়ায়াযোগে কেন সূত্রেণ কস্মাদ্ধাতোরা ত্মনেপদম্। কেনচ সূত্রেণ চতুর্থ্যর্থে তৃতীয়েতি।

৫। কেনসূত্রেণ স্বাঙ্গবাচকেভ্য ঈপ্প্রত্যয়ো বিধীয়তে স্বাঙ্গবাচকানাঞ্চ কঃ পরিচয় ইতি।

৬। কেন কেন সূত্রেণ কেষু কেষু চার্থেষু চসাংপ্রত্যয়োভবতীতি।

৭। কেষাং শব্দানাঃ কেষু চ শব্দেষু পরেষু পুংবদ্ভাবো নিষিধ্যতে। কেষাং কেষু চ পরেষু পুংবদ্ভাবো বিধীয়তে। কেচ তে প্রত্যয়া যেষাং যোগেঽপি পুংবদ্ভাবইতি।

৮। সংখ্যাবাচক শব্দেভ্যঃ পূরণেঽর্থে কেন কেন নিয়মেন কেকে প্রত্যয়া বিধীয়ন্তইতি।

৯। অয়মেষামতিশয়েন মায়াবীতি অযমেষামতিশয়েন ভোক্তেতি অনয়োর্বাক্যয়োঃ কানি পদানি সম্ভবন্তীতি।

১০। বস্তূনি দেশাংশ্চনিবর্ত্তয়িষ্যন রামঃ স্বপংসঙ্গিরমাণএব। তয়াব জজ্ঞে ভরতাভিষেকো বিষাদশঙ্কুশ্চমতৌ নিচখ্নে। অত্র কিঙ্গণীয়স্য কস্য ধাতোঃ কেনপ্রত্যয়েন সঙ্গিরমাণ ইতিরূপং সিদ্ধম। অবজজ্ঞে ইত্যস্য চ কিংকর্ম্মপদমিতি।

POETRY.

নিম্নলিখিতানাং শ্লোকানাং ব্যাখ্যা লিখ্যতাম্

অথতে মুনয়ঃ সর্বে মানয়িত্বা জগদ্গুরুম্।
ইদমূচুরনুচানাঃ প্রীতিকণ্টকিতত্বচঃ॥
যদ্ভুক্ত সন্তগান্নাতঃ যদগ্নৌ বিধানাহুতম্।
যচ্চ তপ্তং তপস্তস্য বিপক্কং ফলমদ্য নঃ॥
যদধ্যক্ষেণ জগতাঃ বয়মারোপিতাস্তয়া।
মনোরথস্যাপ্যপথং মনোবিষয়মাত্মনঃ॥
ত্বৎসম্ভাবিতমাত্মানং বহু মন্যামহে বয়ম্।
প্রায়ঃ প্রত্যয়মাধত্তে স্বগুণেষুত্তমাদরঃ॥
যা নঃ প্রীতির্বিরূপাক্ষ বদন্ত্যধ্যানসম্ভবা।
সা কিমাবেদ্যতে তুভ্যনন্তরাত্মাসি দেহিনাম্॥
ঊর্দ্ধমুখঃ সপদি লক্ষ্মণাগ্রজো বাণমাশুয়মুখাৎ সমুদ্ধরন্।
রক্ষসাং বলমপশ্যদম্বরে গৃধ্রপক্ষপবনেরিতধ্বজম্।
তত্র যাবধিপতী মখদ্বিষাং তৌ শরন্যমকরোৎ স নেতরান্।
কিং মহোরগবিসর্পি বিক্রমো রাজিনেষু গরুড়ঃ প্রবর্ত্ততে॥
সোঽস্ত্রমুগ্রজবমন্ত্রকোবিদঃ সন্দধে ধনুষি বাহুদৈবতম্॥
তেন শৈলগুরুমপ্যপাহরৎ পাণ্ডুপত্রমিব তাড়কাসুতম্॥
যঃ স্ববাহুরিতি রাক্ষসোঽপরস্তত্র তত্র বিসসর্প মায়য়া।
তংক্ষুরপ্রশকলী কৃতঃ কৃতী পক্ষিণাং স্বভজদাশ্রমাদ্বহি॥

SENIOR ARABIC SCHOLARSHIP, 1845.

متنبی

اظبية الوحش لولا ظبية الانس
لما غدوت بجد في الهوى تعس
ولا سقيت الثرى والمزن يخلفه
دمعا ينشفه من لوعة نفسي
ولا وقفت بجسم مسي ثالثة
ذي ارسم درس فى الارسم الدرس
صريع مقلتها سال دمنتها
قتيل تكسير ذاک الجفن واللعس
خريدة لو رأتها الشمس ما طلعت
ولو رآها قضيب البان لم يمس
إن ترمني نكبات الدهر عن كثب
ترم امرأ غير رعديد ولا نكس
دان بعيد محب مبغض بهج
اغر حلو ممر لين شرس
ند ابي غر واف اخي ثقة
جعد سري نه ندب رضا ندس

اعراب اين اشعار از طرف خود داده ترجمه بزبان پارسي خالص بايد كرد

تيمور نامه

وحين صَارُوا في خِباءِ هذه الدائرة كا العَرُوض * اشتغلوا بالضربِ و تقطيعِ الدائرة بالحَرْبِ العَضُوض * فاول ما اَضْمَرُوْ الهم في ذلک الزَّحْف * قطفَ الرأسِ وخبلَ العقلِ و قطعَ الكَفّ * فَصَلَمُوا بالرُّمْحِ الطويلِ عقلَهم * وثَلَموا بالرَّشْقِ المَدِيْدِ شَكْلَهم * وَ بتَرُوا بالعَصَبِ البسيطِ وافرَهم * و شَتَرُوا بالسهمِ السريعِ كاملَهم * فخَذُوهم وقصموهم * وخزموهم * وشعثُوهم وثرموهم * وجموهم و وقصوهم و عصبوهم * وعقصوهم و خزلوهم ونقصوهم * فردو اصدورهم على الاعجاز * وسد وعلي حقيقة الخلاص منهم المجاز * فانكشف وا عنهم وهم مابين مشطور ومقطوع و محذوف * و مجزو ومنهوک وموقوف * و رجع استبنای المشار اليه وقد اقتضب بحربه المتدارک حسيفهم * واجتث بضربه المتقارب المتماسک ثقيلهم و خفيفهم * و تسبيغ سوابغهم بالنصر مرفل * و بالتمكين التام مذيل * و بيت دائرتهم المتفقة آمن من الخلل * و عروضه وضربه سالم من الزحاف والعلل

اعراب اين عبارت ازطرف خود داده ترجمه

بزبان پارسي با آميزش الفاظ عربي بايد كرد

مقامات حريري

فتنتني فجنني تجني بتجنن يفتن غِبّ تجني
شغفتني بجفن ظبي غضيض غنج يقتضى تفيض جفني
غشيتني بزينتين فشفتني بزي يُشف بين تثني
فتظنيت تجتبيني فتجزيني بنفث يشفي فحيب ظنّي
ثبتت في غش جيب بتز يين خبيث يبغي تشفي ضغني
فنزت في تجنبي فثنتني بنشيج يشجي بفن ففن
اعراب از طرف خود داده ترجمه بزبان هندوستاني بايد كرد

هدايه

ولا يجوز إحياء ما قرب من العامر و يترك مرعى لاهل القرية و مطرحا لحصايدهم لتحقق حاجتهم اليها حقيقتها او دليلها على ما بيناه فلا يكون مواتا لتعلق حقهم بها بنزلة الطريق والنهر و على هذا قالو الا يجوز ان يقطع الامام مالا غني بالمسلمين عنه كالملح والا بار التي يستقى الناس منها لما ذكرنا * قال و من حفرا بيرا في برية فله حريمها و معناه اذا حفرا في ارض موات باذن الامام عنده او باذنه و بغير اذنه عند هما لان حفر

البير احياء * قال فان كانت للعطن فحريمها اربعون ذراعا لقوله ع من حفر بيرا فله مما حولها اربعون ذراعا عطنا لما شية

ترجمه ايں عبارت بزبان فارسي با آميزش الفاظ عربي بايد كرد

فقه

رجل قال لغيره طلق امرأتي بائنا للسنة وقال لآخر طلقها رجعيا للسنة فطلقاها في طهر واحد فما حكم هذه المسئلة *

اذا قتل رجل عمدا وله وليان احدهما غائب فادعي الحاضر على القاتل ان الغائب عفا عن نصيبه وانقلب نصيبي مالا وانكر القاتل فاقام المدعي البينة على ذلك فما حكم هذه المسئلة * العقود التي يشترط فيها الكفالة على كم اقسام واى منها فاسد واى منها جائز *

منطق

ماالفرق بين الاتصاف الانضمامي والانتزاعي وما تعريفهما وهل يستدعي كل واحد تحقق الحاشيتين في ظرف الاتصاف ام لا *

ایضا

الکلي المشکک عند المنطقیین علی کم اقسام وما تعریفه والتشکیک فی العرضیات والذاتیات عندهم جائز ام لا وهل فیه خلاف ام لا *

هندسه

کل سطح متوازی الاضلاع فمر بعاقطریعه یساویان لمربعات اضلاعه *

کل خطین یخرجان من نقطة خارجة من دائرة الیها یقطعها احدهما ویماسها الاخرفان سطح جمیع القاطع فیما وقع منه خارجا یساوي مربع المماس *

کل مثلث ان نصف احد اضلاعه ووصل بین نقطة التنصیف والزاویة الموترة فضلعاه الباقي اعظمان من ضعف ذلک الخط *

نقل هندی

کوئي غصے ور اندها کہیں کو چلا جاتا تها کہ ایک اندهے کوئے میں گرپڑا اور لگا پکارنے کہ چلیو دورّیو لوگو میں کوئے میں گر پڑا * لوگ رحم کها دورّ کے وهاں گئے اور کوئے کے من گهتے پر کهڑے هو اوسکے نکالنے کا تردد کرنے لگے * کچهه دیر جو هوئي تو وه بهیتر سے

خفا ہوکر بولا کہ جلدي نکالتے ہو تو نکالو نہیں تو میں
کدھر ہي کو چلا جاتا ہوں مجھے پھر نپاؤگے
ترجمہ در عربي باید کرد

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP, 1845.

حساب

صخران مدوران مختلفا القطرین دحرجا لیقطعا مسافة ۱۲۰ ذراعا فالذي قطره اقل یدور ستة مراتب از ید من الاخراون زید محیطهما بذراع واحدفح یدور اربعة مراتب از ید من الاخر فقط فما محیطهما

ایضا

عدد تقوم من صورتین عدد یتین اذا قسم علی حاصل ضربهما حصل ۲ وان زید علیه ۲۷) انعکس ذلک العدد

فقه

العلام المراهق اذا وطئ البالغة هل یجب علیه الغسل ام لا

ایضا

رجل قدم بمکة حاجا في عشر الاضحی وهو یریدان یقم بها سنة هل یقصر الصلوة ام لا

صرف

التصرفات في اللفظ سواء كان فعلا او اسما على كم وجوه عند الصرفيين

ايضا

الهمزة المدودة الواقعة بعد الف زائدة انكانت اصلية فما الحكم فيها عند النسبة عند الصرفيين وهل فيها خلاف ام لا *

نحو

تقديم اخبار الا فعال الناقصة كلها على اسمائها جائز ام لا وكم اقسامها عند تقديم اخبارها على تلك الافعال عند النحويين *

ايضا

هل يتقدم التمييز على عامله او على ماهو عامل فيه من الفعل الصريح او الغير الصريح وهل فيه خلاف النحاة ام لا *

نعل هندي

ايک کايتهه کم سوار گهوڑے پر بيٹها بازار ميں چلا جاتاتها کسي شاهسوار نے اُسے ميندکي سے بهي

پیچھے ہٹھا بیٹھا دیکھہ کے کہا کہ بھیاجي ذرا آگے ہٹ بیٹھو * بولا کیوں * کہا آسن خالي ہی پھر اُسنے جواب دیا * کیا تمہارے کہے سے ہٹ بیٹھینگے جیسے سائیس نے بیٹھا دیا ہی تیسے بیٹھے چلے جاتے ہیں *

نفحة اليمن

نعم ان نيران الصبابة والوجد
لها فى الحشا وقد يزيد مع الصد
الا قاتل اللّٰه الهوى ما امره
و اسرعه في هتك كل فتى جلد
اذا رام سترا للذي في فؤاده
عصته مآقيه فسالت على الخد
خليلي مالي والهوى يستفزني
وما انا بالخالي وما انا بالوغد
ولي همة تسمو الى كل غاية
من المجد لا بالخال والا سود الجعد
ولا بغزال ناعس الطرف اكحل
له و جنة حسناء تهزأ بالورد
ولا بقوام يشبه الغصن ناعم
اذا ما انثنى يثنى اليه اخا الزهد

ولا برحيق من لمى الثغر بارد
اذا امتصه ذوالوعة راح بالرشد

اعراب اين اشعار از طرف خود داده ترجمه بزبان پارسي خالص بايد كرد *

شرح وقايه

فان كان للصيد مثل صورة يجب ذلك ففى الظبي و الضبع شاة وفي الارنب عناق و في اليربوع جفرة و في النعمة بدنة وفي حمارالوحش بقرة و في الحمام شاة والمتمسك في هذا الباب قوله تعالى ومن قتل منكم الى آخر الاية و يجب بجرحه ونتف شعره وقطع عضوه ما نقص وبنتف ريشه و حلب لبنه و قطع قوايمه و كسر بيضه و كسره و خروج فرخ ميت و ذبح لحلال صيد الحرم و قطع حشيشه و شجره غير مملوك وْلا منبت قيمته الا ماجف فلا شئ بقتل غراب وْحدأة وْ لوكان مملوكا وْ عقرب و حية وْ فأرة وْ كلب عقور وْ بعوض وْبرغوث وْقراد و هلحفاة وْ سبع صائل

ترجمه اين عبارت بزبان اوردو بايد كرد

Appendix B.

REPLIES

BY THE

MOST SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

OF THE

HINDOO AND HOOGHLY COLLEGES.

LITERATURE.

Shakspeare.

1. "Rashly" is properly connected with the sentence "Up from my cabin, &c." Hamlet was going to relate the action, which he says he did rashly, when he falls to a digression, that sometimes the indiscretion and rashness of a man may bring on the circumstances which even his deep matured counsels would not produce. "Rashly," in a manner, stands alone, as the sentence is finished before the circumstance to which it relates is stated But as the action he did out of indiscretion is mentioned in the next sentence, "rashly" is connected with the sentence "Up from my cabin, my sea-gown scarfed about me in the dark groped I to find out them; had my desire, fingered their packet," and qualifies it. That is, his having risen from his cabin, and groped his way in the dark and his having fingered their packet were done "rashly" In short his adventure in the dark is attributed by him to have been done out of rashness and indiscretion.

2. The circumstance which Hamlet alludes to, as showing "that there's a divinity that shapes our ends," is this. An unwarrantable action performed out of rashness and indiscretion, sometimes serves us most effectually when the deepest designs would have been ineffectual, and so he says,

> "Our indiscretion sometimes serve us well
> When our deep plots do pall."

The story is this: His uncle sent him to England with Rozencrantz and Guildenstern, who bore a commission that his head should be struck off. He broke the seal, and forged out a new commission. And so when his life was on the brink of ruin, a precipitate and even unwarrantable act saved it from destruction. He concludes generally that, since out of indiscretion many unlooked for and beneficial consequences sometimes ensue, which no human foresight could have brought forth, "there's a divinity that shapes our ends."

3. In the commission I unsealed I found a royal knavery, a deceit played upon by the king; an exact, defined command, a plain direct command without any qualification or alleviation, for which full many different and special reasons were assigned; and importing the health of Denmark and England [in terms complimentary]: and containing such circumstances relating to, and destructive of my life, that on the very perusal of the paper my head should be cut off; allowing no time for leisure, not even the time requisite to sharpen the axe with which the work of destruction would be executed.

4. "But now, Sir, it did me yeoman's service," I once held it a baseness to write a fair hand and laboured to forget that accomplishment, but now this fair writing did me the most active and effectual service. As yeoman are of sturdy and robust constitution, and their service the most effectual in points where strength is concerned, so here, this fair writing did as it were the service of an yeoman, viz., saved the life of Hamlet from destruction.

5. As a comma connects sentences so the word here conveys the idea of connection "and stand a comma 'tween their amities", that is, and stand the connecting tie between the friendship and love of the two kingdoms.

> "As peace should still her wheaten garland wear,
> And stand a comma 'tween their amities."

As there may be no rupture between the kingdoms, but as peace may still connect their alliance.

6. "And many such like as's of, &c.," and many such circumstances tending to shew the relation of the two kingdoms, and the reasons which would induce England to do the deed. Hamlet mentions some circumstances which may serve as reasons for England's executing the business required of her.

> "As England was his faithful tributary,
> As love between them like the palm might flourish;
> As peace should still her wheaten garland wear,
> And stand a comma 'tween their amities."

And adds, that he mentioned other circumstances *like* these which would serve to bring on the end desired. "As's" stand in the form of a substantive, as the word conveys the idea of such like "circumstances or assertions," of great charge.

Milton.

7. The grammatical construction of the sentence may be rendered in two ways, almost equally explanatory of the sense, thus. In which of these shining orbs hath man his fixed seat, or hath man no *fixed* seat, but hath all these shining orbs, at his choice to dwell upon.—Or again. In which of these shining orbs hath man his fixed seat, or hath man no fixed seat, but hath his choice to dwell upon *all* these shining orbs: The first construction is better, but the sentence in that case is more elliptical.

Gray.

8. The wars alluded to are the wars of the Roses, or the wars between the houses of Lancaster and York, which for many years committed great havoc and deluged the kingdom with blood of fathers and kinsmen engaged in opposite sides as their prejudices or inclination led them.

9. The meek usurper is Henry VI whose consort was Margaret of Anjou, who adhered to his cause to the last, and whose counsels directed

the efforts of the Lancasterians, Henry VI. being himself a weak prince. His father was Henry V. whose glorious arms achieved the conquest of France and made him king of France; which circumstance induced the succeeding princes to assume, in addition to their other titles, the appellation of "King of France."

Again—

"———— the *rose of snow*
Twined with her *blushing foe* we spread,"

alludes to the white rose and the red, or the wars of the roses.

10. The bristled boar is Richard III., who bore upon his arms the device of a boar. "In infant gore" alludes to his having murdered the young sons of Edward the IV. in the Tower.

11. The "brothers" are the poet-brothers of the bard; who imagines that he sees the images in a neighbouring mountain, and with them he "weaves the warp and weaves the woof" of the fate of Edward I. who murdered every bard of Wales, except him who is here represented.

Bacon.

As stones of inferior quality are set with foil in order to set them off, and as therefore rich stones are set without foil; so he who wishes to be only real, i. e., he who wishes to be only great in his own qualities without achieving any additional virtue or quality from the commendation or praise of others; must of necessity possess great and admirable virtues, so that he may shine in his own lustre without the assistance of other beauties or objects; which may tend to heighten or set off his own. But those virtues and qualities where a man wishes to gain the praise and commendation of others, are guided by the same rules as gettings and gains; for as the proverb is true, that the accumulation of small gains make heavy purses, as small profits are gained often and easily, but large profits seldom, so in the case of virtues and qualities, small matters or the exertions of small qualities gain greater commendation than great virtues; for the small virtues as they happen often are more marked; and consequently the praise a man attains by such qualities is great, for the opportunities are many of his displaying those to advantage; whereas great virtue is as the magnificence of a festival day, for as such magnificence, though it exceeds all other display is but of rare occurrence, so the great virtues are seldom or rarely brought to the notice of men to win their commendation. Therefore it doth much add to a man's reputation to have good forms,—small polite qualities; which are as perpetual commendatory letters, presenting themselves frequently to the notice and commendation of men. To attain these small accomplishments it is only necessary not to despise them; so that he may observe such qualities in others, which *observation* will alone be competent to make him confident of his having acquired such qualities; and let him satisfy himself with this observation only; for if in attaining them he is solicitous to express such qualities too much, he will lose the grace of such accomplishments; for grace is natural and unaffected expression without the mixture of artificial endeavours at improving them. The behaviour of some men is in every part measured by syllables; so that they attend to every minute part of their transactions, thinking that their conduct by such means would be unexceptional in every part; but such endeavours are productive of this effect; that the mind being often brought into contact with, and exercised in, such matters of *small* import, it in a manner loses its power of comprehending other matters of greater importance.

Issur Chunder Mitter, *Hindu College.*

HISTORY.

1. Cardinal Wolsey, the minister and favourite of Henry VIII. (the eighth) was a great patron of learning. He founded a College at the University of Oxford and another at Ipswich, the place of his birth. He encouraged learning in others and was equally liberal in these matters as in pompous magnificence in which he loved to live. Though sometimes rash in his counsels and of a haughty spirit, he was generous to his inferiors. He was so diligent and active that the first time he won the attention of Henry, was in his being employed in an embassy of great import from Henry to Maximilian the Emperor of Germany. He returned in three days; Henry thinking that he had loitered began to reprove him, whereupon he gratified the king that he had not only transacted the business, but had even spoke on a matter which Henry afterwards thought he had omitted. The learned foreigner was Erasmus, whom on the representation of Wolsey, Henry invited to live in his kingdom on a rich pension worthy the erudition and experience of the man. But he graciously refused the offer, alleging that his years would not permit him to remove himself to a foreign land, as he wished to lay his bones in his native country.

2. Sir Thomas More, a man of eminent talents, flourished in the reign of Henry VIII. and was the Chancellor of the kingdom when the great seal was taken away from Cardinal Wolsey. He executed his trust with ability and candour, and when he left his office was equally happy with his condition as when he was the *first man* in the realm. It is said, that when in Church in the days of his prosperity the service was over, a retainer would say to his lady, who sat in a different pew, "Lady, my Lord is gone," and when he was no longer Chancellor, he went himself to his wife and said, "Lady my Lord is gone." The ground upon which he was accused, was his refusing the supremacy of the King, and as after the rupture of Henry with the Church of Rome, a statute was enacted that the King alone was the head and supporter of the Church, Sir Thomas More was thought to have been guilty of treason in adhering to the ancient faith. Though he adhered to the superstitious doctrine, yet as a man his character was unexceptionable. He was the author of the Utopia, an imaginary island, where every individual was thought to live in happiness and love. It bears nearly the same character as the Republic of Plato. The object of the enactment of the statute was to deprive the Pope of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England, to crush the Catholic religion, and to espouse the forms of the Reformed sect.

3. One proof of the literary attainments of Queen Elizabeth is this, that she is said to have been able to transact her business with the ambassadors of foreign nations, without the assistance of interpreters. Lady Jane Grey, the grand-daughter of Suffolk, who married Mary, the sister of Henry VIII., was highly celebrated for her attainments and learning; she is said to have known many languages, and to have been highly familiar with the Greek; she was raised to the throne on the demise of Edward the VI. but was superseded by Mary, the daughter of Henry VIII. and afterwards executed.

4. On the demise of Queen Elizabeth, James VI. succeeded to the throne as next heir to the crown. Henry VII. had married his daughter Margaret to James the IV., of Scotland, who was killed afterwards in the battle of Flodden. She had a son, James V., who left an only daughter Mary at his death. She was married to the Dauphin of France, the son of Henry II. She was tried and executed in the reign

of Queen Elizabeth, she had by her second marriage with Darnley, the son of the earl of Lennox, a son, James, who was plainly the heir of the throne of England, as by the death of Queen Elizabeth, the line of Henry VIII. became extinct, and the succession consequently reverted to the family of Margaret, the daughter of Henry VII.

5. The Court of Star Chamber was an arbitrary tribunal. It was as unlimited in its jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters as the court of ecclesiastical commission was in matters of religion It extended its jurisdiction over the whole kingdom, it judged of all matters, and its proceedings were not managed by any fixed maxims or regulations but were totally guided by the prejudices of the king and the influence of the court. In criminal cases it cited any person to appear without consideration of any other obligation of duty, as that of a person being a member of the parliament; it imprisoned them at its own arbitrary will; levied undue fines, &c.; in short it was a tribunal more fit to dictate its decisions to an abject people under a despotic sovereign, than to diffuse justice among a people living under a monarchy limited in its powers. It was abolished in the reign of Charles I. by the influence of the popular or republican leaders of the Commons, for its imprisoning some members without any plausible cause, and also for its general arbitrary constitution, being a great support to the power of the king, and a dangerous oppressor of the liberties of the people

6. The Habeas Corpus Act was passed in the reign of Charles I. about the year 1741, and became a great safeguard to the liberties of the people against the arbitrary conduct of gaolers or judges. The tenor of the act was this, that no person should be imprisoned beyond the sea, that no person should be refused justice when he demands it provided there be no reasonable cause for delay; that every gaoler should produce the body of his prisoner before the justice, and state the reasons of his confinement; and that no person should remain imprisoned without being tried beyond a certain period of time; and that even in producing the criminals the liberty of the subject may not be illegally oppressed, the periods were fixed within which the prisoners were to be produced. Such was the tenor of the act which contributed in a great manner to facilitate the execution of justice, for delay and undue custody were prevented.

7. The chief grievances which caused the rebellion of England in the time of Charles were the arbitrary imprisonment of persons; the levying of taxes without consent of parliament; as the levying of ship money, benevolences, and general loans, the billeting of soldiers in the districts and provinces where they lived at free quarters ravaging the country; the people had generally imbibed presbyterian and republican principles; and they ill bore the *mercy* of the king towards the Catholics, the penal laws against whom were not executed to the fullest extent. The king in several instances, violated the liberties of parliament. In one instance when Hollies and Valentine, two violent members, had by their force procured a vote, they were cited by the king and imprisoned without the sanction of parliament; a short time after he liberated them. He accused five members and Lord Kimbolton of high treason and sent his serjeant at arms to arrest them, but the serjeant failing, he himself went to the house and demanded their persons; but when he found that they had made their escape he dropped the prosecution in a manner. To fit out a navy the seaport towns alone were obliged to supply a certain number of ships; but Charles changed that contribution to a tax in money, and extended it over the whole kingdom. It was the levying of this ship-money that Hampden opposed. He urged forced loans and benevo-

lences, and appointed to the counties military lieutenants, who obliged the inhabitants to compound for the sum demanded, or imprisoned them in case of refusal. The popular leaders once obtained a redress of their grievances by a petition of right, and their liberties and property were in a manner secured; but the king having anew infringed them, and as the leaders obtained some advantages they began to rise in their demands. They at last came to require from the king that the militia and the magazines, in short the whole military power, should be entrusted in the hands of the parliament, leaving the king but the shadow of power. This the king refused; and thus the parties came to a rupture. The parliament which was about this time composed of independents and presbyterians, had demanded also that episcopacy should be abolished; and while the feeling in England was such, he had attempted to introduce the liturgy into the Church of Scotland. They agreed on a covenant to oppose popery and prelacy, and discomfited the king; and when the English had drawn their swords their alliance was sought by parliamentarians, and both nations agreed to a *solemn league* and *covenant*. To further their views, the republicans accused the king of his having fomented the late Irish Rebellion and massacre headed by Phelim O'Neale and MacGuire; but in order to throw off the imputation he committed the management of the war to parliament, and this furnished pretence for their levying soldiers, and assuming the whole military power.

The principal cause of the Revolution of 1688, was the toleration which James II. granted the Catholics, and the advancement to offices of importance. His arbitrary form of government also estranged their affections. He recommended a Catholic to the degree of Master of Arts in the University of Cambridge; and when the office of President of Magdalene College became vacant he appointed one Farmer to the office, and subsequently one Parker, both men of no principles, but whose only recommendations were that they were Catholics; and when the Fellows refused to receive Parker, the heads of the ecclesiastical commission (which was revived about this time by James) with some troops of horse drove out the Fellows, and placed Parker in the office to which he was appointed. The revival of the Commission Court itself was a strength of power ill suited to a free and Protestant people. He granted an indulgence, and ordered that it should be read in all the Churches. Sancroft with six other bishops protesting against this order, was committed to the tower with his brother protesters. The people at last felt the evil, and invited William III. Prince of Orange, the son-in-law of James, and effected a remarkable change.

In the rebellion of 1649, the people resented against the episcopal form of worship; in the revolution the encouragement given to Catholics fired their rage. In the rebellion the popular leaders wanted to subvert monarchy and to substitute for it equality; whereas in the revolution the men only wanted a limited monarchy, whereby the rights of men might be secured; but did not at all aim at subverting it.

8. The founder of the Ghuznivide dynasty was Mahommed the son of Subactugeen. He made twelve expeditions into India and ransacked the treasures of Delhi and Tanesser, of Mothura and Somnauth. The founder of the Mogul dynasty in India was Baber, the grandson of Abu Syed, and descended from the great Timur. He inherited from his father a part of the dominions of Transoxiana, but was driven out by the Usbec Tartars; he seized Cabul and afterwards Candahar, and invaded India in the year 1525, while Ibrahim Sadi was the sovereign of Delhi. Timur, indeed, invaded India but he did not establish his

empire over the country. Bunga Bhonsla was the son of the Rana of Odipor, by a spurious birth. He had a son Malagu, who served a Mahratta chief, and obtained his daughter in marriage with his son Shahjee, and the issue of this marriage was Sevajee, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. He defied for many years the power of Aurengzebe; and when he was caught, his empire however was not subdued. The founder of the Seiks was Gooroo Nannuk, who studied the books of the Mussulmans and Hindoos and made a religion compounded of the two. He gained some proselytes, who founded among themselves a separate form of government, and followed by others, Teig Bahadur and Gooroo Govind, who were both priests and governors of the little community. They lived by plunder and robbery, and Gooroo Govind was the first that armed them. Such was the rise of the Seik power from a small company of fakeers to a powerful community of India.

9. One of the principal historians of the Mahommedan Empire was Ferishta. The poet Ferdusi flourished in the court of Mahommed of Ghizni, who was a great encourager of learning. He was the author of the celebrated Persian work the Shah Nahmah.

10. The last battle of Paneput was fought in the reign of Ahmed Shah, while the administrator of the affairs of the kingdom was Ghazee-ud-Deen Umad-ul-Ulmulk. Ahmed Shah, the Abdallie, had invaded India. The Mahrattas had gone to the assistance of Saadut Khan, the Nabob of Oude, against the Rohillas, they returned to repel the invasion of Abdallie, but many thousands of their horsemen were cut off. Scindiah was slain and Holkar fled, and Sudashao Row Bhow, who came to the assistance of Ghazee-ud-deen suffered a total defeat in the plains of Paneput, memorable in the history of India both during the Mahommedan ages and the mythological era.

11. The army of the Nabob Suraju Dowlah had gradually collected itself at Plassey. Clive had seduced the loyalty of Meer Jaffier, who was once the general of the army, but at the time commanded a considerable party of horse. Meer Jaffier engaged that during the engagement he would come over to the side of the English, Clive advanced after some delay; the troops of the Nabob made little resistance, but a company of Frenchmen, commanded by Law, who fled to Chandernagore, while it was besieged by Clive, made some resistance near a tank: the army of the Nabob began to rally and to present a front to the English; but when the English dislodged the little company of Frenchmen, total rout ensued. During the time that the batteries of the English were playing upon the French, a company of horsemen was seen on their flank; but when the battle was nearly done it was perceived to be the party of Jaffier, who had thus kept himself from joining the English, unless he had made sure of their gaining the victory. After the battle, which was fought in the year 1757, Clive and Jaffier went to Moorshedabad; and Clive placed Jaffier upon the musnud. In the meantime Suraju Dowlah had made his escape from Moorshedabad in a disguise, with his favourite concubine with him, and a casket of jewels concealed under his vest. But he was discovered at Rajmahal by a person, who was once ill used by him, and being committed to prison, was murdered by the order of Meeran, the son of Jaffier, Jaffier had previously made a money treaty with Clive, and he was obliged to disburse a considerable part of the sum. The military defence of the kingdom remained in the hands of the English, the British Empire was in a manner established in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

12. The Duke of Wellington served under General Harris against Tipoo Sultan. He gave great instances of valour and conduct before the walls of Seringapatam. When Seringapatam was captured and taken, he was appointed Governor of the place; and when the original Rajahs of Mysore, who lived in a state of poverty and obscurity while the arms of Hyder and Tipoo extended over the southernmost part of India, were reinstated in their sovereignty under the protection of the English; the wise regulations and counsels of the Duke of Wellington contributed to raise Mysore in prosperity, and to diffuse tranquillity and industry. He regulated the Mysore breed of cattle, which did very effectual service in the succeeding wars. He conducted the war or rather pursuit of Dhoondia Waugh, a marauding chief, who was finally cut off at Conaghats. He conducted the war against the Mahrattas; and defeated Scindiah in the memorable battle of Assaye, and vanquished the Rajah of Berar, another Mahratta and chief, in the battle of Argum. These two battles were fought in the year 1803.

ISSOR CHUNDER MITTRE, *Hindoo College.*

ENGLISH ESSAY

On Poetry, with a comparison of the styles of the best English Poets.

"Song is but the eloquence of truth."

Jeremy Bentham has remarked, that it is strange how men could call an art divine, which is no better than a game of pushpin. Indeed if poetry were to be estimated according to its utility only, it may appear to some, that the art of pin-making is of more practical usefulness than the art of poetry. But poetry is of a nature that does not admit of its being compared with such low arts. Men whose heads had been much racked with politics and utilitarianism, may not much appreciate the noble effects of poetry. It is of such pure and unearthly a nature, that many of its warmest admirers have failed to give a sufficient definition of it. They shrink back from the puzzling query "what constitutes poetry?" Whoever has experienced the rapturous sensations arising in the mind at the dawn of a vernal day, or at the sight of a clear sunset upon the broad bosom of the ocean; whoever has felt his heart expand at the contemplation of the immensity of the heavens, whoever has trod with feelings of deep veneration some great and awful remains of hoar antiquity, whoever has been "moved with the concord of sweet sounds," or touched with pity at the sight of beauty in distress, knows what is true poetry. The sensations arising at those moments are the sensations which poetry gives birth to. The man who is in that rapturous mood of mind to relish all those sensations, is the poet himself: he feels what is poetry, he sees what is poetry, and all his emotions are wrought up to the very height of poesy. Poetry is the language of emotion; the expressions of either the pen, the pencil, or the chisel, if they touch our *emotive faculties*, are then called poetical. In the human breast poetry has the power of awakening the several passions: over the whole face of inanimate nature it throws a veil of enchantment, and even to the dullest thing of this earth it lends a life and animation, which make them attractive and dignified. Setting apart the question of its *practical* utility, poetry is the most rational amusement which a man can employ his hours in. The truly gifted poet whatever his condition in life may be,

is yet always happy and contented. He feasts his eyes with the expanded beauties of nature, he sips with the Muses the ambrosial nectar of the gods, whereby all his physical hunger and thirst are at once appeased. In the most romantic spots of nature he is seen often to frequent,

> " The warbling woodland, the resounding shore
> The pomp of groves, and the garniture of fields,
> All that the genial ray of morning gilds,
> All that echoes to the song of even,
> And all the dread magnificence of heaven,"

are to him a delight.

In every age and country poetry has been the chief vehicle first used to convey instruction to the pliant mind of the young; for a song is the easiest thing which a child can learn with the least difficulty. This early initiation into the beauties of his national poetry, does him afterwards infinite good. It improves his taste, sharpens his imagination, and leads his mind to the sublime contemplation of nature, and then

" Through nature up to nature's God."

The sage maxims of philosophy, which he had imbibed in his riper years may all be obliterated from his mind, before he can forget the morals of those pleasing tales in verse, which a father had taught him while in their daily garden rounds in the evening, or a fond mother had impressed on him with the tenderest kisses. Poetry becomes our best friend when we are friendless, and our warmest solacer in times of affliction. It is poetry that can alone minister to a mind diseased. It is true that poetry is mostly fiction, but who does not know, " that the fictions of genius are sometimes the vehicles of the sublimest truths? Poetry may sometimes wear the garb of fiction, but she is truly what Gray says of her,

" Truth severe in fairy fiction drest."

Some persons have an idea, that nothing can be poetry, except such in which two measured lines end in producing the same monotonous sound. Writings according to this rule are—to say no stronger word—derogations from the divine nature of poetry. This is the province of a versifier and not of a poet. The end of poetry again is not merely to entertain, but also to instruct. Poetry must sometimes inculcate the noblest precepts of philosophy, it ought to elevate our thoughts and refine our sentiments, and inspire us with a taste for appreciating the sublimest descriptions, and of pursuing the most daring flights of genius. If poetry had consisted in nothing more then producing a jingle of syllables, and if the end of poetry had been only to please, then England surely from the days of Chaucer down to that of Wordsworth, would have had more poets to boast of than a Spencer, a Shakespeare, a Milton, and a Byron who are decidedly the best of the British poets. Spencer is scarcely read in the present day, although among the old class of poets, he stands the foremost for the beauty of his allegorical descriptions, for his vast imaginative powers, and for the moral that breathes throughout his poems, though hid under the specious garb of fiction. His style of writing, however, is now almost obsolete. The genius of Shakespeare was chiefly employed in delineating the human mind, and he has accomplished his task with a success that is yet unrivalled. His style of writing is varied, as his genius is versatile, but no poet of any nation whatever possessed such wonderful powers as he. The muse of Milton aspired to the sublime. His other powers are in no degree inferior to that grand characteristic of his. His style is

manly and vigorous, interspersed here and there, not unfrequently with words of foreign extraction which is however a defect in good writing. Byron surpasses every other poet in the force of his language, and the energy of his expressions. If poetry be defined to be "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," that poetry would only be Lord Byron's. The style of his poems is powerful and magnificent. His sentiments are like the lava of a volcano, of which he himself is the crater.

NOBIN CHUNDER PAULIT, *Hindu College.*

LITERATURE.

Shakspeare.

Ans. 1. The action which is qualified by the adverb 'Rashly' is Hamlet's groping to find out Guildenstern and Rosencrantz, his fingering their packet, and unsealing their grand commission. All that Hamlet does here may be said to be qualified by 'Rahsly;' as, for instance, his scarfing about himself his sea-gown and his withdrawing to his own room again, but as these actions have nothing of rashness in themselves, I confine myself to what I have stated.

2. Our acts of indiscretion sometimes do us service when our deliberate plans are in suspense. This Hamlet points out as teaching us that "there's a divinity that shapes our ends, &c." The circumstance in the story which gives rise to this general reflection is this:—

Hamlet suspects that some evil is intended for himself, and the acts that he does to ascertain whether his suspicions are well founded, though rash and indiscreet in themselves, and in a manner to secure his safety.

3. Where I found, Horatio, a great knavery, fit for a king to devise; an exact command accompanied with many reasons such as implied the welfare of Denmark and England, and many slurs and stains on my life; for my destruction without the least intermission. The command was directed to be executed as soon as read without allowing even that time which the smith takes to lift his hammer and strike the iron brought hot out of fire.

Here Horatio, struck with surprise, says 'Is't possible?' Hamlet, as a confirmation of what he states, gives him the royal commission to read at leisure, and then goes on, with his friend's consent, to relate how he proceeded next in the following manner:—

Being thus surrounded with villanies, and finding that before I could reflect within myself and think of a plan, they had actually begun to execute their purpose, I sat myself down, prepared a new commission and wrote it fair. At one time I held it, like our statesmen and great persons, a derogation to a man's dignity and rank to be able to write fair, and laboured much to forget that art; but now, sir, it did me great service. The purport of what I wrote is an earnest conjuration from the king of Denmark to the ruler of England, to put the bearers to sudden death, on viewing and knowing the contents of his letter, without allowing them time for confession. The reasons urged were the faithfulness and tributary state of England to Denmark, the love that existed and might flourish between them like the palm, and their connection by peace which in her representation wears a wheaten garland, and others.

4. The Yeomen were very stout, brave and free men. Therefore, "it did me Yeoman's service," may signify, it did me powerful or great service.

5. "And stand a comma between their amities"; means and be a mark of connection between the two states, as a comma is between two parts of a sentence.

6. "And many such like as's of great charge." The meaning of this passage is this, and many such like reasons of great consequence. The reason of his using the word 'as's' is that Hamlet had been enumerating the reasons that he had stated in the letter in the form which begins with the word 'as,'

As England was his faithful, &c.
As love between them like, &c.
As peace should still her, &c.

The grammatical construction of it is, that it is connected with the preceding parts of the sentence, commencing with, As, already mentioned by the conjunction 'and'.

Milton.

7. Brightest seraph tell in which of these shining orbs has man his fixed seat? or is it that he has no fixed seat but has his choice to dwell (or inhabit) any one of them?

Gray.

8. The wars alluded to in the four first lines are those between the Yorkists and the Lancasterians, commonly called the Wars of the Roses; the reasons are 1st—These was continued a great length of time, nearly half a century, which is implied by "Long years of havoc, &c." 2nd—They were waged between relations, which is expressed by "And through the kindred squadrons."

9. The meek usurper is Henry VI. because being descended from John of Gaunt, who was the third son of Edward III., his claims to the throne were not superior to those of the Yorkists who were descended from Lionel, the second son of Edward III.

10. The bristled boar is Richard III. because he made his way to the throne by the murder of the two young princes of the Yorkist line.

11. The brothers are the spirits of the murdered bards, as the poet fancies them to prepare a loom containing the fates of Edward's descendants, and execute their vengeance upon them by that means.

Bacon.

He that uses no formalities and endeavours to appear always exactly as he is, requires to possess great parts of virtue, to be set without foil, that is, without any thing of inferior quality placed by him to show his excellence to the greatest advantage by contrast. But if a man note it well he shall find that praise and commendation are obtained as gettings and gains; that is as profits are. And as the proverb, "That light gains make heavy purses" is true; for light (i.e. small) gains come many at a time, while great gains come but occasionally; so it is also true that small matters (i.e. ability in matters of no very great importance) procure great commendation because such ability is continually in practice and therefore taken notice of; while the occasion of any great virtue is rare like that of festivals, therefore to have good forms, that is, ceremonies and respects, adds to a man's reputation and does him service like perpetual commendatory letters. To acquire habits of ceremonies and respects it is necessary only that a man should not despise but observe them in others, and that would be almost sufficient. But after he has made the observations let him depend upon himself for the rest, let him not try to imitate, for if there appear too much of labour and study in his conduct it will deprive his deportment of beauty which consists in a natural and unaffected style of behaviour. Some men's behaviour is

measured by numbers; how can a man comprehend great matters that devotes his mind to small observations.

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HISTORY.

1. Among the ministry of the sovereigns of the Tudor family, Wolsey was the greatest patron of learning. Whatever might be the stains on his character, it must be admitted that he was a friend of learning and of learned men; though he was in the possession of almost regal power, and in the enjoyment of the highest offices in the state, he did not neglect to found the Christ's College, Oxford, or fail to persuade the king to establish a similar institution under the name of Trinity College, Cambridge. Among the distinguished literary characters whom he invited from foreign parts was Erasmus, the restorer of ancient learning.

2. Sir Thomas More was the Lord Chancellor of England during the reign of Henry VIII., by whom he was both loved and respected.

When various conflicting opinions arose on the first change of religion in England, the king assumed, by an act of parliament, sovereign authority over all ecclesiastical matters, though he did not tacitly refuse to acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope. The king's marriage with Ann Bullen and his divorce of queen Catherine, farther widened the breach which subsisted between him and the Pope. In order to render his marriage with Ann Bullen valid and the issue of that marriage legitimate, he passed a statute generally known by the name of *Six Articles*, in which it is made treason to deny the supremacy of the king over all ecclesiastical matters; to call his marriage with Catherine of Aragon valid and her child legitimate; and to call his marriage with Ann Bullen invalid. Sir Thomas as Lord Chancellor when called to give his opinion freely, stated his dissent from the articles of the statute above referred to. He said that he could not deny the supremacy of the Pope in ecclesiastical affairs, or acknowledge the validity of Ann Bullen's marriage with the king, but however he offered that these should be only matters of opinion between himself and his conscience. The relentless king, finding no support from a quarter from which he had the greatest expectation, had him accused of treason on the law of Six Articles, and condemned to death. Such was the tragical end of Sir Thomas More, the last scene of whose life was rendered highly interesting, according to Sir James Mackintosh, by the part which his daughter Margaret Roper took in it.

3. Sir Roger Ascham was the tutor of queen Elizabeth.

According to the testimony of Sir Roger Ascham, Elizabeth was more learned than any female of her own or the preceding age. She was more learned than either lady Margaret Roper or lady Jane Grey. Latin and French she understood with ease; something of Greek she knew, and of her own language she had a complete mastery. As a proof of her literary attainment, we may refer to her translation of the "Consolations of Philosophy" of Boetheus, and to the Latin oration she was known to deliver to the University of Cambridge, and to her conferences with foreign ambassadors in French or Latin.

Lady Jane Grey was the distinguished female of the preceding reign here alluded to for her high literary attainments, which together with her short reign and unhappy end, have cast a melancholy shade over her memory.

4. The title of James VI. of Scotland and 1st of England, was derived from Henry VII., the original founder of the house of Tudor,

James, the son of Mary queen of the Scots, *the daughter of Margaret*, daughter of Henry VII. laid claim to the throne of the English on the demise of queen Elizabeth, the last of the direct line of the Tudors.

James was the nephew or cousin's son of queen Elizabeth, for she was the daughter of Henry VIII. son of Henry VII. The genealogy of James has been already traced from Henry VII.

5. The court of Star Chamber was a court of common law before the extension of its jurisdiction by Henry VII. Henry VII. first took away its original jurisdiction and made it subservient to his purposes. Surrounded with dangers from every side, and fearing the spirit of the jury and the judges in all cases, he erected the court of Star Chamber into a separate court. Its composition was of a nature peculiar to itself. The lord chancellor, privy seal, treasurer, and a secretary of state, assisted by four of the judges and two lords, were the members of this court. It took cognizance of all matters in which the king had any relation or by any forced construction may be made a party. So extensive was its jurisdiction, that instances are mentioned of cases being removed from the court of King's Bench to the court of Star Chamber. Without any fixed rules for the guidance of their conduct, the judges of this court pronounced sentences without almost any judicial enquiry. The law of evidence was not much regarded in this seat of justice, and if ever attended to, its decisions were not in conformity with its spirit. Its proceedings may be fairly compared to wounds inflicted in the dark; a person was no sooner accused, than he was either fined or imprisoned without being heard in his self-defence.

Among the victims of this court may be mentioned the names of Pryne and Bostwick, who were condemned to the pillory and to the loss of their ears, for offences, which when coolly considered, amount to no real crime.

The disgraceful nature of its punishments, the arbitrary manner of its proceedings, and the violence which those proceedings offered to every positive system of law or equity, together with the hazard to which personal security was exposed, were the cause which powerfully operated on the minds of the members of the Long Parliament, and led to its abolition in the year 1642, A. D.

6. The Habeas Corpus Act was passed in the reign of Charles II. It was not an original statute in which new law was enforced, but it only contained a confirmation of all the laws passed for the security of persons. But whatever be its merits as a safeguard of personal liberty, it must be confessed that the motives which gave rise to it, were mean. The disappointed ambition of Shaftsbury, led him soon to join the popular party in Parliament, and to oppose the measures of the court. To spite the court, and to make it sensible of his power, and at the same time to secure the right and personal liberties of the people, the Habeas Corpus Act was passed into law.

It provides that no person shall on any pretence whatever be sent into a prison beyond the sea; every judge should grant on application, to every prisoner his writ of Habeas Corpus, by which the gaoler is directed to produce the prisoner on the day of trial or any fixed day, and to give a written certificate specifying the grounds of the prisoner's detention.

The efficacy of this statute, in securing the personal liberty of the subject cannot be doubted. The liberty of action without the liberty of body, is a thing heterogeneous in its nature, but unfortunately the English nation was placed in this predicament from the time of John to

that of Charles II. As an instance, I may mention, that though favoured with a representative assembly, yet as long as the personal security of the members both in and out of parliament was not well established, the members felt the power of the court, for opposition to its measures.

7. In the celebrated "Remonstrance" of the Commons, published a little before the commencement of the civil war, the nature of every grievance under which the nation laboured from the commencement of the reign of Charles I. is fully stated and explained. It begins with the imprisonment of the members of the first parliament and the death of Sir John Elliot in prison, and the hasty dissolution of the first four parliaments: of illegal methods of supply: it lays great stress on ship money, and the servility of the judges in pronouncing sentence in favour of the crown: the duties on tonnage and poundage next pass in review; the forced loans and borrowing money on the credit of privy seal come in the back-ground. The violation of the privileges of parliaments and that of the petition of right, and the accusation of five members of the Commons and one of the Lords, together with the king's attempt to seize them, conclude the remonstrance.

The causes which led to the Revolution of 1688, were the violations of the principles of the British constitution. James, untaught by the example of his father, pushed his severities a little beyond common measure. In violation of the constitution, he maintained a standing army in the midst of profound peace, and confined the bishops for no offence. In spite of the laws which had been enacted for prohibiting Catholics from holding any office in the state, he appointed members of that persuasion to posts of honour and emolument.

In drawing a parallel between the two cases before us, and in pointing out the nature of the differences which existed in those cases, it is difficult to trace out the sources of the motives which actuated the parties opposed to Charles and James. Not that the long parliament of Charles I. was not satisfied with the innovations they had introduced in the civil polity of England; but they could place no confidence on the character of the king. Had Charles been always true to his engagements, it is more than probable that he would not have lost his life on a block, for according to the testimony of Lord Clarendon, the Commons had abated much of their animosities towards the king, and seemed satisfied with the changes they had brought about, and the people were sympathising with his fallen fortunes, when his impeachment of the five members of the Commons and one of the Lords, kindled the flame which consumed him.

The religion of James was the sole cause which led to his banishment. His religion was so far an obstacle to him, that it has been expressed by an eminent historian, that had not James been a Catholic, it is more than probable that he would have made England a despotic monarchy. But in his case the people were enraged against his child, which they supposed to be supposititious, and as the means of vesting the crown in Catholic successors, to the exclusion of his daughters who were known to be Protestants.

8. Though Subektegeen made some inroads on the countries bordering on the Indus, yet his son Mahomed from the variety of his expeditions and the nature of his conquests, may be considered as the founder of the Ghuznivide empire in India.

Baber, the son of Mirza, the grandson of Tamerlane, was the first Mogul invader who erected an empire in India, and became the founder of a dynasty of princes, whose dominions extended almost from the Himalyas to Cape Comorin.

The history of the East is full of such characters as the founders of the Mahratta empire, and of the Seik state. Sevagee, the founder of the former, was a prince of uncommon abilities; and by favour of circumstances, he was enabled to cope with the greatest of the Mogul emperors in the zenith of his power, and establish an empire which ultimately over-shadowed the majesty of the Mogul sovereigns.

Runjeet Sing, the lion of the Punjab, was the founder of the Seik state. By incorporating various discordant elements under his command, he was enabled to give a degree of stability to the Seik state, and render it powerful during his life.

9. The principal historians of the Mahomedan empire in India are Ferishta, Seer Montarik and Bhahdoor Kha.

The great poet who flourished at the court of Ghizni, was Ferdusi, the author of Sha-Nama, an heroic poem.

10. Paniput had been the scene of many battles, but the last was fought on its plains was between Ahmed Sha Dooranee and the Mahrattas, in the year 1756. Though the Mahrattas had brought a very large force to contend with the Sha, and were commanded by all the principal persons of their state, yet they suffered a great defeat, and with it their progress of conquest over the whole of India terminated.

11. Colonel Clive, Admiral Watson, and the other members of the Council of Calcutta, finding that no treaties could bind so treacherous a foe as Saraja Dowla, resolved to declare war against him and even depose him by means of his subjects. Having effected a combination to that purpose with some of his principal officers, Colonel Clive marched up the Hooghly and reached the plains of Plassy, where he found the enemy encamped. Without being overawed by superior numbers, Clive fought the enemy and obtained an easy victory, without any assistance from Meer Jaffier, whose troops joined him after the affair was over, so that it may be said that the unassisted prowess of Clive put to the rout the vast host of the enemy.

The immediate consequence of the battle of Plassy was the deposition of Saraja Dowla, the most inveterate foe of the English; the extension of their territory and of their privileges. The remote effect of this victory was the establishment of British power over Bengal, and ultimately over all India.

12. Having greatly distinguished himself in the siege and capture of Seringapatam, Sir Arthur Wellesley was appointed by General Harris, Commander of the Fort of the place and Governor of Mysore. But before he had firmly seated himself in his government, the atrocities of Dhondia, half robber, half rebel, recalled him to the field. Though hotly pursued by the Iron Duke, he always eluded his search and escaped into his own secret recesses, from whence he again issued to infest the country. Scarcely relieved from this arduous enterprise, when he projected an expedition to Egypt from India, but sickness and other circumstances prevented him from taking the command. However he was reserved in India for a better field. At Assaye he gained a complete victory over the army of Scindia with very inconsiderable forces.

NOBOTON MULLICK, *Hooghly College.*

ESSAY.

On Poetry, with a comparison of the style of the best English Poets.

Aristotle and Bacon, the two greatest minds which the ancient or modern world ever produced, agree in representing poetry as of a higher

nature than history or biography. It unites instruction with pleasure, truth with fiction, and leaves impressions on the mind which no lapse of years or change of place can ever efface. Independent of the pleasures of imagination and fancy with which it is most familiar, it enjoys the contemplation of the harmony and beauty of the whole universe, of the order and regularity with which the several parts are disposed, and the periodic changes, which some of them are known to undergo. The whole face of nature from the smallest insect which crawls on the surface of the earth to the hugest mountain which peeps its heads to the heavens, is equally exposed to its gaze and under the direction of its control. At its summons, the ocean heaves its breast and the winds raise a tempest.

But what is poetry? is a question which it is very difficult to answer. Though several definitions have been proposed, yet they are all considered unsatisfactory. The definition by negatives has been of late years adopted. Verses are not necessarily poetry, or rhyme essential to it, nor is the description of some particular object. Pope's Essay on Man, for instance, is not deemed poetry, but as a composition in verse, in which the force of moral truths it conveys, strikes with good effect. Even prose may be poetry, for the Telamachus of Fenelon is considered by some critics a heroic poem. Poetry may, therefore, be defined to be the vivid impression left on the mind of man by the representation of some truth, or by the description of some object.

To examine the nature of the objects with which poetry is most familiar, is beyond the limits of this essay. I will therefore endeavour to bring together the materials from which poetry freely draws. The sun, the moon, and the stars are the heavenly bodies, with which it freely converses. The raging sea, the roaring thunder, and the flashing lightning sometimes furnish it with a passing thought; but unrestrained by the limits of this material world, it frequently soars to the contemplation of regions beyond the sphere of the solar day. The dark abyss of hell likewise suffers from its encroaching spirit, and old night is disturbed from his profound repose to supply it with thoughts: even the tomb-stones are known to yield their dead, and memory her burial place.

Of the nature of the impression produced on the mind by poetry, I will offer a few observations:—"Poetry," says Lord Bacon, "confereth to delectibility, magnanimity and greatness." It raises the mind from the low grovelling objects which surround us to the contemplation of the beauty of nature, from earthy to spiritual existence; unconfined by place and time, poetry ranges the whole world, and culls out the choicest objects which may be found in any quarter. It confers with objects which are remote, and brings at one view, those which are placed in the vicinity of each other. Out of dissimilitude, it is known to produce similitude. It gives beauty to things before unknown, and adds new beauty to those which are familiar. To direct our attention to new scenes and new objects, to enable us to appreciate and form a judgment of their beauties, poetry is our best companion and friend.

To convey to the mind great moral truths, it is found that the impression which it leaves there, is ever fresh and green. Though it seeks the assistance of fiction, yet it uses it as a mere instrument for furthering its own immediate purpose. Thus, what could better dissuade us from ambitious pursuits than the tragedy of Macbeth, or teach us to guard ourselves against the evils of jealousy, than that of Othello. Surely history as a record of the experience of past ages, warns us of the dangers of these passions, but the impression which it leaves there is

both faint and transient. The mere matter of fact prose wants the all vivifying spirit of poetry, and consequently its moral lessons fall as it were dead born. Poetry on the other hand instructs while it delights, and the mind therefore easily and readily retains the truths with which it is most familiar.

To a mind poetically constituted every object in nature is a source of pleasure. He converses with flowers, and the bees that range from flower to flower. The rising sun, the green field covered with dew, the moon-light sleeping upon the bank, the midnight silence, are what he, of all objects, most fondly desires. They multiply his amusements, and seem to afford him a high degree of refined pleasure, which next to the exercise of pure benevolence, he deems the greatest happiness. It seems as if Shakspeare had in mind such a man when he says!

> "He finds tongues in trees, books in running brooks,
> Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

Thus, having said a few words on poetry, we will next draw a comparison of the style of the best English poets. Let us begin with Shakspeare. The character of his writing is only distinguished by his sentiments, not by his expressions. They are so various, that sometimes he rises to genuine eloquence, but he is often guilty of low jokes and puns. The play upon words was not his fault, but that of the age. Instances are not wanting to confirm us in the opinion that he was disinclined to the introduction of puns in serious passages, for we invariably find that his clowns are generally the greatest punsters. But whenever he intends to melt us to sympathetic tears, or raise our passion against some wretch, he never wants expressions to bring our passions to that pitch along which we can go with ease.

Milton next presents himself. The style of Milton is peculiar to him. It is unique in every respect. Disdaining the trammels of the rhyme, he attempted a new kind of versification, which the nature of his subject rendered highly necessary. Rising above the common level, his style is always adequate to his subject, and bears the impress of his genius. The energy of his thought finds expressions in words that burn, and the whole seems so constructed that the style and sentiment keep pace with each other's progress.

Of Dryden and Pope we will speak together. Dryden had energy of thought, Pope harmony of numbers. The former sometimes rambling and obscure, the latter always chaste and uniform: the one rode on a powerful but not wholly broken horse, the other had a steed which always went on at a trot. From an examination of their works, the looseness of Dryden's manner will be manifest; and also the attention of Pope to every thing he says. Their style suited their respective capacities equally well. To the highly finished productions of Pope, ease and harmony added new charms, while to the rude majesty of Dryden, energetic expressions were well adapted.

We at once come to Lord Byron. The style of Byron is so different in his different productions, that it is almost impossible to know the same man from the style of his various writings. The character of Lord Byron's writings is peculiar to himself, his style has an originality which is not to be met with in many of the modern poets; the energy of his thought always sustains his style, and his style supports his sentiments, in some passages he seems to be more than eloquent, in others he is involved, mystic, and obscure.

NOROTON MULLICK, *Hooghly College.*

Appendix F.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

GENERAL EXAMINATION.

The following are the rules adopted for the General Examination of the Medical College, Session 1845-46:—

1. The general examination of the Medical College, in accordance with para. 11 of § 1 of the college regulations, shall commence on Monday, March 16th.

2. It shall consist of written questions in all branches of study pursued in the college, and in addition the students of Anatomy, Chemistry, and practical Surgery shall be subjected to practical examinations—the first and last in the dissecting rooms, the chemical students in identifying salts and the effects of reagents.

3. The paper shall be set and examined by each professor or teacher in his own department, and be given out to the students specially collected in the great theatre for the purpose, care being taken that the subject matter does not become known beforehand.

4. The ordinary regulations of the Council of Education shall be strictly adopted in these examinations, to prevent and punish unfair practices.

5. The award of prizes shall be in accordance with the results of these examinations.

6. An uniform numerical value of 100 marks shall be attached to each paper—the professor dividing them among the different questions, in the proportion which he may deem due to their difficulty and importance. A perfectly correct and complete answer will obtain the full number of marks attached to the question, and an imperfect answer will obtain a part only of the full number in proportion to its approximation to completeness and correctness.

7. Each day's examination shall commence at 10 A. M. and conclude at 4 P. M. after which all answers must be returned to the professor superintending the examination.

8. Each professor shall conduct and superintend the examinations in his own department.

9. No student shall on any account be permitted to leave the room during the examination, nor shall the pupils not under examination be allowed to remain in the College.

QUESTIONS FOR FINAL STUDENTS.

1st. What are the signs by which compression is known from concussion of the brain? Give the general treatment of each, including that of a contused and lacerated scalp. State the circumstances attending injury of the brain which justify the use of the trephine, the object of applying it, and the mode of doing so. How is a fissure distinguished from a suture?

2nd. Name the muscles engaged in the motions of the hip-joint, the various dislocations to which the head of the Femur is liable, the signs by which you distinguish one from the other, and those by which you distinguish dislocation from fracture at the neck of the bone. Give in detail the method of rèducing that form of dislocation, in which the head of the bone is resting on the dorsum ilii.

3rd. What are the symptoms of cynanche trachealis or croup? At what age does it most commonly occur, and what are its most common existing causes—what is the usual duration of the disease, and when fatal what is usually regarded as the principal cause of death? Give the treatment in detail.

4th. Give the symptoms in detail of common colic and of ileus—how do you distinguish these diseases from peritonitis and enteritis—detail the treatment of colic and ileus.

QUESTIONS FOR GENERAL STUDENTS.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1st. Describe the skin; name its functions; and mention its appendages. Value 20.

2nd. Name the parts, hard and soft, that enter into the composition of the nose. State the seat of the sense of smell; and the functions of the nasal passages. Value 20.

3rd. Describe the red globule of the blood; and state the changes which take place in the proportion of the red globules and the fibrin of the blood, on frequent and quickly repeated bleeding. Value 10.

4th. Describe the motions of the thigh on the pelvis. Name the muscles which effect those motions, and the particular functions of each muscle. Value 15.

5th. Describe the parts seen upon the base of the brain, beginning your description with the olfactory bulbs, and proceeding backwards. Describe the functions of these parts. Value 20.

6th. Describe the relations of the subclavian artery upon both sides of the neck. Value 16.

CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

1st. Mention the combinations of nitrogen with oxygen, by equivalents and also by volumes, with the leading properties of each combination. Give the tests of nitric acid, with the appearances caused by the tests with it.

2nd. State the theory of the formation of sulphuric acid, in the ordinary process in which it is procured by burning sulphur.

3rd. When sulphuretted hydrogen gas is passed through a solution of acetate of lead, what is the resulting action? and what is the action when hydrosulphuret of ammonia is poured into a solution of sulphate of iron?

4th. What are the tests of arsenious acid, and those also of arsenic acid? what is the composition of these bodies? what is the procedure in testing when these are mixed with organic substances? what are the fallacies of Marsh's process, and why is Christison's preferable to it? what are the metals, the sulphurets of which, as precipitated by sulphuretted hydrogen, are liable to be mistaken for that of arsenic, and how are they distinguished from it?

5th. State the processes for calomel and corrosive sublimate, with an account of the re-actions and the tests for these two salts. State the tests for mercury, and the tests distinctive of the state of oxidation in which it is.

6th. State the processes and re-actions in making hydrocyanic acid; the composition, leading characters, and tests of that acid.

7th. What are the tests of uric acid?

8th. What is the theory of the formation of sulphuric and nitric ethers, in the processes for these?

9th. Give the theory of the changes effected in the animal body during respiration, and Liebig's view of the action of the iron in the blood in this function.

10th. What are the tests of albumen in solution, and the appearances with these tests?

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

1st. Give a prescription for a narcotic, a diaphoretic, and a diuretic.

2nd. What are the premonitory symptoms of apoplexy? in what classes of individuals does this disease usually occur? what are the anatomical characters of the disease? the usual form which it assumes, and what the plan of treatment?

3rd. What are the kinds of hœmorrhage peculiar to the different periods of life? give an outline of the treatment of spontaneous hœmorrhage, with the indications to be kept in view, and the measures best calculated to fulfil them?

4th. What are the symptoms of chorea? what the plan of treatment, and the supposed cause of the disease?

5th. What are the symptoms of disease of the spleen? what is the plan of treatment, and what are the morbid changes which occur?

6th. What are the usual forms of dysentery amongst the natives of this country, and what the plan of treatment?

7th. What are symptoms of bronchitis, and in what does the treatment differ from that of pneumonia?

SURGERY.

1st. Describe the symptoms of a simple fracture of the shaft of the thigh bone about its centre; how that accident should be treated, and the process by which union is accomplished?

2nd. State the various terminations of inflammation, and the pathological changes produced in the part affected, in each respectively.

3rd. What is an anthrax? where is it most commonly situated? how does it differ from common phlegmon; and also mention what difference you would make in your treatment of a case of anthrax, and one of common inflammation, involving the same extent of parts?

4th. What is an aneurism? how many varieties of this disease may you meet with? how is it most commonly produced?

5th. State under what circumstances you would feel justified in performing the operation of trephining.

MIDWIFERY.

1st. Describe briefly the gravid uterus at the end of gestation; its form, size, situation, texture and power; its appendages, vessels and nerves?

2nd. State the signs and symptoms of pregnancy at different periods of gestation?

3rd. In a natural labor, describe the most usual position of the head, and the manner in which it passes through the pelvis?

4th. In tedious labours in what situations may the head be arrested, and from what causes? State the treatment proper in each case?

5th. State the various forms, periods, and causes of uterine hœmorrhage, and the treatment in each case?

6th. State the constitutional and structural peculiarities of the mature fœtus?

MATERIA MEDICA.

1st. Enumerate the best known and most efficient indigenous substitutes for European remedies, specifying the source, mode of preparation and exhibition of each, together with the cases for which they are best adapted, and the doses in which they should be administered, ... 20

2nd. Mention the medicinal substances procured from the following natural families, with a brief account of the physiological and therapeutical actions of each:

Ranunculaceæ.	Guttiferæ.
Rubiaceæ.	Dipterocarpeæ.
Solaneæ.	Leguminosæ. 15

3rd. What are the constituents of opium:—which of them are active, and which inert:—detail the process for preparing the muriate of morphia, and specify the physiological effects of the drug upon the various systems of the body? 10

4th. What are the uses, doses, mode of preparation, chemical constituents, tests, and means of administration of tartar emetic? ... 10

5th. Mention the various mineral and vegetable substances used in the treatment of primary and secondary syphilitic affections—State which you prefer, with your reasons for the same, ... 20

6th. Enumerate the various methods of introducing medicines into the system, with the cases or class of cases, for which each is most appropriate and best adapted? 10

7th. Specify in as detailed a manner as you can, the physiological and therapeutical effects upon the system of Iodine and its various compounds? 15

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

1st. Detail the means of detecting wounds and injuries produced during life from those inflicted after death—specifying the particular conditions requiring to be taken into consideration, and the sources of error apt to exist, ... 20

2nd. What are the general rules by which homicidal, suicidal, and accidental wounds, are distinguished from each other? 20

3rd. What are the means of causing death generally resorted to by Thugs, and what the post mortem indications you would expect to find in a case of Thuggee? 10

4th. What changes take place in the fœtal system, immediately after the first act of respiration—at what period are these changes completed—and of what use is an intimate knowledge of them in considering questions of infanticide? 20

5th. What medico-legal cases generally occur in this country in connection with pregnancy and delivery—and what is the nature of the medical evidence by which each is to be decided? 15

6th. What are the narcotico-acrid vegetable poisons generally used in this country for criminal purposes—the symptoms produced by, and means of detecting them? 15

BOTANY.

The examination in this branch was entirely practical from living specimens.

ANSWERS.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

QUESTION 1ST. Describe the skin, name its functions, and mention its appendages.

The tegumentary membrane covering all the exterior of the body, is more or less dense in the various parts of the body: in some situations it is exceedingly thick and tough, as in the soles of the feet and palms of the hands; again, in other places it is very thin and delicate, as near and on the genitals, on the eye-lids, lips, &c. &c. This membrane near the various outlets and inlets of the body becomes insensibly continuous with the mucous membrane, and in point of fact the latter has a great analogy both as regards its functions and structure to the former (skin;) and if mucous membrane be exposed for a length of time to the influence of atmosphere, it will assume the same nature and character.

There are various layers of the skin, of which three are generally received, viz. the epidermis, the rete mucosum, and the dermis or "true skin."

The epidemis is the most external of the layers, and has a variety of arrangements in the various parts of body, such as in some places it is "tessalated," in others "cylindrical," &c. &c.

The entire surface of this layer is studded with minute pores, and through these openings the hairs are passing out; and they (openings) perform the same office as the stomata of the leaves of plants. This layer of skin is said by some to be a secretion of the "true skin," it is an unorganized layer, but it is of such extreme thinness that it easily communicates any impression made on it to the true skin, which is the seat of "touch," and it seems as if this power (sensation) were lodged in this outer skin. This serves as a protecting medium to the true skin.

2nd. The dermis or "true skin." In this all the sensitive nerves terminate, it is highly organized and vascular, and immensely supplied with blood. On this the bulbs of the hairs terminate, or in fact the bulbs are inserted. Between this and the first layer there is a substance interposed called the "rete mucosum." It is a secretion of the skin, and gives the differences of colour in mankind

The entire surface of this membrane is studded with minute glandular bodies called "sudoriparous or sperous" glands, and from these innumerable capillary and microscopical ducts originate, and which are curiously coiled in their course upwards, and open at those orifices in the scarf skin (noted before.)

These glandular bodies are composed of the ultimate terminations of the vessels.

As regard the functions.

The skin is the great emunctory through which various effete parts of the blood are expelled in the shape of sweat or perspiration.

It is the medium by which the function of evaporation is controuled and performed, as also exhalation.

The skin is the agent, the organ of touch, any impressions made on its surface are immediately conveyed to the sensorium through the nerves distributed there Skin is highly furnished with the powers of elasticity, contractility and lastly sensibility.

It is the medium by which absorption of many fluid substances can easily take place, thence the endermic and iatroleptic methods of using remedial agents.

Lastly this organ alternates much with the functions of the respiratory organs, and is in fact a compensating organ to the lungs. The skin sympathizes greatly with the mucous membrane.

2nd. Name the parts, hard and soft, that enter into the composition of the nose, state the seat of the sense of smell, and the functions of the nasal passages?

The nasal cavity is formed superiorly by the nasal bones, the ascending processes (nasal) of the superior maxillary, the sides are formed by the superior maxillary bones, and the turbinated bones, and by the ascending portions of the palate bones: the floor of the nasal cavity is formed by the palate processes of the super maxillary bones: and the horizontal portions of the palatine bones, superiorily and posteriorily the cavity is bounded by the body of the sphenoid and the ethmoid, and the frontal bones, also its nasal spine, and the internal angular processes. Posteriorly and inferiorly are seen depending (though not entering in the composition) the pterygoid plates of the sphenoid bones. The os vomer, and the azygos process of the sphenoid bone divide this cavity into two distinct compartments.

The soft parts entering into the composition of the nasal cavity are in fact none but the mucous membrane: however, superiorly the nose is covered by the skin and muscles and its alœ are formed of cartilages and fibro cartilages. The muscles are the levator labii superioris alœque nasi, the pyramdalis and the compressor nasi posteriorly and inferiorly the nasal cavity is bounded by the soft arches of palate. The cavity is lined by the schneiderian or pituitory membrane, and this is the nasal division of the gastro pulmonary mucous membrane.

The sense of the smell is located in the minute and ultimate ramusculi of the olfactory nerves, which are spread (forming almost a nervous membrane) on the whole of the mucous lining.

In the cavity of the nose we find several openings. The first are two anterior openings, the office of which is to admit and let out the air during inspirations and expirations.

Next there are three openings, which are called "meatuses" of the nose, and these are the openings of the frontal, sphenoidal and ethomoidal sinuses and the antrum highmorianum These meatuses are distinguished under the names of superior, middle and inferior meatus. Their office is to give passage to the secretions of those sinuses. In the middle meatus the nasal duct which is the continuation of the lachrymal duct also opens, and gives passage to the "not required" secretions of lachrymal glands.

Posteriorly there are two openings which serve the same purpose as the anterior two openings. There are on either side of the two, other openings called the eustachian tubes, which admit a sufficient quantity of air into the tympanic cavity, so as to equilibrize with the air contained on the outer side of the membrana tympani.

3rd. Describe the red globule of the blood, and state the changes which take place in the proportion of the red globules and the fibrin of the blood, on frequent and quickly repeated bleedings.

The red globules of the blood are said to be the carriers of oxygen. They vary much in their size and shape in different animals. They are globular, and some annular, their motion is rotatory, they are stated to be covered by a membrane.

In frequent and repeated bleedings these red globules have a greater tendency to congregate and form what is the clot of blood. The proportion of fibrin is considerably lessened, but from some recent experiments it seems that as more blood is drawn there is a greater tendency to coagulation, and hence it seems that the quantity of fibrin is increased, whilst the red globules diminish, as indicated by the pale features.

4th. Describe the motions of the thigh on the pelvis, name the muscles which affect those motions, and the particular function of each muscle?

The thigh can be flexed on the pelvis, or it can be rotated on it, and this rotation can be on either its outer or inner side.

The flexion of the thigh on the pelves is chiefly performed by the psoas magnus, the iliacus internus, and pectineus, muscles. The rotatory motions are two.—The chief rotators of the thigh are the pyriformis, the obnturator internus and externus, the gemelli and the quadratus. The gluteus medius is also one of the rotators, and so is the gluteus minimus.

Besides these the thigh has its own motions of abduction and adduction, which I don't think belong to the " motions of thigh on the pelvis."

5th. Describe the parts seen upon the base of the brain, beginning your description with the olfactory bulbs, and proceeding backwards, describe the functions of these parts?

At first, on the base of the brain, we see the longitudinal fissure separating the one from the other of the anterior lobes of the brain; on either of the lobes we see a soft, triangular and prismatic white substance lying, this is the bulb of the olfactory nerve; on removing one of these we observe a depression corresponding to the situation of the nerve and this is the sulcus olfactorius; proceeding backwards we see the pia mater spreading from the posterior border of the anterior lobe to the anterior of the middle, and this is perforated by numerous minute foramina which give transmission to the vessels, and this is called the locus perforatus anticus. In the middle we observe the pia mater spread and concealing the parts from view, and this is the middle perforated plate of the brain: on removing this we see a grey body called the tuber cinereum, and behind these two other white bodies the corpora albicantia or mamillaria, and these are bodies in which the crura of the fornix terminate. Anterior to these is an opening leading to the ventricle of the brain, and this is called the infundibulum. Posterior to those bodies we see the optic nerves decussating each other Then we see the crura cerebri, and then the third pair of nerves, and then the pons varolii or tuber annulare. On the sides we see the fifth pair of nerves and also the fourth pair. Behind the pons we see two white bodies entering in the cerebellum and these are the crura cerebelli. In the centre of these we observe the medulla oblongata. As regards the functions of these parts, it may be said that excepting the functions of the nerves, the rest is buried in darkness, and so, I must say what I know. The 1st pair of nerves is the organ of smell, the 2d is that of the sight, the 3d, 4th and 6th are motor nerves of the eye, the 5th is a compound nerve of motion and sensation.

6th. Describe the relations of the subclavian artery upon both sides of the neck?

These two arteries differ in their origin: thus, the artery on the right side arises from the arteria innominata, and that on the left from the arch of the aorta. The right takes a transverse course just after its arising from the innominata, but the left ascends first vertically and then takes the transverse course.

Each of the subclavian arteries is divided into three stages—the first stage is that where the artery lies from its point of emanation to the inner border of the scalenus anticus muscle, the 2d stage is that where the vessel lies between the scalenus anticus and posticus muscles, and the 3rd stage is from the outer border of the scaleni to the lower edge of first rib.

The right subclavian artery in the first part of its course is covered by the internal jugular vein, and phrenic nerve which both pass in front, as also the par vagum, and its cardiac branches, and it lies on the pleura, and the recurrent laryngeal nerve passes behind the vessel. The left subclavian artery first ascends parallel and a little behind the common carotid artery of that side, and is in this covered by the pleura, the vena innominata, the phrenic and the pneumogastic nerves pass in front, the thoracic duct lies behind the artery and it crosses the latter, and the œsophagus and the trachea lie to its inner side. In the second part of the course these two vessels are covered by the scalenus anticus muscles, and the subclavian veins are thus separated from the arteries. In the 3d part of the course the vessels are covered by the skin and platysma and the fascia rest on the 1st rib and the brachial plexus of nerves, the clavicle and the subclavian vein are anterior to the artery.

In this space (posterior inferior triangle of the neck) the supra scapular artery crosses the plane, and this is the seat where the artery is to be taken up and the compression used.

TAMEEZ KHAN.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

QUESTION 1. For a Narcotic, we can give

Extract of opium	gr. ii.
or	
Tr. Cannabis Sativæ.....	m. xxx.
or	
Tr. Opii	ʒ i.
or	
Morphiæ Murias	gr. i.
Acid Aceticum	ʒ i.
Aqua Dist.....	ʒ i.

These very rarely require a repetition, and produce their effect very soon.

For a Diuretic, we can give ——

℞	Pot. Acet.	ʒ i.
	Pot. Nitras..	ʒ ii.
	Tr. Scillæ.....	ʒ iv.
	Tr. Digitalis	ʒ ss.
	Spt. Æth Nit.....	ʒ iv.
	Spt. Junip Co.....	ʒ i.
	Misce et solve, in Aq.....	ʒ viii.

The dose should be a table spoonful, every hour, or half an hour.

As for a Diaphoretic, we may either give a saline, or a vegetable diaphoretic.

The best, and the saline is

℞	Acet. Pot. Tart.....	gr. ii.
	Pot. Nitras.....	ʒ ii.
	Magnes. Sulph....	ʒ ss.
	Liqr. Am. Acet.....	ʒ ss.
	Aqua Dist.....	ʒ viii.

Solve et misce.

The dose should be about an ounce, repeated every half an hour or hour. This is also mildly aperient.

2nd. The symptoms anteceding an attack of apoplexy are various:—such as vertigo, dimness of vision, flashes of light passing before the eyes, tinnitus aurium, visual spectra, sometimes headache, double vision, sometimes some of the intellectual functions are impaired, such as loss of memory, altering half of a sentence or word, and the rest not, sometimes some of the physical and bodily functions are lost or impaired, sometimes there are nausea, vomiting and faintness. The class of persons who are mostly subject to attacks of apoplexy, are those in the first place who have a peculiar build of body and are hence called "apoplectic build." These are generally stout and athletic persons, having broad shoulders, stout, thick and short necks, and so on. Nextly some persons are predisposed to apoplexy from having a sanguineous and robust temparament, and those who are easily excited. Thirdly, persons have an hereditary disposition to be attacked with apoplexy. Again persons given up to the indulgences of table, and especially liquors, &c. &c. The post mortem appearances resulting from an attack of apoplexy are two-fold, according to the mode of the attack of disease. In what is called sanguineous apoplexy, the vessels of the brain are full, turgid and engorged with venous black blood, the pia mater is highly vascular, the ventricles sometimes contain effused serum (and thus is seen the serous variety) and in some place or other a vessel will be met ruptured or lacerated, with coagulated blood. The choroid plexus is engorged. The sinuses likewise. Blood in large quantities may also be seen between the pericranium and skull and sometimes between the dura mater and brain. Effusion of blood and serum sometimes extend down in the spinal canal.

If a man recovers from an apoplectic attack, he may remain hemiplegic, or he may lose power over any of the locomotive organs; or any incurable impairment of any of the intellectual functions, such as loss of memory, or of speech, and so on.

As regards the treatment of the disease, our object in the first place should be to remove any mechanical impediment which may be interrupting the free egress and ingress of blood out from, and in the brain, such as tight neckerchiefs, or cords or any other thing.

Nextly to diminish the impetus of blood towards the brain, and 3rdly, if effusion has already taken place to promote its absorption.

For the second indication we must bleed the man, and use all the antiphlogistics, drastics, purgatives of jalap, scammony, or croton oil, and will act also as derivatives or counter irritants. The head must be shaved, and cold water poured from a height, leeches to the temples and arteriotomy, &c. &c.

In the third place if effusion has already taken place, we must use our utmost to promote its absorption, and this is to be accomplished by exhibition of calomel, and other mercurials, blisters, setons to the nape, and some other counter irritants, such as tarter emetic ointment, occasional purges are also to be exhibited. Some have recommended in the first place to give a large dose of tartar emetic to produce a full and free vomiting, as mostly this disease may depend on crudities, &c. of stomach; but if the emetic is at all to be given, it must be given with extreme caution, as it is not very unlikely that the straining efforts of vomiting may cause the already predisposed vessel to rupture. The recovery and the fatality of the case greatly depend on the mode in which the disease shows itself, but I shall not discuss them here, as they will

be out of the scope of the question. Cold water, and pounded ice in bladders, are of great service. There are certain prophylactic measures which are to be adopted by persons having a predisposition to this disease, and I will shortly note them here; such as abstaining from very generous and stimulating diets, avoiding wines, keeping always their primæ viæ clear and open. Not undergoing violent and straining exercises, &c. &c.

3d. Saint Vitus's Dance, or Chorea, shows itself by peculiar distortions of the muscles of the face, and of some other parts of the body: the man who suffers from this, seems as if he has been laughing; the disease comes on in paroxysms, and the spasmodic actions and the convulsions of those muscles are violent at times, the man sometimes has a peculiar gait when walking—the angles of the mouth are often so drawn aside that the man suffers a good deal, there is sometimes a tremulous state of those muscles. With these there are constipation of bowels, a want of sleep, &c. &c.

As regards the treatment of the case, in the first place the bowels should be cleared out thoroughly, and these purgatives are to be repeated, castor-oil with turpentine is a better one. With those antispasmodics are to be administered, such as opiates, Dover's powder; morphia is a very good one, and so the trisnitrate of bismuth, &c. &c.

As to the cause of the disease, it, like many other neuralgic and spasmodic affections, depends on some irritation in the primæ viæ, or the irritation to the nerves. Imitation and mocking are said to produce this affection.

4th. During childhood and upwards to the age of puberty, there is a great disposition to flow of blood from the nose, constituting epistaxis. From the age of puberty and to the arrival of the 3d period of life, (and during the puberty) the pulmonary and the genito-urinary organs are considerably predisposed to hœmorrhages, in the shape of hæmoptysis, hæmaturia, &c. &c.; and in the 3d period of life the flow of blood is mostly from the alimentary canal in the shape of dysentery, melæna, hœmatemesis, &c. &c.

The indications to be kept in view in treating a case of spontaneous hœmorrhage, we are to remove any local or general plethora which may be present; nextly to adopt measures which will diminish the dilated state of the vessels, and thirdly if the hœmorrhage be what is called "habitual" but proving dangerous, to establish a more easy and less dangerous one.

As to the first indication, if there be a high degree of plethora as indicated by the pulse, the skin, countenance, &c. we may bleed, or apply leeches; nextly we are to give cold and refrigerant substances, or diminish the heart's action, we give tartarized antimony with tincture of digitalis, nitre, &c. &c. Use what are called astringents and styptics, such as alum, nitre, mineral acids, and the best are diluted sulphuric and muriatic acids, &c. &c. But if the hœmorrhage has been so copious as to have already induced an asthenic state, and brought on (perhaps) collapse, then we are to use our stimulants of ammonia, ether, brandy, and wine, and subsequently tonics, chalybeates, as steal, mistura ferri composita, tr. ferri sesquichlorida is also better. Now as to fulfil the third indication, if there has been a discharge of blood for years and now proves fatal, then we are to establish a sore or any such thing, whereby a drain moderately can be kept up, without at the same time producing a shock or enervating the system.

5th. Morbid affections of the spleen give rise to a series of symptoms which are indicative of an asthenic state of the whole body.

When this viscus is affected with acute inflammation, there is pain and fullness at the left hypochondriac region, the organ could be felt augmented in volume. With these local symptoms there are more or less constitutional febrile disturbance, (not as consequent or dependent on the local affection, but as being a cause of the local malady.) The attending fever is mostly of the intermittent variety. The patient is always very low, his skin is harsh and dry, the pulse small and feeble, the eyes sunk, glossy, and bloodless, the countenance is pale, flabby and anemic, and so is the conjunctiva of the eye. Certain dependent parts of the body suffer from passive œdema, there is enlargement of abdomen, and in chronic forms of the disease not unfrequently abdominal dropsy is met with, and also there is induced an hœmorrhagic diathesis, such as bleeding from the nose, &c. &c. The bowels sometimes are costive, but more frequently there is diarrhœa.

As regarding the treatment of the disease, we are to subdue the local affection by application of leeches, and to which the disease readily yields: after this we use blisters, and where there is evident increase of bulk attended with hardness we use tr. iodine locally painting the part. Internally if there is purging or even obstipation we give a dose of physic, as castor oil, &c., and if there are febrile symptoms they are to be combated with useful means. Quinine in very large doses (as 20 grs.) has been said to be very serviceable in considerable enlargement of the organ. In our hospital we use a mixture of quinine, rhubarb, sulphate of iron, jalap, and cream of tartar; this gives a degree of tone to the parts, and is a mild purgative, and in fact answers all the means required.

The "mixture of iron" (compound) is a very valuable preparation in these cases. If diarrhœa is present then we use the compound chalk mixture. The *morbid changes* which the spleen undergoes are:—Engorgement from undue quantity of blood accumulating. Sometimes there is induration; at other times it is rendered soft, pliable and easily torn. Sometimes the serous covering of the spleen undergoes inflammation, and then the viscus adheres to the abdominal parietes, at other times the outer tunic of the organ becomes hard and cretaceous. Sometimes there is atrophy of the organ.

6th. The natives very rarely suffer from those very acute symptoms of dysentery as we see in Europeans; but the forms of the disease are much more of a subacute and chronic nature. They are very scarcely dependent on hepatic affections, or on the atmospheric vicissitudes, or on exposure to solar rays; but mostly on crude articles of diet and such other causes. Not even in indulging in the luxuries of the table or wines, &c. &c.

As the disease is always of this mild nature, we are to combat it by similar means. Leeches repeated often or not, according to the demands of the symptoms, exhibition of doses of castor oil with tr. opii. and then giving doses of blue pill, ipecacanaha, and hyoscyamus, or opium, repeated according to the nature of the malady. In cases when there is hardening of any part of the intestinal tube then blisters, &c.

In more chronic forms we use opium combined with sulphate of copper or opium with sugar of lead. Bale fruit in cases when there are no bloody stools, or when are no symptoms of dyspepsia or flatulency present.

7th. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes is ushered in first by an attack of chilliness which is soon after followed by febrile symptoms. Then the symptoms indicating the disease itself come on, and these are, pain along the sternum, the pain being deep

seated, and increased on coughing and breathing, respiration short, hurried and in fact dyspnœa. At first the cough is dry and husky, but afterwards there is expectoration of a glairy mucus resembling white of eggs, this afterwards becoming thick, and as the disease advances it may become mucopurulent, or even purulent. There is a sensation of constriction and tightness across the chest. The face is flushed, there is a febrile heat of the skin, and perhaps a hard wiry pulse (if the inflammation be very acute.) With these there are other physical signs, which are not required here.

The difference, with regard to the treatment of bronchitis and pneumonia, depends only on the severity of the one, and the comparative non-severity of the other. But in point of fact bronchitis if not subdued in its early stage will merge into pneumonia, and so that the former (bronchitis) can be said to be an incipient stage of pneumonia.

In pneumonia all our measures must be very active and speedy effect, but not quite so with bronchitis, as this disease can also be of a milder form.

However by no means we are to overlook bronchitis, however mild it may be,—perhaps in some (very) mild cases of bronchitis we may not be required to use general blood-letting, and leeches along the course of sternum will be sufficient, but in pneumonia venesection will be invariably resorted in the first stage, otherwise it will be just as to "doom the man to die."

8th. The signs afforded by examining the chest with the stethoscope, in a case of pneumonia vary according to the stages of the disease.

In the first stage where there is the stage of *engorgement*, the sound elicited by stethoscopic examination is what is called "crepitant," this is a peculiar crepitating sound elicited by the passage of air in the engorged, though now pervious air cells. There is very little alteration in the signs of percussion. In the second stage or state of *red hepatization*, on stethoscope being applied to the chest, no vesicular murmur is audible as the air cells have been closed and no air can rush in them, and the resonance from percussion is "dull,"—and respiration puerile and so in first stage. In the third stage of *Grey hepatization* or purulent infiltration, we hear œgophony and bronchophony, no vesicular murmur.

TAMEEZ KHAN.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

ANSWER 1ST.—A prescription for a Narcotic.*

℞ Tinct. Opii..... ℥ i.
Mist Camphoræ ..... ℥ i.
M. fiat haust. every fourth hour.

A Diuretic.

℞ Spt. Æther, Nit.
Acet. Scellæ *aa*..... ℈i.
Tinct. Digit gtt..... x.
Spt. Junip. Co..... ℥ ss.
Mist. Camph. ..... ℥ i.
M. fiat haust. Ter in die.

A Diaphoretic.

℞ Antim. Potass. Tart..... gr. ii.
Lig. Ammon. Acet. ..... ℥ ii.
Mist. Camph. ..... ℥ vi.
M. fiat mist. ℥ i every third hour.

2d. The premonitory symptoms of apoplexy vary in different individuals. The following are some of the commonest symptoms, viz. headache, vertigo, double vision, loss of speech or utterance of only half words; a peculiar affection of the memory, forgetfulness of passing events and recollection of scenes of childhood; deafness; anæsthesia or local paralysis in any part of the body; an apprehension of some impending evil; a sudden change in the demeanor of the individual towards others —all these symptoms do not shew themselves in every case, but one or two of these may be met with on careful inquiry in almost every case.

II. Apoplexy generally occurs in people of a sanguineous diathesis who are stout, of a diminutive height, with large heads, broad shoulders and short neck, whose age exceeds fifty and whose ancestors have suffered from the disease. This holds good as a rule, though apoplexy may occur in people of opposite conformations of body, and whose ancestors so far as it can be ascertained have not suffered from the disease.

III. There may be no morbid appearances appreciable to our senses. There may be extravasation of blood into the corpora striata (the commonest situation) optic thalami, into the base, ventricles or between the membranes of the brain.

There may be effusion of serum into the ventricles.

IV. Apoplexy generally shews itself in three forms:

1st. The person suddenly falls down comatose—the functions of organic life going on, but those of animal life is as it were extinct.

℞ Morph. Acetat..... gr. ii.
Lig. Ammon Acet. ..... ℥ ii.
Mist Camph... . ..... ℥ vi.

M. fiat mist. ℥ j. every third hour.

2d. The person complains first of weakness, a feeling of faintness coming over the individual, nausea, perhaps vomiting and a pallor of the countenance. This stage is soon followed by drowsiness, which is immediately succeeded by symptoms of coma.

3rd. The person all on a sudden becomes hemiplegic, and if attention is not paid, symptoms of coma supervene.

Having disposed of the forms of seizure, I shall now speak of the usual form it assumes, by which I understand its symptoms.

When the symptoms are well marked, the following may be observed. Total loss of sensibility, face congested, pupils contracted, not sensible to external impressions, breathing short and quick with stertorous inspiration and puffy (smoking the pipe) respiration. Skin of natural temperature, pulse slow, hard and full, bowels constipated. These symptoms are soon followed by signs of the implication of the exito motary system, the levator palpebræ and the sphincters lose their power. The bladder becomes distended, involuntary escape of fæces, skin and face become livid, pupils dilated and body covered with cold clammy perspiration. When the levator palpebræ lose its power of contraction, the patient will not recover.

V. Treatment varies according to the stage in which medical assistance is sought for.

If during the first stage, I will make use of venesection, provided the patient is not very old and debilitated. The pulse and the patient's countenance will assist in difficult cases. If the cheeks are pale and pulse feeble as in the first stage of second mode of attack, I will not make use of blood-letting. It is difficult to lay down rules as to the quantity of blood that should be drawn, this should entirely depend on the effects which bleeding produces.

In the second stage of the second mode of seizure—a form of apoplexy in which the prognosis is most unfavourable—bleeding would appear, on theoretical grounds and from observation of disease useless—but that being the only chance that we can afford the patient, he has a right to expect it. Local depletion by leeches and cupping glasses is useful.

Cold applications are very valuable and ought never to be omitted; pouring from a height is the best

Purgatives, croton oil, gtt. iij, on the tongue, with drastic enemas.

In the 3rd form of seizure, the PROGRESS of the disease may be cut short by purges of calomel scammony, and the antiphlogistic regimen, though the paralysis may be incurable.

3rd. The symptoms of chorea may be stated in a few words: It is an irregular clonic spasm of the muscles of the face and neck in particular. The chin is generally drawn towards a shoulder and the anxiety to regain it to its natural position distorts the features in every possible way. During sleep there is no spasmodic action of the muscles—skin cool, tongue furred, white and moist, pulse small and accelerated, and bowels confined. The cause of the disease is not well understood, some attribute it to debility, and therefore recommend tonics such as carbonate of iron. That it is a disease of the excito motary system there can be no doubt, whether centric or eccentric is more than I am prepared to state. Its tendency to shew itself in delicate people who are living together, as in a boarding house, may lead to the inference that it is eccentric, and dependent on a peculiar excited state of the nervous system.

Treatment.—I have seen only one case in the hospital, and the patient appeared to me to be benefited after continued purgatives by morphia more than carbonate of iron. The indications of treatment in a case of chorea are:—

To keep the bowels open by active purgatives.

To sooth the nervous system and lessen irritability, to increase the tone of the system by chalybeates, generous diet and cold baths.

4th. In the child and in boyhood epistaxis. In youth hœmoptysis. In manhood hemoptysis and hœmorrhoids. In old age cerebral hœmorrhage.

The treatment of spontaneous hœmorrhage varies according to its cause. If active, the force and fulness of the vessels are to be lessened by antiphlogistics, such as bleeding, followed by a few doses of ipecac., after which medicines which possess a constringing power on the capallaries become useful, and acetate of lead and opium may be administered in the form of pill every four hours, or a draught may be given something like the following:

℞	Plumb. acet.....	gr. iij.
	Acid. acet.	℥ ss.
	Liq. Opii sed.....	gtt. x.
	Mist. Camph.....	℥ j. M.

Ft. haust. every four hours.

The acetic acid will prevent the acetate of lead from being converted into a carbonate, which according to Dr. A. Todd Thomson is the only poisonous compound of lead.

If passive, it would be necessary to ascertain the cause, whether dependent on a mechanical cause or on a fluid state of the blood. In the former the cause if possible ought to be removed, and in the latter (scurvy for instance) tonics, generous diet and astringents are indicated.

In the active, local treatment should consist of cold, and in the latter of astringents.

5th. Symptoms of spleen disease. Fullness of the region of the spleen, with pain increased on pressure, skin slightly warm, pulse small, soft and accelerated, countenance peculiar, conjunctiva bloodless, lips pale, mouth dry, tongue pale, slightly furred, white, complains of thirst, appetite impaired and bowels confined.

Plan of treatment. If the pain in the region of the spleen be very great, leeches and fomentation will be indicated. Saline purgative, and antimonial until the fever is subdued, after which blister to the splenic region and a draught in which tonics and laxatives are combined would be useful.

℞ Quinæ Disulph.
Ferri Sulphat..... *aa* ..... gr. ij.
Magnes. Carb..... ʒ j.
Magnes, Sulph..... ʒ ij.
Mist. Camph..... ℥ j.

M. fiat haust. Ter in die.

Blisters require to be frequently repeated. Generally speaking this plan of treatment will answer, and is the one generally adopted. Morbid changes. The organ may be merely distended with blood and regain its natural size as soon as the blood is allowed to escape. The organ may be hepatized. The organ however in these cases admits of being readily broken, presenting a granular surface, soft and giving way under the slightest pressure.

6th. The forms of dysentery in the natives of this country are characterized by atony and general debility, never requiring active measures for their cure. They are at times complicated with spleen and dropsical disease; Hyd. c. creta, ipecac. and soda, with occasional doses of castor oil and a few leeches to the abdomen will very often answer in curing the disease.

7th. 1. *Symptoms of Bronchitis.*—Pain generally in the region of the sternum, cough at first dry, soon followed by an expectoration which is thin at first, and afterwards thick. There is difficulty of breathing. Skin warm or hot, face flushed, tongue furred, white and dry, pulse soft, full and quick, appetite impaired, much thirst and bowels confined. During the first stage we observe what Dr. Latham calls rhonchus, soon followed by large crepitation.

The treatment of bronchitis differs from pneumonia in many respects, in as much as one is comparatively speaking a mild disease and the other a dangerous disease, and if unsubdued in time would end fatally.

Blood-letting to a moderate extent may be indicated in bronchitis, but pneumonia during its first stage requires large and free depletion—Dr. Gregory speaks of curing pneumonia only by bleeding.

Tartar emetic is indicated in both diseases. In bronchitis in very small quantities as $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$ of a grain, with the object of its acting as an expectorant and derivative, while in pneumonia in its first stage, in doses of two grains, with the object of lessening the heart's action, preventing local congestions, and keeping up the effects of the bleeding and preventing re-action. Tartar emetic in pneumonia is so valuable that Mr. Louis speaks of curing this disease during the first stage with this remedy alone.

In the second stage of pneumonia calomel becomes invaluable, while bronchitis admits of being cured without a grain of calomel.

2. Stethescopic signs of pneumonia. During the first stage a sound on respiration is heard which Dr. Williams likens to the rubbing of a lock of hair between the fingers, this Dr. Latham calls sibilus. This

sound is first heard along with the respiratory murmur, and as the disease advances sibilus predominates. When the whole lung is implicated, no respiratory murmur will be heard. Should the disease recede, sibilus will gradually give place to vesicular respiration until it disappears altogether.

Percussion will indicate the presence of air.

During the 2d stage, dulness on percussion, bronchial respiration and bronchophony, the two last will not be heard if the lung is entirely consolidated—absence of any sound and dullness on percussion with the previous history will assist in determining the condition of the lung. As the disease recedes, the sounds will gradually re-appear. During the 3d stage stethescopic signs cannot assist us, and we will have to depend on the sputa. C. MARKUS, *Ceylon Student.*

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

QUESTION 5.—The symptoms showing themselves in diseases of the spleen, are:

Pain and fullness on the left Hypocondriac region: on pressing on the part the spleen can be felt below, its extent and consistence can also be determined.

Inability to lie on the right side from the spleen being in a state of suspension by this position of the body, having nothing to support it in its own place.

Patients sometimes complain of pain and inability to lie on the left side, also from the direct pressure they occasion on the spleen through the medium of the ribs.

Cough and difficulty of breathing from the spleen protruding up and pressing on the diaphragm, or the cough may be from the splenic plexus of nerves anastomosing with a branch or two of the pneumogastric and polmonic plexus.

Impoverished state of the blood is almost always found in every variety of spleen disease; this cannot be satisfactorily explained as the physiology of the spleen in the circulatory system is not understood: this state of the blood is known by the turgid state of the veins, paleness of the features, general emaciation, pale and bloodless lips and eyelids: when blood is drawn from such a patient its serum predominates, and it is slow to coagulate.

Intermittent Fever is at first the cause that induces the disease, afterwards the fever is kept up by the organic lesion thus produced. The fever may be of the tertian, the quotidian or the quartan type.

Derangement of the chylopoietic viscera is either caused by the free anastomosis of the arteries nourishing the alimentary canal with the splenic artery, or from some part that the spleen takes in the physiology of digestion, or from the impoverished state of the blood.

There is in general loss of appetite, nausea after meals, the evacuations from the bowels may be loose and thin, showing marks of indigestion, or the bowels may be locked up for some days, and then profuse diarrhœa following.

In the course of the disease dropsy may come on, or atonic dysentery with palpitation of the heart, and the patient may die.

The morbid changes occurring in the spleen are first what is just above stated, acute inflammation of its peritoneal capsule, but this is a disease so very scarce that few have seen it.

2nd. Induration of the spleen. In this the organ becomes more round, its consistence hard, its margins thick.

3rd. *Hypertrophy with* softening of its structure is the most common form of the disease to be met with: it becomes enlarged in length, its margins, particularly the concave or internal, become serrated, its texture becomes more soft and loose than usual.

4th. *Absorption*—In some instances a spleen of one side becomes absorbed, or is naturally defunct, but no indications of it were noted during life.

5th. *Rupture* may take place from over distension of the organ by blood, or it may be the effect of external violence; when it does happen it instantly proves fatal.

6th. *Abcess* of the spleen is of very rare occurrence: there is only one case of it on record, and the specimen is in the College museum.

Treatment. Except in the acute inflammation of the spleen, where antiphlogistic measures are recommended, spleen diseases are to be treated by tonics and purgatives, avoiding carefully depletory measures, and all preparations of mercury.

The tonics used are the ferruginous compounds, which naturally improve the quality of the blood; purgatives are combined to keep the intestines in their proper tone, and to act as a gentle counter-irritant on their mucous coating: these measures together with gentle local bleeding and the subsequent use of counter-irritants and frictions, constitute the whole treatment of spleen disease. Of course urgent symptoms, as bronchitis, dysentery, which very often supervene in the treatment of the disease, are to be relieved by the usual means As combinations of purgatives and tonics, Dr. Twining's spleen mixture answers best, it consists of—

Pulv. Jalap	Potas. Nit.
Columba	Potas. Bitart.
Rheum	Pub. Scammoniæ
Zingiber	Ferri Sulph.

with or without quinine as fever may be present or not, the proportions are so arranged that in every dose two grains of each of these substances are contained.

With regard to local applications, leeches from 6 to 8 are to be applied to the part, and then blisters over the part; great caution is to be taken, that the blistered surface or the leech bites do not ulcerate, for if they do, mortification may commence in the part, which would be very difficult to arrest. Frictions with various liniments, particularly with the ointment of the Hydriodate of Potash is very serviceable.

After pursuing this plan of treatment for some length of time, patients gradually get well, but the prognosis generally is unfavorable.

7th. Acute inflammatory form of dysentery in a native of this country is not common.

The hœmorrhagic form may come on, but not with the same severity as in European constitutions.

The most common forms of dysentery among natives, are the ulcerative kind of the disease and the chronic.

Native constitutions do not bear depletion so much as the European, neither is it so much necessary, venesection and large doses of calomel are therefore not required for them; the general plan of treatment in their constitutions are local abstraction of blood by means of leeches over the abdomen or round the anus.

Counter-irritants by blisters, calomel if administered must be in small doses as 4 to 8 grains, blue pill with ipecac. and opium would act with

as much energy in the native constitution as calomel gr. x., or xv. with ipecac gr. ii., opium, grain i. would act on the European constitution. Great relief is to be found by the administration of anodyne injections. When the more acute symptoms have been subdued, we may begin to administer astringents, as acetate of lead with opium and ipecac.

Chronic dysentery as generally occurs in the native is characterized by loose watery evacuations with flakes of mucus in it, there is general emaciation of the whole system, digestion is impaired.

In such cases we must try to subdue the immediate symptoms which threaten to destroy the patient. The loose watery purging is to be checked by opium and lead, and then the appetite improved: this with change of air if procurable is all that would be required in chronic dysentery, most commonly met with among the natives.

SREENATH SEN.

SURGERY.

1. Describe the symptoms of a simple fracture of the shaft of the thigh bone about its centre, how this accident should be treated, and the process by which the union is accomplished.

The *symptoms* resulting from a simple fracture, are, preternatural mobility of the limb, a want of power of moving it, and want of the locomotive functions of the part, the limb is mostly thrown aside; there is more or less pain, mostly very severe; and after a few hours from the receipt of injury, the symptoms of inflammation of the part come on, and according to the constitution of the patient, there is more or less involving of the system in general with the local infliction of injury, and there are febrile symptoms. As to the local symptoms, the crepitus will be our unerring guide, and there is more or less shortening of the limb, and this shortening will disappear on using extension. If the broken ends of bone have much over-lapped each other, then there will be much shortening.

As regards the treatment, we must first try to extend the limb, but not so rashly as to give much pain to the patient; and after reducing it put the limb on a "double inclined plane," and there fix the former to the latter with bandages and rollers. The bandage is not to be applied too tightly. But if before the patient is brought to the hospital, and local inflammation has supervened, then I am to apply leeches, fomentations, cold water, evaporating lotions, and other means to subdue local inflammation. If the pain be excessive, medicated fomentations (as Decoct. papav. &c.) can be used, and if the patient remains very restless in the night, and symptoms indicating a general affection of system (the febrile, as hot skin, a dry furred tongue, a quick and rapid pulse, depraved secretions, &c.) then I must give antimonials and diaphoretics to act on the skin and subdue the febrile excitement. Opium to produce sleep has been given, and so has Dover's powder. Purgatives though very necessary, are to be refrained from for the first few days, as they will necessarily put the part in motion. Sometimes instead of the double inclined plane, we can use "Desault's splints." Strictly we must order the patient to refrain from all movements of the part, and that he must enjoy a perfect tranquillity both of mind and body especially.

As to the process of the union of the parts.

In the first place as soon as the bone is broken, and the parts then readjusted by us, blood in considerable quantity is thrown around the broken ends, and this distends the surrounding parts, and a sort of "pouch" is

formed in which the broken ends are laid; after this the effused blood is absorbed wholly, and its place is occupied by liquor sanguinis, which is effused from all the textures surrounding the part, (but before this the absorbents which were engaged in absorbing the blood, are actively engaged in absorbing earthy matter from the broken ends of the bone, and thus preparing them for a heavy duty which is to devolve on them,) and as to the source of this effused liquor sanguinis, this has been a subject of considerable disquisition amongst pathologists; but it has been now fully ascertained that it comes from every texture and tissue surrounding. Now this liquor sanguinis consolidates its serous portion, is again absorbed and the fibrinous remains, which constitutes the "*plasma:*" now this plasma not only occupies the pouch but surrounds it exteriorly and within the bones. Then this plasma begins to be organized from vessels shooting in; this plasma then contracts by gradual interstitial absorption, and is gradually found to be deposited with cartilagenous and ossific matters. Now, when this surrounding plasma is ossified it constitutes the "*provisional callus,*" and then the parts can be moved a little, though not quite freely, as it is not consolidated enough to support the limb. After a time this is gradually absorbed, and the callus remains within the ends of the bones and constitutes the "*definitive callus,*" and this is the callus on which we can rely as being capable of supporting the limb; however, in years this is also absorbed, and the cancelli of bone which were condensed and obliterated, during the course of reparation, lose their density and preternatural heaviness, and assume their original functions and structures.

2nd. State the various terminations of inflammation, and the pathological changes produced in the parts affected in each respectively?

Strictly speaking the terminations of inflammation are *two*, viz. *resolution* and *mortification*. But there are others which are by some reckoned as the results of inflammation, and by others the effects or the consequences attending on inflammation; and these are *adhesion*, *suppuration*, and *ulceration*. In the first termination or *resolution* there is in fact a resolution of the part. After the removal of the cause which induced inflammation, the parts resume their proper and original functions; and the pathological changes differ but very slightly from those which come under the next (so called) termination, viz. *adhesion*. In this blood is effused, and also liquor sanguinis, the effusion causes swelling, and the coagulable lymph which was thrown out, is then organized by vessels shooting in it, and then the parts unite by what is called "union by the first intention," and resume their natural functions. But before this the lymph which was not required is absorbed, and so the serum, and thus the condensation of the part which took place is also removed. In the third stage, there is a secretion of what is called *pus*. This secretion may either be *intra* or *extra vascular*. When it is from without the vessel, it is thus formed, that the matters which were thrown out as the products of inflammation are converted into pus. When intra vascular it is a secretion from blood.

But before this process takes place, the inflammatory product (viz. the liquor sanguinis) is effused all around in the cellular tissue, and thus the cells obliterated and the communication of the cells closed, and there is also a condensation of the parts; and if abscess is going to be formed, the central lymph presses on all the surrounding tissues, excites the absorbents and they are thus removed; then this lymph encroaches on all sides, excites the vessels, and then the inflammatory products in the

centre degenerate into pus, and the vessel itself secretes pus. There is also formation of what is called pyogenic membrane, which has the virtue of secreting purulent matter.

In the 3d or *ulceration*, there is a stage higher than the preceding. It is the vital softening and disintegration of all the surrounding parts and their removal in the shape of *debris;* this process is quite incompatible with inflammation. It was for a length of time insisted by the Hunters and their followers, that this process is the effect of absorption, but nay, of late it has been clearly and satisfactorily proved and shown that this process is quite unconnected with absorption, and as the reasons which are adduced in objecting to the Hunterian theory of absorption are not required here, I will not enter them here. When this process returns towards the recovery of the part, there are two intermediate stages, viz. of *Granulation* and *Cicatrization.*

The last and the mortal termination of inflammation is *mortification.* This is nothing more than the actual death of the part: the changes in this are the separation of the living from the dead part, the coagulation of blood in the arteries, and this sealing up the disintegration and destruction of every part met in the course. In this termination the cellular tissue is much more affected than any other; I don't mean to say that the mortality of the case may depend on the cellular tissue being affected, but that, suppose mortification has taken place as far as exactly the middle of the thigh, and then the subcutaneous cellular tissue will be affected much higher up than this, therefore in amputating a great degree of discretion is necessary. In the course of mortification every tissue is implicated, the muscles, skin, fasciæ all slough, the arteries, nerves, and veins do the same, and the bones are even dissected away (i. e. die).

3rd. What is an anthrax, where is it most commonly situated, how does it differ from common phlegmon, and also mention what difference you would make in your treatment in a case of anthrax and one of common inflammation involving the same extent of parts ?

By carbuncle or anthrax, we mean to say inflammation and its result, the sloughing of the cellular tissue under the various layers of integument. Anthrax is most commonly found at parts where the integument is too thick, such as the nape of the neck, buttocks and the back. In common boil the skin is only the seat of affection, and in anthrax the skin is affected secondarily. In a case of anthrax the treatment should be first to make a crucial incision as deep as we can, so as to give exit to the irritating and sloughing tissues, the presence of which only aggravate the complaint, caustic is then to be freely rubbed down there, then as the constitutional derangement is much, we are to give purgatives, antimonials, calomel, &c. &c., but we are again to be careful that asthenia is very soon followed, and the sthenia is of very short duration, therefore brandy, opium, ammonia, wine, &c. are to be resorted to. We are never to give up our hopes, and even if all the hopes are eluded of saving the patient you never give up, but mind you must only persist with these means in those cases where the patient has first allowed a deep and crucial incision to be made in the part, and after it the application very freely of *caustic* within. These means are not requisite in a case of common simple inflammation, when only leeches, purges, and cold applications are required. But if the case be of an erysepelatous nature other means are required.

4th. What is an aneurism, how many varieties of this disease may you meet with, how is it most commonly produced ?

An anuerism is a pulsating tumour, communicating directly or indirectly with an artery, and having a sac, (which sac must be formed by one or more of arterial coats,) and containing within coagulated, or fluid blood, or a mixture of both.

Aneurism first may either be *true* or *false*. By the former we mean that the sac of this pulsating tumour is formed either by one or more of the coats of the artery; and by the latter (false) we understand that none of the coats of the artery form the sac, but that the blood has been effused in the surrounding parts, caused inflammation and condensation of them, and thus formed a sac for itself. This may either be the consequence of wounds of the vessel, or rupture of all the three (or according to recent microscopical observations of all the six) coats of the artery; ulceration of the coats.

Next to this we have *circumscribed* aneurism, *diffused* aneurism, *dissecting* aneurism, *varicose* aneurism, and *Aneurismal Varix;* and there is lastly another, *aneurism* by anastomosis,—which is a variety of Nævus.

According to Scarpa, for the constitution of a true aneurism, one of the coats must be entire, and the rest may have given way, but Hodgson insists that all the three coats must essentially remain, to constitute a *true aneurism*, and this according to some is only *dilatation* or *sacculated aneurism;* most commonly the internal and middle coats give way, sometimes the external and middle, and the internal is entire and so on.

The most common and frequent causes which induce aneurism, are a peculiar state of the vascular system in which there is a peculiar tendency to a deposition of a matter called *atheroma*, or *steatomatous* deposit. This at first is a pultaceous creamy substance, but subsequently becoming bony, and consisting of 35 parts of animal matter and 65 of phosphates. In this diathesis the coats of the vessel lose their natural resiliency and elasticity, and are then predisposed to take on diseases. This frequently occurs in advanced life, and between the ages of 35 and 50. It is a very unfrequent thing to see this in adults. In adults aneurism may be caused by violence, muscular exertion, and thus one of the arterial coats giving way. There are certain occupations which predispose as it were to aneurism, thus the postillions suffer much more so than any other class of the community. Certain positions of the limbs also produce aneurism, as a limb when constantly fixed, and is suddenly put on stretch, will induce one of the coats to rupture. Wounds of the arteries and of veins, transfixing and injuring the artery also produce aneurism.

5th. State under what circumstances you will feel justified in performing the operation of trephining?

1*st*. If there are symptoms of compression present, with fracture and depression, and if the fracture is external, I will unhesitatingly and immediately cut down upon the parts and trephine.

Nextly. If we see no external injury, and the symptoms of compression are present, and cannot ascertain or feel the part injured, we are to wait a little, and then trephine on the most suspicious place: some recommend near the course of meningeal artery as mostly that vessel is torn, and the extravasation of blood gives rise to those symptoms.

3*rdly*. If the symptoms of compression have followed after a few days, and preceded with vigors, indicative of formation of pus, we are to trephine where there is any obvious swelling.

4*thly*. If we see fracture with depression, and no symptoms of compression, then only elevate the bone.

TAMEEZ KHAN.

SURGERY.

ANSWER I.—The symptoms of a simple fracture of the shaft of the thigh bone are pain in the part, the axis of the limb altered, shortening of the limb (in transverse fractures where the displacement is not so great as to cause one bone riding on another, the limb may be of natural length) crepitus when the broken surfaces are brought in apposition and moved—this may not be heard in a transverse fracture. If the fracture is oblique the riding of the upper portion on the lower, particularly in lean subjects, can be felt.

The limb by extension may be drawn to its natural length, but soon regains its abnormal position when extension is stopt.

Treatment.—1. Reduction—this can be affected by extension on the axis of the limb.—2d. Coaptation. This is accomplished by a long splint placed on the outer side of the fractured limb, extending above as high as the mammæ and below about 2 inches beyond the foot. The splint is well padded, and a bandage which is fixed to the upper part, extends behind the pad to the lower part. The upper end of the bone is fixed by a pad extending round the groin and attached to an opening in the upper part of the splint. The lower part of the bone is fixed by the foot being attached to the toothed end of the splint by the bandage already mentioned. The foot and leg as also the thigh are next bandaged, it is also passed round the chest and fixed to the opening in the splint. This is the manner in which this injury is generally treated: there are other methods, but this is the plan I have seen adopted. Treating urgent symptoms. If swelling and heat of the part or also pain be very great—beyond or a step higher than what is required for carrying on the reparative process—I will relieve them by the usual remedies.

I shall now attempt to describe the process by which union is accomplished in an ordinary case.

1st. Soon after the accident there is an effusion of blood from the surrounding parts, caused by the rough edges of the bone lacerating them.

This blood is absorbed by about the 8th day.

2nd. From the 8th to the 12th day liquor sanguinis is effused, the serum is absorbed leaving fibrin or the "coagulable lymph" of Hunter, which by an extension of the vasa vasorum on it becomes organised, and by about the 20th day traces of ossific matter may be observed.

3rd. From the 20th to the 40th day, ossific matter becomes fairly deposited in the part that surrounds the fractured ends. But the two extremities of the fractured bones have between them only a soft pulpy half oily substance.

4th. From the 40th to the 60th day, the ossific matter which surrounds the bone, called the provisional callus, hardens, and by about the 60th day, under ordinary circumstances, the patient is well able to walk by crutches.

5th. From about the 5th to the 10th month the permanent callus shews itself between the two ends of the broken bone, and the provisional one is gradually absorbed.

II. The terminations of inflammations properly speaking are resolution and mortification, the rest are mere events of inflammation, as adhesion, (this is not inflammation according to Macartney) suppuration and ulceration.

1st. Adhesion. Dr. Macartney considers inflammation as inimical to the adhesive process. He divides it into four forms. 1st. Immediate

where the union takes place without the intervention of any medium. 2nd. Mediate through the means of liqour sanguinis—its serum is effused through the external wound and its fibrin forms the medium of union. 3rd. By a process of re-organization—the parts are united by a natural process of growth which Dr. M. calls the "modelling process."

4th and last. The process of union by granulation or union by the 2nd intention. In this case liqour sanguinis is effused, a portion of it becomes coagulable lymph and organised. The granular appearance is owing to the manner in which vessels shoot to the new structure. The remainder of the liquor sanguinis is converted into pus—and serves as a covering to the wound. Adhesion may very properly be omitted from the effects of inflammation; but Sir Astley Cooper thought otherwise, and in deference to his opinion, I have placed it here.

2nd. Suppuration. This constitutes the true inflammation of Macartney. The conditions of the parts in which pus is about to be formed are when the vessels are dilated, thick and easily broken. Oscillation and stagnation of blood in the seat of disease with active action of the surrounding parts—the limph globules adhering to the sides with red globules striving to pass through the centre; the parenchyma is soft, thick, and does contain liquor sanguinis, pus is now effused or secreted through the vessels, it is surrounded by stagnant deposits and accompanied by disintegration of parts. Extra vascular formation of pus takes place when the liquor sanguinis effused during active congestion coagulates—the coagulated portion or fibrin degenerates into granules which by a process of softening called molecular degeneration is converted into pus globules, which mixing with the serum becomes what we call pus.

3rd. Ulceration. For a long time the Hunterian theory was in vogue. Ulceration being said to be entirely the work of the absorbents. It is now ascertained and admits of proof from every day observation, that ulceration is the result of true inflammation and disintegration, leading to softening and subsequent discharge in the form of pus.

4th. Mortification. The changes that take place in this result of inflammation are two fold, viz. external and internal. 1st. External. The part which was hot becomes cold; that which was a source of great suffering ceases to be painful; that which was red becomes pale and livid; the skin covered by blebs called phlyctenæ containing air and serum; the smell offensive from putrefaction. These changes take place from non-circulation of blood, in fact from death of the part. All the large blood vessels are clogged up for about three inches above the seat of mortification; the mortified parts themselves are soft and pulpy, and consist of shreds of membrane in a state of half solution.

III. Anthrax is inflammation of the cellular tissue of variable extent rapidly running to mortification. It is situated in parts where the skin is thick and farthest from ablution. The posterior part of the neck is its most common situation: two cases of this disease I have seen and both of them in the same situation. It differs from phlegmon in the following respects:—This disease, I mean anthrax, is asthenic in its nature while phlegmon is sthenic. It is seen in people of intemperate habits, while the other as a rule indicates only plethora. In boils there is inflammation of the skin and cellular tissue to a limited extent and many are seen at a time. In the other it only implicates the cellular tissue, and the affection of the skin is secondary and a mere effort of nature to throw off the dead parts. It is generally seen singly. The treatment of the two varies as much as phlogistic varies from antiphlogistic. In the one I will lay open the tumor fairly by a crucial incision, apply potassa fusa

freely and after a purge, administer quinine and opium, nourishing diet and porter, as also change of air when practicable. The stimulating plan must be persevered in to the last, as cases are on record of patients recovering after being at death's door. In the other adopt what is ordinarily known as the antiphlogistic treatment, local depletion, fomentation, &c. as also purges, and where a febrile state of the system is present making use of antimonials, with saline purges. When pus is formed lay it open freely. Change of air will do much good in this form also.

IV. An aneurism is a pulsating tumor containing blood and communicating with an artery.

The following are the varieties of aneurism which one may meet with in practice:

1st. True aneurism is that form of this disease in which some (Scarpa) or all (Hudson) the coats of an artery form the parietes of the tumor.

2d. False aneurism is that form in which none of the coats of the artery constitute the sac.

3d. A circumscribed aneurism is that which is limited in extent, as its name implies.

4th. Diffuse is that form of aneurism which is unlimited in extent, and occupies a large space.

5th. Dissecting is that form of this disease in which blood burrows between some of its coats, either between the external and middle, or between the middle and internal.

6th. Varicose aneurism is that form of this disease in which there is a sac intervening between the artery and vein.

7th. Aneurismal varix is that form of aneurism in which there is a direct communication between artery and vein.

8th and lastly. Aneurism by anastomosis. This is commonly known as the mother's mark: it consists of dilatation of the vessels of a part and meeting at a point.

Aneurism is most commonly produced by a disease of the arteries which terminates in a deposit between its internal and middle coats called a steatomatous or atheromatous deposit. The slightest exertion in such people induces a laceration of one or more coats of an artery, and aneurism is the result.

V. I will feel myself called upon and justified in performing the operation of trephining under the following circumstances.

1st. Compound fracture with depression and symptoms.

2d. Simple fracture with depression and symptoms.

3d. Simple fracture without depression and symptoms. This admits of exception as compression in this case may be dependent on effusion of blood which need not necessarily take place under the seat of fracture, and where the history of the case can be learnt the diagnosis could be arrived at to a certainty. If compression occur immediately after an injury, it is dependent on pressure from bone; if after a little while it is owing to extravasation of blood, and this may take place any where.

4th. In cases of Pott's tumor symptoms of compression with a puffy tumor.

CHARLES PETER MARKUS, *Ceylon Student.*

MIDWIFERY.

QUESTION 1ST.—Describe briefly the gravid uterus at the end of gestation, its size, form, situation, texture and power; its appendages, vessels, and nerves?

Size. The uterus at the full period of gestation is enormously increased in size, its cavity is very considerably enlarged, when taking into consideration its natural size.

Form. As regards its form, the fundus and the body assume an enormous bulk, and the neck almost wholly disappears, and it quite loses its pyramidal or pyriform appearance, and looks more oval; its anterior and posterior convexities bulge considerably on either side, and give rise to the peculiar protrusion of the belly.

Situation. The uterus at this period (full) rises high in the abdomen, presses up all the surrounding viscera and gives rise to the peculiar distressing symptoms of irritability of stomach, dyspnæa, obstipation, &c.; it also presses on the parts passing behind, thus giving rise to ædema, piles, &c. &c. The uterus also protrudes considerably in the canal of vagina; and when an examination is made it is about an inch above the outlet of vagina.

Texture. As regards to the texture of the uterus, considerable discrepancy of opinion exists amongst anatomists and physiologists. Some allege that the uterus assumes its muscularity only at this period, others (and these seem to be correct) that the fibres during an unimpregnated state of the organ were not called into action but were existing, and during this state they enlarge considerably, become very obvious and conspicuous, *from* being put in exercise. The other textures also increase in diameter and size. The structures are thickened considerably and look leathery.

Power. The power of the uterus is a propulsive effort to expel its contents, and this power is of such violence and strength that every accoucheur must have felt his hands paralysed when any attempt was made to extract the fœtus or secundines. The contractile efforts are made on the contents, and these contractile powers commence from the circumference above, thus when it contracts from above, the parts below are dilated and the fœtus is pushed down.

Vessels and Nerves. In proportion as the organ increases, so do the vessels and nerves. The veins in particular enlarge very considerably and assume a very tortuous and plexiform appearance, and their calibre is so immensely dilated that they are called "sinuses" at this time. The arteries which are branches of the internal iliacs also enlarge very considerably, to supply the organ itself and the new being. The existence of the nerves was for a long time denied, but the late discoveries and late investigations of Dr. R. Lee have established their existence, and they are now known to be derived from the hypogastric plexus of the ganglionic system, and from the sacral plexus of the cerebro-spinal system.

The only point observable in the uterine appendages is the existence of a yellow body called "corpus luteum," seen in the ovaries. This body is nothing more than a point indicating from whence the ovum has escaped. This body in the earlier periods is red and bloody, and afterwards becomes yellow, and is more a cicatrix than any thing else. The fallopian tubes themselves may be somewhat augmented in calibre, and more vascular than usual.

As regards to the structure of the uterus (I forgot to mention before) that in its cavity is seen the decidua which belongs to the organ itself

2nd. State the signs and symptoms of pregnancy at the different periods of gestation?

Absence of menstruation, which is observable in some, and in some continues to flow: this is the symptom first noticed by a female. Next come on nausea and vomiting or "morning sickness," these are caused from the gradual rising of the uterus into the abdominal cavity and pressing on the chylopoietic viscera and thus deranging their normal functions. Till about the 4th or 5th month these continue, then the abdomen begins to enlarge as the uterus augments in bulk. With these the neck of the uterus diminishes in length and to the 9th month it continues diminishing till it is reduced almost to nothing.

Between the 5th or 6th month, the woman feels what is technically called "quickening," this is nothing more than a sudden transition of the uterus to the abdominal cavity. From this period the child is perceived by the mother to be moving about, and the period of quickening is reckoned as the period of "viability" of the child. With these the abdomen continues to enlarge and protrudes considerably. From the 6th to the 9th month changes also take place in the breast of the female. The mammæ enlarge, become hard, round, and prominent, the nipples protrude much, they are surrounded by a dark colored areola, which becomes darker in hue as pregnancy advances, there is sometimes a serous or limpid secretion observed to come out from the breasts. The veins of the breasts also become very prominent. With these there are other symptoms, such as salivation, œdema of the legs, a pale and choleratic look of the countenance, a deadly emaciation, sometimes diarrhœa and sometimes constipation is present. Some German authors have mentioned another as the infallible criterion of pregnancy, and that is the formation of a greasy pellicle on the surface of the urine voided by pregnant females, and this has been called "keisteil."

Others again notice that the canal of the vagina has a livid blue color from the distended veins. Piles are often concomitant symptoms from pressure on the returning veins.

Any of these symptoms taken separately are wholly invalid, but collectively are of extreme validity. There is also another sign of delivery, and this has been thought and considered by very eminent persons as the unequivocal guide to the ascertaining of the existence of pregnancy; and it is the stethoscopic examination. Now if a stethoscope is placed on the abdominal walls over the uterine tumour, and we hear the sounds given out are two, one of the placental murmur, and the other of the beating of the fœtal heart, this pulsation when we hear, and we place our fingers on the pulse of the mother, we will find that this will be double the beat of the mother, such as if the female pulse is 80, the fœtal pulse will be double or 160, and so on.

3d. In natural labor describe the most usual position of the head, and the manner in which it passes through the pelvis?

If the vertex be the depending part, it is the most natural and favorable.

There are eight different modes in which the head presents.

First—the head lies transversely across the pelvis, the face to the right ilium and the occiput to the left.

The second is a reverse of the preceding.

The third—face to the right sacro iliac symphysis and the occiput to the left cotyloid cavity.

The fourth is a reversion of the third.

Fifth. Face looking towards the right cotyloid cavity.

Sixth. To the left cotyloid cavity.

Seventh. When the face looks directly towards the sacral promontory and the occiput towards the pubis.

Eighth. The face towards the pubis and the occiput to the sacrum.

The 7th is the position in which the child is observed to come out into the world.

4th. In tedious labors in what situations may the head be arrested, and from what causes. State the treatment proper in each case?

The causes which arrest the progress of the head may either be constitutional, or they may be local.

As to the first, we may enumerate debility, exhaustion, inflammation, extreme obliquity of the uterus, partial escape of the liquor amnii, a preternaturally short cord.

In the list of the local causes, may be reckoned extreme rigidity of the os uteri, or vagina, or perineum, the existence of any membrane at the mouth of vagina, such as unruptured hymen, &c. &c. arrest of the fœtal head may also be caused by the growth of tumours, &c. &c. The head may be arrested either above the brim of the pelvis, or just there, and at the os uteri.

If the arrest of head depends on a want of action or inertia of uterus, and if the os uteri has dilated, the membranes ruptured, we can administer ergot of rye to produce its contractile efforts on its contents and thus we may be enabled to produce expulsion. If however the os uteri has not dilated, we must refrain from exhibiting the ergot, as this will be very likely productive of rupture of the uterus. If the head has been arrested from debility and exhaustion, we are to give tonics and cordials, as wine, ammonia, brandy, ether, to rouse the system. Febrile and other inflammatory actions, if they are the causes of arrest, we must combat accordingly and appropriately.

If the arrest depends on rigidity of the external parts, or os uteri, we must use means to overcome this preternatural rigidity. For this venesection, tartar emetic, with digitalis, have been recommended. Opiates also, and deviating the mind from the subject. Some have recommended to smear belladona to the os uteri, but this has been attended with very little success.

If the head has been arrested from the existence of any membranes, or adhesion of external genital fissure, then surgical means must be resorted to.

5th. State the various forms, periods, and causes of uterine hœmorrhage, and the treatment in each case.

During gestation the most usual periods of hœmorrhage from the uterus are, 3, viz. *before*, *during*, and *after* delivery, and the last is subdivided into two, viz. hæmorrhage *before* and *after* the expulsion of secundines.

The most usual forms of hœmorrhage before and during delivery are the *accidental* and *unavoidable*. The forms of hœmorrhage subsequent to delivery are the *external* and *internal*. The causes of accidental hœmorrhage are various, such as blows on the uterus, falls, missing of steps, any mental or physical excitement, mental depressions and emotions, such as joy, grief, &c. &c. The invariable cause of unavoidable hœmorrhage is the implantation of the placenta at the cervix uteri, so that when during the period of delivery the uterus contracts to propel its contents, the placenta separates and thus gives rise to flooding of blood. When the

placenta is thus situated the "presentation" is called "*placenta pervia.*" Another cause of accidental hœmorrhage is the separation of the placenta from the fundus of uterus before the delivery of the fœtus. The circumstances which principally induce flooding subsequent to the expulsion of the child are want of contractility of the uterus; an adherent placenta, or any portion of placenta remaining in the uterus and thus preventing its contraction, sometimes coagula of blood remain in and favour hœmorrhage. Sometimes even all the contents may have been expelled, and yet the uterus does not contract, and thus favors hœmorrhage from want of action.

As regards the treatment of uterine hœmorrhage, it is variously modified, &c. according to the nature of the causes and cases.

If the hœmorrhage be accidental, we can use some of our means to restrain it, and generally speaking, it is amenable to remedial means.

If the woman is "high blooded," robust and plethoric, we bleed her, but generally speaking we are not obliged to resort to such desperate means. Strict quietude, both of mind and body, must be enforced—horizontal posture, with the pelvis somewhat elevated. We must then apply cold, to the surface of the abdomen, and perhaps plug the vagina to allow the blood to coagulate. We can then administer some astringent salts, if the hœmorrhage persists than we can use some of the means to depress the impetus of circulation, and for this digitalis and tartar emetic can be given. Opiates are of great benefit.

If the case is one of unavoidable hœmorrhage, we must try our utmost to stop it, but unfortunately it does not yield so as the preceding, for to arrest this our means must be active and speedy, otherwise fatal consequences might result. After trying our utmost, and if it remains unchecked, we must *plug* the vagina, only as a palliative, till the os uteri dilates, and when the os uteri has sufficiently dilated, we must try to deliver the child as soon as we can. For this we must pass our hand between the uterine walls and the membranes; rupture them a little high up, and then take hold of one foot or both and make it a case of pedal presentation, and then deliver the child. After delivering the child we must bring out the secundines, and on the expulsion of which the hœmorrhage will cease from uterine contractions.

The other forms of the hœmorrhage, which occur from detention of placenta, &c. we must try to bring it out, and therefore we must take hold of the cord, pass our hands in the uterus, feel for its insertion of the placenta, and then we may gradually break down the adhesions and bring it out gradually. We must not draw our hand back suddenly but keep it there, and our hands must be, as it were forced out by the uterine contractions, and if you draw the hands away suddenly the hœmorrhage will remain as worse as it were, for the uterus will not have notice enough to contract. Pressure on the uterine region externally is also recommended, whilst the hand is in the uterus. Some say to tickle the uterus when it does not contract, and thus the irritation set up will conduce to its contraction

In accidental hœmorrhage, when it remains obstinate, some recommend to induce premature delivery.

As regards the internal treatment of hœmorrhage, they vary; exhibition of cold, ice, nitrate potash from x. to xv. grs. in ℥i. of water has been very highly lauded—mineral acids also. Opiates in like manner. Ergot of rye has also been recommended. Syncopy is an effort of nature to arrest hœmorrhage, and therefore we are not to interfere then, however this should not be so prolonged as to terminate fatally. When the

female is in a state of collapse, then wine, brandy, and ammonia may be given, lastly transfusion is a remedy recommended by Blundell. This operation in itself is fraught with danger.

6th. State the constitutional and structural peculiarities of the mature fœtus.

As regards the structural peculiarities of the mature fœtus

In this state we see in the thoracic cavity some peculiarities in the heart, and this is the existence of foramen ovale, next we see a communication between the pulmonary artery and aorta and called ductus arteriosus. We also find the thymus gland. The lungs before the act of respiration are hepatized, or fleshy, they readily sink under water, they are collapsed, their edges sharp, thin and acute, they barely rest on the diaphragm and hardly come over the pericardium.

On the head we see the fontanelles, of which there are several—the cerebrum is greater in proportion to the cerebellum. The nervous system is not quite fully developed. The glandular and vascular systems perfectly well developed. In the abdomen we see the liver to be enormously large, the stomach empty, the small intestines and duodenum particularly containing a little greenish black substance, the meconium. The supra renal capsules are very large—from the internal iliac we see two arteries arising (one on either side) and passing on the sides of the bladder, and then along the linea alba and coming through the umbilicus and adjoining with the umbilical vein.

In the liver we see this terminating in two branches, one joining the vena cava under the name of ductus venosus, and the other joins with the portal vein and circulates in the liver.

The tegumentary system is very soft, sensitive and delicate, the bones are but very imperfectly formed, the cranial bones possess no diploe. There are no teeth in the jaws, except in those who are called monsters.

The constitutional peculiarities are, that the child is very irritable and easily excited, very apt to take on diseases, and very susceptible to be influenced by the changes of weather and such other circumstances.

I think there is one other constitutional peculiarity, and that is with regard to the circulation of blood.

TAMEEZ KHAN.

MIDWIFERY.

Answer 1st.—The gravid uterus at the end of pregnancy is almost of a globular form, very much enlarged in size, occupying the greater portion of the abdomen, extending as high as the epigastric region superiorily and the lumbar regions laterally. It is fibro-muscular, lined internally by mucous membrane, and externally covered by a layer of serous membrane. It possesses considerable power of contraction and thereby of expelling its contents. Its appendages are the ovaries and fallopian tubes which undergo no change beyond a change of situation, viz. from the cavity of the pelvis to the iliac region on either side. The vessels of the uterus both arteries and veins are very much enlarged. The existence of nerves in the uterus was until lately a matter of speculation, but Dr. Lee has placed the matter beyond a doubt by actual dissection. These were formerly looked upon as fibrous bands.

II. The signs and symptoms of pregnancy are as follows; under each head I shall attempt to shew the period at which they are likely to

1st. Stoppage of the menses. This generally is the earliest indication of pregnancy. It is however liable to fallacy, inasmuch as other diseases may suppress the discharge. Again *the* discharge or something like it may continue for some months after utero-gestation. This is denied by Dr. Hamilton, but a host of observers confirm it.

2d. Enlargement of the abdomen By careful examination, the enlargement of the abdomen beyond its natural size can be ascertained at a very early period—when the uterus gets above the pelvis, the enlargement becomes apparent even to a casual observer. This is liable to fallacy as uterine disease, abdominal tumours, ovarian dropsy may produce it.

3d. The prominence of the mammæ—the convexity of the areolæ and the black circle are very much insisted upon by writers, particularly Dr. Hamilton, as peculiar to pregnancy. These in a first pregnancy would be valuable in forming a diagnosis, but afterwards the presence of this symptom *alone* would be of no assistance.

4th. Morning sickness in some cases is present from the very first. It is at first very slight, perhaps only nausea from nervous sympathy, and afterwards it may become a serious disorder by pressure of the uterus on the stomach—in fact it is then an aggravated form of gastro-enteritis.

5th. Quickening. This generally occurs by about the fifth month. It is a sensation of a body moving, felt by the mother. This may be ascertained by the practitioner by placing his hands on the abdomen. The rumbling of flatus, the contraction of muscles may render the matter difficult. The absence of quickening does not shew the absence of pregnancy.

6th. The French have a method of ascertaining pregnancy after the fifth month by internal examination. The French call it, I believe, "Ballottement." The English word balancing will, I suppose, answer as well. It consists in the introduction of two fingers into the vagina and striking against the neck of the uterus, this sends the child towards the fundus, but its weight brings the tumor again towards the neck and which is communicated to the fingers. This examination must be performed by placing the patient in the erect posture.

7th. The length of the cervix uteri is important, it will materially assist us in forming a diagnosis. The cervix is naturally one and half inches long, between the 6th and 7th mouth, it is reduced to one inch. At the 8th month to half an inch and at the 9th month to a ball. This can be ascertained by examination per vaginam.

8th. Dr. Golding Bird states that the urine of the pregnant female when allowed to stand in a vessel becomes covered with a filus which he calls *Kiesteen*. As to its value I cannot say anything.

9th. The last and most important sign of pregnancy—one which would set the matter beyond all doubt,—is auscultation. Auscultators describe two sounds—one the fœtal pulsation, almost double that of the mother—and second placental murmur, a sound which can only be heard by expert auscultators; it is likened to the sound produced by the waves striking against the shore. I have heard the first in cases of pregnancy, but never the second.

Auscultatory sounds can only be heard after the 6th month.

III. In a natural delivery at the brim, the face is towards the right sacco-iliac symphysis and the occiput towards the left cotyloid cavity, as it descends the face is directed towards the sacrum and the occiput towards the pubis. It is in this position that the head is delivered. The face next turns towards the left thigh and the occiput towards the right,

so that the child's chest may pass through the longest diameter of the inlet—viz. left shoulder towards the left cotyloid cavity and the right shoulder towards the right sacro-iliac symphysis.

IV. In the first place before answering the question, I may state to prevent misconception, that I understand by tedious labors, all preternatural labors, which are neither complicated labors nor unnatural presentations. In tedious labors the head may be arrested at the neck of the uterus, at the inlet, outlet, or at the external orifice.

Debility may very often impede labor in any of its stages during the second stage, by unnecessary exertion during the first. The parts may be of the natural dimensions, but the contractions of the uterus sluggish and imperfect. If the patient is very much exhausted a dose of laudanum will sooth her pains, enable her to have some sleep after which the uterus will regain its power of contraction and the child be expelled, but others recommend using ergot of rye, say in ℥ss. doses of decoction of the strength mentioned hereafter.

The pains may be very severe, but the neck of the uterus remains contracted after twelve hours. Dr. Hamilton recommends dilatation by the fingers, this may in some cases not answer. Dr. Ashwell has recommended and practised in such cases, cutting the neck of the uterus, this is no doubt a formidable operation, but it will prevent a more serious affair, viz. rupture of the uterus. Before performing the operation, bleeding and tartar emetic ought to be tried. Dr. Ryan mentions as a cause " a band of fibres running across a portion of the os uteri. Cicatrices either on the os uteri or in the vagina may impede delivery, particularly the former.

A fold of uterus getting between the head and pubis may impede delivery, this may be ascertained by examination. The fold of uterus in such cases requires to be pushed up.

The early bursting of the membranes may impede labor and induce what midwives call dry labour. If the head is in the vagina for twelve hours, or before, if any untoward symptoms shew themselves, the forceps ought to be used.

Delivery may be impeded either in the inlet or outlet from a narrowness of the pelvis or from the presence of tumors. If latter, they are to be ascertained and removed, if former, and if the diameter is three inches forceps ought to be used; if below that, craniotomy or embryotomy ought to be performed, and if two inches the cæsarian section will be required. If the head of the child is very large, this ought to be carefully ascertained, and fluid may be made to escape by a trocar, or the perforator may be used. The instruments generally used in performing these operations are few and simple, and a description of them here is I believe uncalled for.

V. Uterine hemorrhages may be divided into those occurring before delivery and those occurring after : these admit of subdivision, the first into accidental and unavoidable and the second into external and internal.

Accidental hemorrhage may be produced during any period of pregnancy from various causes. A blow on the abdomen, a false step, falling on the buttocks, mental emotions, great exertion, drastic purges, excessive copulation.

The treatment in this form of hemorrhage during the first four months is different from that adopted subsequently, at least in one respect. During the earlier months the uterus admits of being plugged up and thus preventing hemorrhage; latterly this plan will not answer, as the uterus admits of distension, and internal hemorrhage will certainly occur.

On being called to a case I will place the patient in a cool room, as quiet as possible, make use of ice applications both externally and internally. If the bleeding is stopt and the patient in syncope, I will not officiously attempt to remove the coagula—an ounce of blood in such cases may be enough to cause death. If the bleeding continues, sugar of lead and opium will be indicated. If bleeding continues and death is perhaps inevitable, I will rupture the membranes and make use of ergot of rye, provided always that the neck of the uterus admits of dilatation and there is no disproportion between the head of the child and the pelvis. The ergot of rye may be continued so as to cause the expulsion of the placenta and the forcible contraction of the uterus. There are other remedies, such as sulphuric acid and rose water, or nitrate of potash (Dr. Gooch,) in a state of half solution, &c., these are useful in cases where we have time to consider—but in this disease generally the treatment requires to be decided and active.

2d. Unavoidable hemorrhage is caused by the placenta being attached to the neck of the uterus: as the os uteri dilates, hemorrhage occurs, and if immediate and decisive treatment is not adopted, the patient will certainly perish. The placenta presentation being ascertained, the hand is introduced between the placenta and uterus by breaking through some of its attachments, next the hand feels for the infant and lays hold of its legs, one or both, and draws downwards in the axis of the pelvis. The placenta is next extracted, after which contraction is to be induced as speedily as possible. This may be done by tickling the uterus with one hand and placing a piece of ice on the pubis with the other. This generally will induce contraction—putting a child to the breast is said to induce contraction. The hemorrhage in these cases is very great, and patients are apt to die before turning is completed. Turning is in itself a difficult and dangerous operation—difficult even in the hands of first rate accoucheurs, taking very often half an hour in its performance, dangerous though performed ever so skilfully, from its tendency to bring on matritis and its consequences.

Hemorrhage after delivery.

External. In this form there is a discharge of blood which escapes through the external wound. It may be produced either after or before the expulsion of the placenta. If before it may depend on partial separation of the placenta. In this case the bleeding may be from the uterus or according to Dr. Hamilton from the placental vessels. If after it may depend on the non-contraction of the uterus or laceration of the parts; the treatment consists if before the expulsion of the placental, extract it as fast as possible, and induce contraction by the manifestation already described. Ergot of rye is also indicated.

If after the expulsion, the uterus must be made to contract, and subsequently ice cold water applications may be used. In all the cases opium must not be administered until some time is past, as it will prevent uterine contraction.

Internal hemorrhage—this form was first described by Hunter, it differs from the last in the hemorrhage not escaping externally. It collects in the cavity of the abdomen. This is a very formidable kind of hemorrhage—depends on the non-contraction of the uterus, and the vessels remaining in consequence open and uncontracted. The ergot of rye is indicated—a decoction of it is generally used.

Take ʒij. of freshly powdered ergot, boil it in ℥vj. of water when the liquid is reduced to ℥iv. it is of the required strength—an ounce of this decoction may be administered every quarter of an hour. The hand may

be at the same time kept in the uterus to induce contraction. A Frenchman recommends pressing on the abdominal aorta with the hand in the uterus.

VI. The circulation of the fœtus is peculiar, a description of it is perhaps necessary—commencing from the placenta the umbilical vein carries blood as far as the sharp edge of the liver, passes along the longitudinal fissure as far as the transverse, here it gives off two branches which supply the liver, the right one communicates with the vena port, the continuation which is called ductus venosus passes along the longitudinal fissure and opens into the ascending vena cava. Along this vessel blood passes into the right auricle, from thence through the foramen ovale to the left auricle, and through the auriculo ventricular opening into the left ventricle and next through the aorta to the head and upper extremity. The returning blood enters the right auricle and thence into the right ventricle and pulmonary artery and through the ductus arteriosus to the aorta—the blood descends through this vessel and the common iliac. The latter divides into two, one the external iliac goes down to supply the inferior extremity and other the internal iliac or hypogastric artery is coiled round the vein and enters the placenta. The constitutional peculiarity in the circulation here is, that the head and upper extremity are supplied with pure blood—the elaborated blood supplies the other parts of the body. The inferior extremity is supplied by the effete blood from the whole body. The nervous system of the fœtus sympathizes with the mother. Narcotics to the mother will stop the motions of the fœtus. The structural peculiarities are the liver of the fœtus very much enlarged, occupying nearly the whole of the abdomen. The supra reual capsules occupying a large space in the upper part of the kidneys. The kidneys themselves lobulated and fissured, the testicle in the abdomen if under seven months. The lungs small, collapsed do not crepitate on pressure and sink in water,—the thymus gland in the anterior mediastinum occupying a large space. The membrana pupillari cover the pupils. The fontanelles unclosed. Bones in a state of epiphyses, soft and easily bent, characterized by a large quantity of animal matter.

The constitutional peculiarities with regard to diseases—syphilis is communicable by the father or mother to the offspring: former not common. The mother may communicate small pox to the child.

ADDITIONAL ANSWER TO SECOND QUESTION.

The accidental symptoms of pregnancy are:—Salivation, tooth-ache, falling off of the hairs, itching of the pudendum, vesications in those parts, a change in the demeanour of the female, impaired appetite, &c. œdema of ankles, &c.

CHARLES PETER MARKUS, *Ceylon Student.*

MATERIA MEDICA.

QUESTION 1ST. Enumerate the best known and most efficient indigenous substitutes for European medicines, specifying the source, mode of preparation and exhibition of each, together with the cases for which they are best adapted, and the doses in which they should be administered.

The first of these may be mentioned, the *Hemidesmus Indicus.* This is now used universally in India, as an efficient substitute for the well

known and valuable smilax sarsaparilla. Hemidesmus is the root fibres and root, of the plant called Hemidesmus Indicus, which is an Asclepiadaceous plant. The root is exhibited in the shape of decoction in from ʒi. to ʒii. combined with iodine and iodide of potassium, and with this Plummer's pills at bed-time.

This decoction is prepared by taking from ʒii. to ʒiv. of the roots and lb. i. of water and boiling for an hour: given in various forms of secondary syphilis, nodosities of joints, in rheumatism and rheumatic affections &c. &c. It is the "*ununtamool*" of Indians.

The next is the "*mirchai.*" Mirchai is the seed of a convolvulaceous plant, and called ipomea purga or J. cærulea. These when roasted and powdered form an excellent purgative, and can be given safely from ʒi. to ʒii. in cases as a substitute for jalap.

The *croton* is also a very valuable purgative and so is the castor, both of which are natives of India and found all over Bengal and Hindoostan. The seeds of both of these plants (called *croton tigleum and ricinus communis*) yield an expressed or fixed oil. The former is much more energetic than the latter. The dose of one is from 1 to 3 grs. and of the latter ʒss. to ʒiss. Both of these are members of the family Euphorbiaceæ.

The croton oil is used when drastic purgatives are required, and the castor where milder ones.

The next of established reputation of the Indian drugs is the "*mudar.*" This is the root of the plant called asclepias procera; a member of Asclepiadaceæ. The milky juice is also used. The root is powdered and given from 1 to 3 grs. or the dry milk twice or thrice daily. It is used in lepra, chronic and inveterate skin diseases, in scrofulous sores, in callous ulcers, as an alterative, in chronic glandular enlargements. In some forms of syphilis and syphilitic sores. It is also used as an emetic, from 6 to 10 grs.

The *Crinum Asiaticum or* Sookdursun is also said to be an emetic, but it has not been yet fully ascertained. Nextly I shall mention "*chiretta.*"

This plant belongs to the family Gentianaceæ, and the plant is called agathotos chiretta or gentiana chiretta. The dried stems are the officinal part, and are used as infusion. The infusion is prepared by taking ʒii. of the dried stems and lb. of boiling water, poured and infused for 10 minutes. Dose ʒss. to ʒi. with liquor potass in acidity of stomach in dyspepsia, cardialgia, is a stomachic. Is used as a tonic in convalescence from long and protracted diseases. Is also febrifuge by the virtue of its tonic power.

With chiretta is used another drug, and called "Kulapnath." It is justicia paniculata of Roxburgh, or the andrographis paniculata of Wallich. Is an acanthaceous plant. Is intensely bitter, and an excellent tonic, and stomachic. It is called on the Coromandel Coast, where the herb is very common, the "kreat root." It can be used like chiretta and for similar purposes.

The *nigella sativa*, a ranunculaceous plant: the seeds are used ad libitum to produce the secretion of milk.

The *coptis teeta* is likewise a ranunculaceous plant, is bitter tonic and stomachic. Has been used in the form of decoction from ʒss. to ʒi.

The *rheum emodi* has been very highly recommended by Dr. Twining, and is very easily got in the Indian bazars under the one name of "rewund cheenee." It is tonic and astringent, its preparations and doses are just like the rhubarb of pharmacy.

Dipterocarpus lævis or turbinatus is "the wood oil" plant. The balsam is now established as an efficient substitute for copaiba, and has been considerably used in our hospital in cases of chronic mucous discharges, gleet and gonorrhœa. It is given combined with nitric æther and camphor mixture, in from doses of ʒi, to ʒii. It is the "gurjun ka tel" of Indian bazars, and is the produce of Dipterocarpeæ.

The *datura* may also be said to be the produce of India.

The common "*cuth*" is the catechu, and is an astringent.

The resin of *butea frondosa* or "dhak ka goond" of India is an excellent species of kino.

The "Lata kurung" is the fruit of cæsalpinia bonducella, this is a leguminous plant.

The seeds (kernel of) are bitter, tonic, and febrifuge. Professor Wallich has highly recommended it in spleen diseases attended with fever, and he further states that he has tried the drug on himself. It is given from 10 to 15 grains, combined with sulphate of iron.

The varieties of "*Neem*" or Neema azadirechta belonging to the family Meliaceæ, have their barks very tonic, stomachic, intensely bitter and febrifuge. The bark of Somoyda febrifuga, or "Rohun," is also a very excellent tonic and febrifuge.

The "Aniseed," and "Ajowain" produce of Umbellieræ are very common here. The seeds yield on expression an aromatic, volatile oil, which is carminative and antiflatulent in its power, and hence can be used for the peppermint and spearmint oils.

Amongst the mineral the "Ruskapoor" can be mentioned, but which is to be used cautiously, as it contains both chloride and bichl. hyd. in variable proportions.

2d. Mention the medicinal substances procured from the following natural families, with a brief account of the physiological and therapeutical actions of each. Ranunculaceæ, rubiaceæ, solaneæ, guttiferæ, dipterocarpeæ and leguminosæ.

1st. *Ranunculaceæ.*—This family yields us first—the varieties of aconite, such as the aconitum napellus, the aconitum ferox of Wallich, &c. Next it gives the Mishmee teeta, thirdly the nigella sativa, and besides these three are varieties of ranunculæ, such as the R. flammula, the R. acris, which are never used in medicine.

(1.) *Aconitum Napellus.*—The tuberous roots of this plant are only the officinal parts, the plant is indigenous in Europe. The root is brownish black externally and white within, it has a faint muddy odour, and an acrid benumbing taste. The root if taken in small quantities, gives rise to a peculiar sensation of numbness and tingling in the tongue and throat, a burning of the mouth, and these persist for a long time. If it be taken in a sufficiently large quantity it acts as narcotico-irritant poison, causing irritation and inflammation of the whole alimentary canal, giving rise to vomiting, purging, pain and heat; it then acts on the nervous system, in some cases giving rise to twitching and convulsive actions of muscles; it alternately produces paralysis and coma, and the final scene is preceded by a failure of the heart's action and breaking out of cold clammy sweats. The active principle of this vegetable is called aconitina, and this is a very dangerous and deadly poison, producing all the effects mentioned, in a very energetic way, in much less time, and in exceedingly small quantity.

The aconite is only used in neuralgic and various nervous affections, such as in paralysis, in chorea, tetanus, hysteria, it was in much vogue in former times, and *Baron Storck* of Vienna highly recommended its

use. It has been used and with success in loss of sensation of parts, in very painful neuralgic affections, such as tic-dolouroux, sciatica, lumbago, &c. &c. The root of the plant has once been mistaken for horse radishes, and proved poisonous.

A spirituous solution, as also an ointment of the alkali, has been used by Dr. Turnbull.

The next is the *Mishmee, or Coptis Teeta.* This is a plant, a native of Assam; the root of this is yellowish, and hence has been called "golden treed root." The root is tonic and febrifuge: it does not seem to possess any stimulant or narcotic properties. The decoction has been largely tried in the General Hospital by the late Mr. Twining, and it has proved servicable in cases where mild tonics, such as chiretta and gentian, are required.

The Nigella sativa is a small plant indigenous in Bengal, and very common in the Upper Provinces. The capsules contain seeds which are black, triangular, and when bruised emit a strong, pungent, aromatic sweetish odour, which is due to the presence of a volatile oil. The seeds are perfectly harmless, and this is perhaps the only instance in this family. The seeds are used in condiments, and the natives use them to increase the secretion of milk; they have been on this account highly recommended by Dr. Goodeve in his lectures on midwifery.

2d. *Rubiaceæ.* This natural order is of considerable importance in a medical point of view: it yields us the varieties of cinchona, the ipecacuanha and its varieties, the uncaria gambir, the coffee, and the munjeet.

Of Cinchona there are several varieties, and there has been considerable discrepancy of opinion amongst botanists, as to the true source of cinchona. There are three recognized by the London pharmacopeia, viz. the cinchona cordifolia, the C. lancifolia, and the oblongifolia. The first of these gives us the indispensable article, quinine, and the latter contain much more cinchonine than quinine. Without entering into the details of the various plants and the mode of obtaining the alkali, I will proceed to describe quinine and its uses.

Quinine in small doses and repeated is a stimulant and tonic, elevates the pulse, causes headache, giddiness, and sometimes acts as an irritant to the stomach and alimentary canal, giving rise to nausea and perhaps vomiting, it produces heat at the epigastrium.

It has not been known to have proved poisonous. As regards its uses, quinine stands at the head of vegetables as a tonic and antiperiodic.

It is used in the intermittent fevers, and in certain other diseases which observe periodicity. It has been used in nervous headaches, tic, nervous pains, &c. &c. It is used as a tonic in various chronic diseases, in the convalescence of many, in various atonic states of the stomach as a stomachic, in dyspepsia, in chronic diseases of liver, spleen and such other viscera, when there is daily wasting and failing of health. Of late large doses of quinine have been recommended in chronic enlargements of spleen, whether dependent on spleen diseases or not.

The powdered bark has been recommended in supporting the strength, it was highly recommended in Europe, in the treatment of indolent and sloughing ulcers, when there is prostration of strength, &c. &c.

Varieties of Ipecacuanha. There are various species of ipecacuanha, but the cephælis ipecacuanha is that which is officinal. The root is the officinal part.

The powdered root of ipecacuanha when given in small doses as from 3 to 10 grs. increases the secretions and exhalations of the mucous membrane of the air passages, chiefly bronchi, and of the stomach: it also

promotes the secretion of sweat, and stimulates the vessels supplying the sudoriferous glands. In somewhat larger doses it acts as an emetic and diaphoretic, and also an expectorant.

On these accounts ipecacuanha has been used in various febrile diseases as a diaphoretic and sudorific. It is used as an expectorant in cough, catarrh, and bronchitis, chiefly in infantile disease. It is also used as an emetic, it does not produce any relaxation of the muscles or weakening the body as some other emetics do, hence it can be advantageously used in narcotic poisons, but the only objection to its use is that it is not very speedy in its operation, nor so energetic, and requires large doses to be given. Ipecacuanha in combination with opium forms the Dover's powder, and is used as an anodyne, sudorific in rheumatism and painful affections, &c. In combination with gentian and hyoscyamus it is largely used in dysentery, &c. &c.

The *Uncaria gambir* yields an extract called terra japonica, which is tonic and astringent, and is used in chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, in relaxation of sore throat, spongy gums, as a styptic, &c. &c.

The *coffee* forms the staple of some of the Asiatics. It is said to be an antisoporific. It contains an active principle called "caffeine?

The *munjeet or rubia mungista* is a plant, a native of Hindosthan and the Upper Provinces, the long fibrous (roots?) of which abound in a very scarlet red dyeing principle, considerably used in the arts.

3rd. *Solaneæ.*—This is also a very important natural family, its members are the varieties of datura, the hyoscyamus, the tobacco, the potatoe, and the varieties of bygun, and the capsicum, also the solanum dulcamara, or night shades and the belladonna. There are species of datura viz. the *datura stramonium*, and the D. fastuosa, and D. methel.

The former is only officinal.

The seeds are used and also the dried leaves. The seeds are narcotic poisons, and in small doses the leaves appear to be antispasmodic.

The leaves are used in asthma, and as an anodine and soporific in nervous neuralgic, and spasmodic affections of nerves.

The *Hyoscyamus niger;* the leaves are officinal, and an extract is made of them.

This extract in small doses is an anodyne, hypnotic, and soporific, soothes pain, allays irritation, and relieves spasm like the other members of this family.

It is used in various affections, in irritations of the alimentary canal, in dysentery, and it is used to allay pain and irritation in various nervous as well as vascular affections. It is given as a soporific.

Nicotiana Tobacco.—This plant grows in East India extensively, but it is a native of Western Indies. The leaves are the parts used (rarely now).

A decoction of the leaves has been recommended as a powerful remedy for counteracting the muscular energy, and reducing the vigour and strength of the heart's action. It also produces vomiting and purging, and in still larger doses acts as a narcotic poison.

It is used as an injection in tetanus and tenanic tonic spasmodic actions. To reduce strangulated herniæ and dislocations by relaxing the muscular fibres. It is used in the shape of enema besides being used immensely in the form of snuff, segars and hooka.

Atropa Belladonna.—This like the other plants of the same family possesses exactly the same properties, with the additional specific power on the pupil. If the extract of the leaves be applied round the lids, it will produce dilatations of the pupils. Hence it is used as a preparatory measure before operating on the eyes. By some it has been recommend-

ed to be applied round the os utêri to produce dilatation. It is also said to be prophylactic to attacks of scarlatina. Internally if the drug be administered it will produce all the symptoms of a narcotic poison.

Solanum Dulcamara.—The stems are officinal, and they are tonic and stomachic in their properties, and are used as such.

Capsicum Annuum Fruticens.—The capsules are the officinal parts. They are stimulant, acrid, and in some measure astringent in their action, as also tonic, stomachic, and antispasmodic.

They are internally considerably used as an article of condiment in the shape of "cayenne pepper," and they promote digestion, are used in dyspeptic and atonic conditions of the stomach. Of late considerably used in cholera in shape of "Nicolson's cholera pills." They are locally used in cyanche maligna and anginosa, in quinsy and sore throat, in apthœ and ulcerations of mouth as a gargle, &c. &c.

The Solanum tuberosum is an article of diet. The tubers contain an enormous quantity of starch, and the potatoes form the staple diet of most European nations. These with the tobacco were introduced by Sir Walter Raleigh.

The Solanum lycopersicum and S. Melongina are the *baiguns* of Indian bazars, and are consumed by natives (as well as Europeans) as an article of diet.

Guttiferæ. This yields chiefly gamboge, and there are some fruits, as the mangosteen, &c. &c.

Gambogia Guttifera or hebradedron cambogioides. The resinous juice of this plant is the gamboge.

It is in small doses a mild purgative, but in large doses a drastic purgative, producing thin watery evacuations, giving rise to very slight umbilical pain and griping.

It is used as a purgative where a speedy and good action is required. Is used in dropsy, in certain other affections, also as a revulsive purgative.

Dipterocarpeæ.—This family yields us a variety of camphor, and the *gurjun oil.*

Dryobalanops camphora.—From the centre of the trunk of this plant in Borneo and Sumatra, is collected a variety of camphor, much more pure and superior to the camphor yielded by the laurus camphora. This camphor is rarely met in commerce, and is very valuable, but not used in medicine. Its actions and uses in a medicinal point of view, are identical to the common camphor.

Dipterocarpus turbinatus or lævis. The trunk of this plant on being incised and heated yields a resinous balsam, which in its properties, effects and uses is identical to the copaiba. There is another green resin yielded by this family, viz. the resin copal which is used in various ways, as in glazing, &c. &c.

Leguminosæ.—This is a very large and extensive family. The products of this family are the balsam of tolu and peru, the balsam of copaiba, the senna, the cassia pod, the log wood, the varieties of gum arabic, gum tragacanth, the liquorice, tamarind, kino.

Myrospermum toluifera and *peruifera.*—These two plants are natives of America, and yield the balsams of tolu and peru, which in their properties are expectorant, tonic, aromatic. The syrup of tolu is used in cough mixtures. The balsam is an article of the tinctura benzoini.

The *Copaifera officinalis.*—This plant yields a balsam which is stimulant in its action, and is considerably used in mucous discharges, for stopping them. It is here used in gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorhœa, chronic cough and bronchitis, &c. &c.

The *cassia senna*, the leaves are officinal, and they are drastic purgatives in their operation, producing watery stools, and mucous secretion of alimentary canal. It is apt to produce griping and tenesmus. It is absorbed in its operation.

Is used as a speedy, sure and safe purgative in diseases which require its use.

Cathartocarpus Fistula or the cassia pod. The pulp of the pod is a mild laxative and purgative.

It is used as a laxative in hœmorrhoids and in such other affections.

Tamarindus indicus, is laxative, refrigerant and in some measure tonic. Is used in cases where mild laxatives are required. It allays preternatural febrile heat, and quenches thirst. Used in fevers in shape of "*tamarind whey*;" the pulp is also used as an article of food and in "*shurbuts*."

The *Acacia arabica* and *vera* yield the varieties of gum arabic. These are demulcent and nutritive. Used as demulcents and vehicles for the administration of other drugs as calomel, is an article of the Conf. Aromatica. The *Astragalus traganatha* is like the preceding in use and operations.

Glycirrhaza Glabra.—The root is demulcent and expectorant. It is used as a vehicle for administering other purgative medicines, and it corrects their griping properties, such as senna.

Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.—The wood, is the officinal part.

It is tonic and astringent.

Is used in chronic diarrhœea, dysentery, chronic mucous discharges (to stop), &c. &c.

3. What are the constituents of opium, which of them are active, and which inert? Detail the process for preparing Muriate of Morphia, and specify the physiological effects of opium on the various systems of body.

Opium consists of:—

Morphia.	Thebaine.
Narcotina.	Vegetable gluten.
Codeia.	Extractive matter.
Narceine.	Mucilage.
Paramorphine.	Salts.
Meconic acid.	

Morphia is the only one which is active, and according to some the Narcotine.

The Muriate of Morphia is prepared by adding Hydrochloric Acid and distilled water to Morphia, and then dissolving, boiling a little, and setting aside to allow it to crystallize. This action which ensues is one of simple elective action.

The physiological effects vary in their operation.

First on the *heart and vascular* system: in small doses opium exalts and stimulates the vascular system, thus at first there is an increased action of the heart, the pulse becomes more frequent and full, the secretions are increased. But these effects may soon pass away, and then the depressing influence of the drug shows itself, marked by lassitude and langour, a feebleness of pulse, and a paleness of countenance.

Next on the *secreting and exhaling* organs. Opium at first, though very slightly and imperceptibly increases the various secretions, but its most usual effect is to diminish the secretions, and cause dryness of the mouth, increased thirst, constipation, want of appetite. On the *nervous system* opium at first and in small quantities, seems herein like the vascular system to exalt the functions, but these are very soon followed by

an opposite state. There is at first a tendency to sleep and disinclination to exertion, the functions of the head are somewhat perplexed, there is giddiness, headache, sometimes vomiting.

The urinary secretion is also stopped.

On the skin opium sometimes produces diaphoresis. On the nervous system it allays pain, soothes irritation, benumbing acute and preternatural sensibility of parts, it also produces relaxation of muscular fibres, and subdues spasm and spasmodic actions.

In larger doses opium acts as a narcotic poison. The continued use of opium gives rise to a series of symptoms which are not required here to be detailed.

4th. What are the uses, doses, mode of preparation, chemical constituents, tests and means of administration of tartar emetic ?

First with regard to the *preparation.*

The process recommended by the Edinburgh Dispensatory, is I think the best and most easily explained. For this we are directed to take sulphuret of antimony, muriatic acid and water. The antimony is to be broken, and dissolved in the acid by the application of a gentle heat, and then when boiled it is to be filtered, and a sufficiency of water added so as to precipitate the sesquichloride of antimony, which is to be taken and washed with cold water repeatedly. This is then to be taken, dried and mixed with cream of tartar and water. Mixed, they are then to be boiled and filtered, and set aside to crystallize.

In this process the hydrochloric acid re-acts on the sesquisulphuret of antimony, and the sesquichloride of antimony is thrown down as a precipitate. Then on uniting this with water an oxichloride of antimony is formed, and precipitated. The sesquioxide of antimony contained in the water unites with the bitartrate of potash and forms the antimonii potassio tartras.

Tartar emetic is composed of sesquioxide of antimony, potash, tartaric acid and water of crystallization. The tests of tartar emetic are :—

When sulphuretted hydrogen gas is passed through a solution of tartar emetic an orange yellow colored precipitate falls down. Tincture of galls, gallic acid, &c., throw down also a precipitate (gelatinous.) The crystals are soluble both in alcohol and in water. When burnt it leaves an organic charred substance behind (the tartaric acid.)

The uses of *Tartar Emetic.* As its name applies, this agent is considerably used to produce vomiting. It produces secretion of stomach and intestines, also the mucous membrane lining the bronchi, and hence is an expectorant. It also occasionally produces purging and nausea.

The uses of tartar emetic have of late become very considerable. It has been brought into use as a contro-stimulant or sedative in certain inflammatory affections, and is such that its efficacy is not deniable, as we observe from daily practice. For this we are indebted to an Italian physician, Rasori. As a sedative the medicine is used from grs. 2 (and some even 4, 6 an 8) every half or an hour. It is thus used in intense inflammatory action of the lungs, also in pleuritis, peritonitis, &c. &c., but not with so much efficacy and beneficial results, as in pneumonia.

As the medicinal doses are given, so the system acquires a toleration or "aptitude." When tartar emetic is thus given it does not produce any nausea, or vomiting or purging. Again tartar emetic is of very considerable use in relieving the preternatural and febrile heat of skin, it promotes perspiration, and also secretion of mucus in the mouth and alimentary canal. Hence used in various forms of fever. It is used to

reduce frequency of the heart's action. Also to relax muscular tension and contraction.

It is used as an emetic for various purposes. Combined with (tartar emetic) opium, it is always used in our Hospital in cases of delirium tremens. The ointment is used as revulsive, counterirritant and derivative.

Dose: as an emetic ½ to 1 gr. with ℈i. of ipecacuanha. Sedative from 2 to 3 grs. every half or an hour. As a diaphoretic, sudorific and expectorant from ⅛ to ¼ gr. with some other substances.

As a diaphoretic it is generally combined with sulphate of magnesia and liquor ammoniæ aromatic. As a sedative it is given in simple watery solution.

5th. Mention the various mineral and vegetable substances used in the treatment of primary and secondary syphilis: state which you prefer, and your reasons for the same.

Amongst the mineral remedial agents which are used in the treatment of primary and secondary syphilis, may be enumerated mercury as the first, and next iodine and its compounds, and nitric acid. Amongst the vegetable may be enumerated the sarsaparilla, the hemidesmus, and guiacum.

As for my own part, I do not prefer solely the one (mercury) or the other (iodine) for the nature of the cases may be so varying that in one we may be obliged to use acid, again in other cases, such as of scrofulous patients we generally give preference to nitric acid, or even to iodine, but never to mercury. Again on the other hand, it is related in works on materia medica that though iodine and its compounds can cure syphilis primary or secondary, yet the patient has not been free from danger, and is liable to have a relapse, which is not said to be the case with mercury. But I think (though not from any great experience) that iodine is not apt to occasion such bad consequences as mercury does, and so if iodine is proved to be as efficacious as mercury, and that persons be not exposed to have a relapse of the disease, I would prefer iodine and its compounds. Amongst the vegetable, I prefer the hemidesimus, as it is far superior in efficacy to the sarza. The guiacum is only a sudorific and diaphoretic agent.

6th. Enumerate the various methods introducing medicines into the living system, and the cases or class of cases for which each is most appropriate and best adapted.

There are various methods of introducing remedial agents into the system.

1st. Through the skin, of which there are two methods, viz. the epidermic or iatraleptic, and the endermic method. The epidermic method is that in which the medicine is simply applied on the skin, or rubbed in the shape of frictions, fomentations, cataplasms, poultices, cerates, ointments, &c. The endermic method is that in which the skin of the part is first removed by means of blister, and the true skin brought to view and the medicine applied on there. In this way quinine, morphia and certain other substances have been used, where it has been our object to produce a speedy action. The next method is the application of medicines by the mucous membranes. In this method medicines may be applied on the eyes, nostrils, bucco guttural membrane, the air passages of lungs and the stomach,—or it may be applied through the rectal, or genito-urinary mucous membrane. Through the rectal membrane we use clysters, and enemas, and through the genitals injections, bougies and certain other mechanical expedients.

The stomach is the chief medium through which the medicines are chiefly introduced, and rectum. Sometimes medicines are introduced through adventitious openings, as ulcers and scars, &c. &c.

Sometimes they are injected through the veins. In cases when our object is to exercise the action of medicine in as speedy and energetic a way as possible, we inject remedies through veins, and not otherwise. Only in cases where the powers of life are at the lowest ebb.

Time does not allow me to proceed into the details of the cases where each is appropriate and applicable.

7th. Specify in as detailed a manner as you can, the physiological and therapeutical effects of iodine and its various compounds.

Iodine in small and medicinal doses, acts as an alterative, has the power of removing and absorbing adventitious growths and various morbid glandular enlargements, and morbid growths.

It stimulates and excites the absorbents, and thus recovers these parts. Its continued use tends to the absorption of the glandular structures, such as the testes of the male and mamæ of the female : it produces absorption and emaciation when too long continued. It acts also as a local irritant, as well as a general, giving rise to heat and pain in the abdomen, irritation, sometimes nausea, vomiting and purging.

In some cases it produces ptyalism. Its too long continued use gives rise to a series of low, chronic, irritating poisoning symptoms, and this state has been called "iodism." It is characterized by violent pain of the alimentary canal, vomiting and purging, absorption of fat, ptyalism a spongy state of the gums, and hœmorrhagic tendency. The therapeutical virtues of iodine are, stimulant, resolvent, alterative, discutient, removing glandular swellings and enlargements, producing discussion of tumours and morbid growths, removing nodosities of joints and bones and the thickening and induration of periosteum, tends to the healing old scrofulous ulcers, diseases, and diseased joints, &c. &c.

The iodide of potassium, the iodide of iron, the iodide and biniodide of mercury, are the salts formed by the action of iodine with those metals. They approach more or less to the properties of iodine, and partake likewise more or less of the character of other metals, such as the iodides of mercury, are much more irritant than the other. The iodide of potassium is the chief substance which is now universally used for the purposes which iodine has been described to have.

TAMEEZ KHAN.

APPENDIXES TO THE REPORT

OF

THE MOFUSSIL INSTITUTIONS.

Appendix No. 1.

Circulars issued from the Education Department from 30th April 1845 to the 30th April 1846.

CIRCULAR No. 30.

To the Secretary Local Committee.

SIR,

Education. I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Abkary Commissioner of the Dacca Division, to the address of the Secretary to the Council of Education, dated the 19th April last, No. 1309, and to request that the suggestion therein submitted may be attended to as far as practicable.

Fort William, the 30th July, 1845.

No. 1309.

From the Abkarry Commissioner, Dacca Division,

To the Secretary to the Council of Education, Fort William,

Dacca, 19th April, 1845.

SIR,

I take the liberty of bringing to the notice of the Council the following remarks regarding the obstacles I have had to encounter in employing natives acquainted with English and Bengali, but who are ignorant of Persian.

2. It is occasionally objected to Native copyists that they write English less rapidly than the European; I have endeavoured to ascertain whether this be true, and if true, what is the cause of the Native's slowness.

English Writing.

3. Many Natives hold their pen when writing English very much in the same manner as when writing Bengali, instead also of sitting

straight in his chair like a European, the Native turns his face to the left, the bottom of the paper on which he writes being inclined to the right, the consequence is that he drags his hand before the pen, and must lift up after writing a few letters; the European on the contrary can write several letters without moving his hand, and his style of writing also is much less laborious. My description may not be sufficiently clear, but if any person will let a Native improperly taught write before him, what I mean will be understood.

4. My experience leads me to believe that the slow writing of some natives is caused by defective manner of holding the pen, a point enforced on the attention of European boys, when they commence their writing lessons.

Reading written Bengali.

5. Many boys come from the public schools sufficiently well grounded in Bengali, but incapable of reading written Bengali. I should think this defect might easily be overcome, by causing a standard work in the Bengali language to be written out not by one but by several rapid writers. In the interior this can easily be accomplished if every head of an office will only direct each of his amlah to write a few pages. The students after reading this copy for a few months, will be able to decypher any legible Bengali writing.

Use of Persian words in the Local Courts.

6. After a student has received a good English education and can read and write his own language with ease, he might reasonably be supposed qualified for employment in the local offices, but he there meets with a serious obstacle, for instead of the language written in the Bengali character being always Bengali, it is often a nondescript jargon, composed chiefly of Persian words with Bengali terminations, and even these are sometimes dispensed with. All offices are not alike in this respect, but I do not understand why Persian should be used under the disguise of Bengali after the Government has directed the latter language to be introduced. The intermixture of Persian words, however, aids the old amlah, and their expectant underlings, to keep out the students educated under the new system who are ignorant of Persian, and is therefore much patronised by such old amlah.

7. It appears to me that were a Circular issued to all heads of offices, there could not be much difficulty in obtaining a list of those Persian terms and phrases indispensibly necessary in conducting public business, either from there not being any corresponding words in Bengali, or from the Persian words having by long use become so familiar to the people generally as to be considered part of the Bengali language, from these lists so called for a selection might be made by competent authority, and the public officers in the interior be enjoined not to use any Persian words or phrases excluded from the selected list.

8. If some rules be not framed to check the use of Persian, I fear great difficulty will be experienced by mofussil officers in providing for students ignorant of that language; for although one officer may endeavour to have pure Bengali written in his office, the head of an independent office may not think it advisable to pass any orders on the subject.

I have, &c,

(Signed) A. F. DONNELLY,

Abkarree Commr., Dacca Division.

CIRCULAR No. 31.

To the Secretary Local Committee.

SIR,

Education. I am directed by the Governor of Bengal to inform you that the examinations for senior and junior scholarships will commence on the 23d proximo, and be held in the following order—

September.	*Senior.*	*Junior.*
23d Tuesday, ...	General Literature, ..	English Grammar.
24th Wednesday,.....	History, ...	History.
25th Thursday, ...	Mathematics, ...	Arithmetic.
26th Friday,.....	Natural Philosophy,	Geography.
27th Saturday,.....	Vernacular or Latin Essay, ...	Vernacular Translation.
29th Monday, ...	English Essay,.....	Reading.

2d. The Committee are particularly enjoined to observe the above order in giving the subjects, and not on any account to give out more than one subject (to each department) on the same day. Should the question papers, which will be sent hereafter, reach the Committee before the 23d proximo, the examination will be held on the very same days as those determined upon by the Council of Education for the Presidency Institutions, but should they arrive on or after the day itself, the Committee will commence the examination on the day after the receipt of the papers (not being Sunday) allowing no day, except Sunday, to intervene until the examination is completed.

3d. The Committee will open each sealed packet on the day set apart for the particular subject to which its contents refer, and not before. They will also observe that portion of the printed rules transcribed in the margin with the greatest care.

3. The students shall be assembled in a room without book, papers, or references of any kind. They shall not be allowed to communicate with each other during the examination, and on that account will be placed at a proper distance from each other.

4. They will be required to answer the questions and to write the essays without any assistance whatever; and to ensure this *one of the Members of the Local Committee will remain in the room and superintend the whole examination.*

6. At the hour fixed for the close of each day's examination each student shall deliver to the Superintending Member of the Local Committee his answers or his essays signed by himself. The Member will immediately put them all into an envelope and seal it up.

4th. The Committee will lose no time in disposing of the papers in the manner laid down in paragraphs 17, 18, and 19 of the rules, circulated with my letter No. 22, dated the 10th October last.

5th. After the close of the examination and of the proceedings of the Committee consequent thereupon, the question papers may be made over to the Head Master for the use of the students.

6th. As there are no means available at the Presidency for composing a suitable paper in the Vernacular of your district, a paper in Bengali will be sent which the Committee will in the first instance render into the Vernacular, and give it in that form to be translated by the Students.

To Ramree, Cuttack, and Moulmein.

7th. You are requested to state by return of dak how many sets of Senior and Junior Scholarship Examination papers will be required in the Institution under your charge.

Fort William, the 27th August, 1845.

CIRCULAR No. 32.

To the Secretary Local Committee.

SIR,

Education. I am directed by the Governor of Bengal to transmit, for the information of the Committee and the Masters and Scholars of the Institution under their charge, the accompanying printed copies of a notice, containing the subjects that have been selected for the Senior Scholarship Standard in Literature and History for the year 1846.

2. You will have the goodness to make the contents known to all the Students, and affix one copy in a conspicuous part of the School building.

Fort William, the 27th August, 1845.

EDUCATION NOTICE.

The undermentioned subjects have been selected for the Senior English Scholarship Standard, in Literature and History, for the year 1846.

LITERATURE.

Prose.

Bacon's Novum Organum, (the Calcutta Edition,) Johnson's Rambler and Rasselas.

Poetry.

As much of Milton's Paradise Lost and Cowper's Poems, as are contained in Richardson's Selection. Shakespeare's Richard the 2nd, and 1st and 2nd parts of Henry the 4th.

HISTORY.

England.

From the Revolution to the present time.

Greece.

From the earliest records to the breaking out of the Peloponnesian War (Mitford and Thirlwall.)

India.

The 5th and 6th books of Mill's History of British India, with especial reference to the financial results noted from the commencement of the administration of Warren Hastings, to the termination of that of Lord Cornwallis: in connection with which will be studied the principles of Revenue by Boutros. By order, &c.,

(Signed) F. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Council of Education, Aug. 15, 1845. *Secretary.*

CIRCULAR No. 33.

To the Secretary to the Local Committee.

SIR,

Education. With a view to give effect to the intentions of the Resolution of the Governor General dated the 10th October 1844, I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of the

Rules* which have been approved by the Right Honorable the Governor, and which will be in force at the ensuing annual Scholarship Examination.

Fort William, the 3rd September, 1845.

CIRCULAR No. 34.

To the Secretary to the Local Committee.

SIR,

Education. I am directed by the Governor of Bengal to draw your attention to the 8th para. of the Scholarship Rules forwarded to you with my Circular letter No. 22, dated the 10th October 1844, and to request that the Committee will observe that the Junior Scholarship holders of the institution under their charge, are to be examined in the Senior Scholarship papers which are now in course of despatch, and that their answers are to be disposed of in the manner indicated in the 17th and 19th paragraphs of those rules.

Fort William, the 10th September, 1845.

CIRCULAR No. 35.

To the Secretary to the Local Committee.

SIR,

Education. I am directed to inform you that in addition *to the one* attached to the institution under the Committee's charge, the Supreme Government have sanctioned *three* Junior Scholarships to be available from the 1st ultimo for those students, who at the recent examination may have proved themselves qualified to hold them.

To Dacca *six.*

Fort William, the 5th November, 1845.

CIRCULAR No. 36.

To the Secretary to the Local Committee.

SIR,

Education. I am directed to draw your attention to Circular No. 21, 2d October 1844, and its enclosures, printed in appendix No. 1, to the general education report for 1844-45, and to request that the instructions therein conveyed for the disposal of all monies in the hands of the Local Committee may be strictly adhered to, except as regards the sum realized for books sold, which are remitted under a subsequent order to the book agent at Calcutta.

2. I am further directed to request that with your monthly bills and abstract register of daily attendance may be forwarded a certificate from the local treasury, shewing the amount paid in by the Local Committee during the preceding month.

Fort William, the 4th March, 1846.

* These Rules are printed at page 5 of the Report.

CIRCULAR No. 37.

To the Secretary to the Local Committee.

SIR,

Education. I am directed to inform you that the Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased to resolve that in future the Judge, Collector, Magistrate, Principal Sudder Ameen, and Civil Surgeon of each district in Bengal, Behar and Cuttack, for the time being, and all officers acting temporarily in any of the above capacities, are to be ex-officio members of the local committee of public instruction in their respective districts.

2. Other members will be appointed on occasion as heretofore.

Fort William, the 4th March, 1846.

CIRCULAR No. 38.

To the Secretary to the Local Committee.

SIR,

Education. I am directed to transmit, for the information and guidance of the Committee, the accompanying copy of a letter this day addressed to the Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Dacca.

Fort William, the 1st April, 1846.

No. 317.

From Under Secretary to Government of Bengal,

To the Secretary to the Local Committee,

Dacca.

SIR,

Education. I am directed by the Deputy Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 31, dated the 24th ultimo, and to state for the information of the Committee that all communications addressed by the Principal of the college at Dacca to the Government are presumed to have been written in his capacity of Secretary to the Committee, and with their full knowledge and concurrence.

2. The Committee are undoubtedly expected to submit as heretofore an annual report of the college founded on the knowledge obtained by the several members at their occasional visits, and on the result of the scholarship and general examinations which they are required, by circular orders of the 25th July 1844, to superintend. The Committee are expected to inform the Government of the manner in which their various duties have been discharged; of the suggestions for the reform of abuses and the adoption of improvements which they have offered to the inspector, and of the manner in which they have been received and acted upon; of the assistance afforded to the college by local donations or endowments; of the estimation in which it is held by the respectable and influential portion of the native public; of the state of the college property, including the building, furniture, library, funds, &c., and in short, of every circumstance of interest connected not only with the college itself, but with the general state of education in the neighbourhood.

3. The Committee are not expected to exercise any control whatever over the internal management of the college either in matters of instruction or discipline, unless they should be formally called upon by the Principal to do so. The members of the Committee are required to visit the college frequently, but they are prohibited from themselves examining either individual boys or classes, and from interfering with or doing any thing to interrupt or disturb the regular course of instruction. More especially they are enjoined not to find fault with any of the masters in the hearing of the pupils, nor to utter any remark or expression likely to impair the respect due from the latter to their superiors. The members of the Committee are however required to observe very carefully the behaviour of the pupils, the manner in which the masters instruct and preserve discipline in their several classes, and the progress which each class appears to be making. They are also required to write down their observations in the visiting book, and to communicate them privately to the Principal, who is bound to pay attention to the suggestions of the Committee or of any of its members, but not to act upon them if to do so would in his opinion be opposed to the rules, or in any way detrimental to the college.

4. The Deputy Governor trusts that these instructions will be sufficient for the guidance of the Committee.

Fort William, the 1st April, 1846.

CIRCULAR No. 39.

To the Secretary to the Local Committee.

SIR,

Education. I am directed by the Deputy Governor of Bengal to request that you will submit to this office returns of the institution under the Committee's charge brought up to the 30th April, according to the forms of statements* annexed, and despatch the same so filled up as soon after the 1st May 1846, as practicable.

2. His Honor requests that these instructions may be carefully attended to.

Fort William, the 29th April, 1846.

* The same as last year's.

Appendix

General Return of the Libraries of the

	Hindoo College.	School Society's School.	Patshala.	Sanscrit College.	Calcutta Mudrussa.	Hooghly College.	Hooghly Mudrussa.	Branch School.	Infant School.
Number of Works in the Library on the 1st January 1845,	1947	1890	2768	4064	2419	9349	2282	2706	51
Ditto of Volumes ditto ditto,...	3822	2066	2768	4230	3182	10661	2621	2709	53
Added during the year,.....	109	214	211	160	166	1636	215	75	67
Sold „ ditto,.....	27	9	203	0	7	207	0	0	0
Lent „ ditto,.....	1238	1080	380	200	874	2734	375	1108	0
Damaged or destroyed ditto,...	0	155	70	10	888	656	10	199	0
Number of Works in Store on 31st December 1845,...	1971	878	2706	4224	1627	10122	2487	1474	118
Ditto of Volumes ditto ditto,...	3904	1036	2706	4390	2460	11434	2826	1477	120
SUBJECTS OF THE WORKS.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Works.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.
General Literature, ...	850	1441	0	1380	793	3023	1494	1670	15
History, ...	773	206	0	225	353	1079	215	163	1
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,.....	1178	188	0	475	406	1002	581	107	2
Vernacular Works,.....	269	0	2706	10	496	3060	162	834	102
Miscellaneous,.....	861	281	0	2134	1300	3270	45	10	0
	3931	2116	2706	4224	3348	11434	2497	2784	120

Fort William, Government Book Agency, January 31st, 1846.

No. 2.

Government Institutions during the year 1845.

Seetapore School.	Midnapore School.	Jessore School.	Bauleah School.	Cuttack School.	Bhaugulpore School.	Ramree School.	Moulmein School.	Dacca College.	Patna College.	Commillah School.	Chittagong School.	Chotanagpore School.	Chybassa School.	Total.
156	118	549	554	89	1966	1355	78	991	247	173	290	479	9	34526
172	1237	860	1090	1990	2230	1357	671	1903	820	452	919	479	279	46571
5	552	21	57	945	235	52	5	45	78	7	313	209	94	5471
0	392	82	96	209	91	109	125	688	80	0	261	0	0	2586
174	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	762	0	130	206	0	3	9280
20	39	118	256	81	107	11	36	28	146	0	92	72	180	3174
161	127	431	538	99	2003	1271	80	949	77	702	306	79	8	32438
177	1358	681	795	2640	2267	1273	515	956	1126	708	1074	79	140	44132
Vols.	Works.	Vols	Vols.	Vols	Vols.	Vols.	Works.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	Vols.	
89	48	309	468	668	988	805	20	967	304	128	355	312	79	16206
96	15	142	75	216	350	111	7	257	56	19	248	44	0	4661
5	30	73	54	132	214	18	32	446	141	43	119	79	0	5325
127	23	307	158	1228	602	200	2	111	615	176	274	43	30	11535
14	11	29	40	396	113	139	19	122	0	342	78	1	113	9318
331	127	860	795	2640	2267	1273	80	1903	1116	708	1074	479	223	47035

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D., *Govt. Book Agent.*

Appendix No. 3.

No. 1.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue to the Commissioner of Revenue for the Division of ————

SIR,

Miscellaneous Department.
PRESENT:
J. Pattle and J. Lowis, Esqs.

I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to forward to you herewith a copy of letter* from the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 828, dated the 18th ultimo, and of the forms of register annexed to it, communicating the determination of the Right Honorable the Governor no to sanction the formation of village schools in the several Districts of Bengal, Behar and Cuttack, for the purpose of imparting sound and useful elementary instruction in the vernacular language.

2nd. The Board desire that, after causing the widest publicity to be given in your division to these orders of Government, you will decide, in consultation with the several Collectors or Deputy Collectors subordinate to you, and with due regard to the points noticed in the 4th paragraph of the Government letter, in what towns of each district the schools are to be located, notifying the names of the places selected, for the information of the Board. For masters and books, the Collectors, you will observe, are to apply to the Secretary to the Council of Education.

3d. You will enjoin on your subordinates, and pay yourself, the most heedful attention to the rules laid down in paragraphs 5 to 8 of the Government letter. The scheme of education to be framed by the Inspector, Mr E Lodge, will be sent to you as soon as received, and the Board will look for your first annual report as early as possible after the close of the current year (1845.)

4th. The Board need hardly urge you and your several subordinates to co-operate zealously in promoting the present enlightened scheme, by evincing a steady interest in it, and by instigating the more opulent native inhabitants of the division, whenever an opportunity is afforded, to a liberal support of the proposed Institutions, as being one of the surest means of shewing that they merit elevation and distinction from Government.

Sudder Board of Revenue, Fort William, the 23d January, 1845.

I have, &c.,

No. 5.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue to the Commissioner of Revenue for the Division of ————

SIR,

Miscellaneous Department.
PRESENT:
J. Pattle and J. Lowis, Esqs.

With reference to para. 7, Under Secretary Mr. C. Beadon's letter, No. 828, of the 18th December last, a copy of which accompanied the circular letter (No. 1.) issued from this office under date the 23d January last,

* Printed at page clxix of the Appendix to the Report of 1844-45.

relating to the establishment of Government vernacular schools in the Mofussil; I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to communicate to you that they have fixed one anna per mensem for each pupil as the charge for education in the above schools; it being remembered that the scholars are liable to be charged the rateable full value of books supplied to them from the public stores.

I have, &c.,

Sudder Board of Revenue,
Fort William, the 13th March, 1845.

No. 8.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue to the Commissioner of Revenue for the Division of ———

SIR,

Miscellaneous Department,
PRESENT:
J. Pattle and J. Lowis, Esqs.

With reference to para. 3, of Circular Order, issued by the Sudder Board of Revenue on the 23rd January last, (No. 1) I am directed to transmit herewith for communication to the several Collectors and Deputy Collectors subordinate to you the annexed outline* of the plan of instruction to be introduced into the Government vernacular schools, which has been prepared by Government in communication with the Inspector, Mr. E. Lodge.

I have, &c.,

Sudder Board of Revenue,
Fort William, the 9th April, 1845

No. 4.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue to the Commissioner of Revenue for the Division of ———

SIR,

Miscellaneous Department,
PRESENT:
J. Lowis and E. M. Gordon, Esqs.

I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter from Government, No. 46, dated the 21st instant, and to request that you will instruct the several Collectors of your division to observe the rule therein indicated, respecting the further remuneration of the masters of the Government vernacular schools from the amount proceeds of the schooling fees.

I have, &c.,

Sudder Board of Revenue,
Fort William, the 29th January, 1846.

No. 46.

From the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal to G. Plowden, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated Fort William, 21st January 1846.

SIR,

Education.

With reference to the accompanying copy of a letter received from the Officiating Collector of Backergunge, No. 311, dated the 11th ultimo, I am directed to state for the informa-

* Printed at page clxxviii of the Appendix to the Report of 1844-45.

tion of the Board, that the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor has no objection to the schooling fees realized from the vernacular schools being given to the masters, but they ought to be in the first instance accounted for to the Collector, and afterwards granted to the masters under the orders of the Board, either in whole or in part, as reward for the diligent and successful discharge of their duties.

Sudder Board of Revenue,
Fort William, the 29th January, 1846. } I have, &c.,

No. 6.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue to the Commissioner of Revenue for the Division of ———

SIR,

Miscellaneous Department.
PRESENT:
J. Lowis and E. M. Gordon, Esqs.

Under instructions from Government, and in continuation of the Circular Orders of the dates and numbers in the margin,* I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to transmit, for the information and guidance of yourself and your subordinates, the annexed Rules relative to the appointment and pay of teachers for the Government vernacular schools.

* 1—23d January 1845.
99—15th September 1845.
117—18th November 1845.

Sudder Board of Revenue,
Fort William, the 9th March, 1846. } I have, &c.,

RULE 1.

The masters of the Government vernacular schools will be appointed by Collectors of Districts, subject to the approval and confirmation of Commissioners of Divisions.

RULE 2.

Commissioners will determine the grade and salary of each master appointed in their respective Divisions, and will take care that the number of masters in each grade does not exceed the number fixed by orders of Government, dated 27th August 1845. They will inform the Civil Auditor of their proceedings under this Rule.

	1st Grade.	2d Grade.	3d Grade.	Total.
Patna, - - - -	3	4	7	14
Bhaugulpore, - -	3	5	9	17
Moorshedabad, -	3	5	9	17
Dacca, - - - -	3	4	8	15
Jessore, - - -	4	6	9	19
Cuttack, - - -	2	4	5	11
Chittagong, - -	2	2	4	8
Total, - -	20	30	51	101

RULE 3.

Collectors will sign and forward to the Civil Auditor the monthly salary bills of school masters appointed in their respective Districts. These bills will, if correct, be passed by the Civil Auditor and returned to the Collectors, payable at the Local Treasury from the General Education Fund.

No. 10

From the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue to the Commissioner of Revenue for the Division of ——

SIR,

Miscellaneous Department.
PRESENT.
J. Lowis and E. M. Gordon, Esqs.

I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to transmit for your information, and for communication to your Subordinates, the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Under Secretary Beadon, No. 234, dated the 11th instant, intimating that Government will defray no charges connected with the Vernacular Schools expect the Salaries of the Teachers.

I have, &c.,

Sudder Board of Revenue,
Fort William, the 24th March, 1846.

No. 234.

From the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated Fort William, 11th March, 1846.

SIR,

Revenue.

I have the honor by direction of the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 62 dated the 23rd ultimo, with enclosures, requesting to be informed how the contingent expenses of the Government Vernacular Schools should be defrayed, and in reply to state that the Government will defray no charges connected with the Vernacular Schools except the Salaries of the Masters. The one anna schooling fee is to be appropriated to the remuneration of the Masters, according to the instructions contained in my letter of the 21st January last.

I have, &c.,

Sudder Board of Revenue,
Fort William, the 24th March, 1846.

Appendix No. 4.

Statement of Number, Caste, &c., of the Students of the Colleges and Schools, in the Lower Provinces, on the 30th April 1846.

Names of Institutions.	Number of paying and non-paying Students.			Number of Students studying each of the languages taught.										Number of Students of each Caste.					Daily average attendance of the Students from 30th April 1845 to 30th April 1846.
	Non-paying.	Paying.	Total Amount paid from 30th April 1845 to 30th April 1846.	English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdoo.	Hindee.	Sanscrit.	Bengallee.	Oreeah.	Mug.	Burmese.	Christians.	Mohamedans.	Hindoos.	Others than those three.	Total.	
Calcutta Medical College,...	67	0	0 0 0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	2	45	0	67	67
Secondary School,.....	100	0	0 0 0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	10	0	100	90
Hindoo College,.....	47	463	33545 3 0	510	0	0	0	0	0	510	0	0	0	0	0	510	0	510	414
School Society's School,	159	324	3856 12 0	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	0	483	403
Patsalah, ...	0	154	1296 11 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	0	0	0	0	0	154	0	154	130
Sanscrit College,.....	195	0	0 0 0	49	0	0	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	0	195	126
Madressa College,.....	145	35	458 0 0	41	145	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	180	180
Russapaglah School,.....	34	0	0 0 0	25	0	34	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	34	34
Hooghly, College of Mohd. Mohsin, ...	365	382	4805 0 0	622	128	29	43	0	0	573	0	0	0	13	182	552	0	747	568
Branch School,.....	158	137	1389 0 0	250	8	37	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	4	37	254	0	295	235
Infant School,.....	48	0	0 0 0	48	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	2	3	43	0	48	32
Seetapore School,.....	43	36	250 0 0	79	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	79	58
Dacca College, ...	21	281	‡316 0 0	302	0	0	0	0	0	302	0	0	0	21	18	263	0	302	283
Chittagong School,.....	14	78	60 0 0	92	0	26	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	12	5	75	0	92	64

Comillah School,.....	'0	113	1006	0	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	0	0	3	14	96	0	113	107
Sylhet School, ...	0	48	96	12	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	4	2	42	0	48	30
Bauleah School,.....	12	112	545	0	0	124	0	0	0	0	0	124	0	0	0	2	2	120	0	124	104
Midnapore School,.....	4	148	564	14	9	152	0	0	0	0	0	152	0	0	0	1	9	142	0	152	112
Cuttack School,.....	0	81	196	14	9	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	14	7	60	0	81	89
Moorshedabad Nizamut College, ...	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	16	12
Patna College, ...	3	42	219	8	6	45	0	0	28	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	7	24	0	45	31
Bhagulpore School, ...	115	11	25	8	0	115	0	0	82	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	67	37	126	124
Mozufferpore School,.....	9	23	134	0	0	32	0	0	22	25	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	27	0	32	25
Gya School, ...	0	30	90	1	10	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	16	0	30	19
Kishnaghur College,.....	14	275	*2110	8	0	289	0	0	0	0	0	289	0	0	0	3	3	283	0	289	206
Jessore School,.....	1	60	106	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	2	59	0	61	55
Burdwan School, ...	0	95	*55	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	92	0	95	73
Bancoorah School, ...	0	45	*48	3	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	45	40
Baraset School, ...	0	93	†93	0	0	93	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	0	1	92	0	93	91
Howrah School,..... ..	0	215	536	5	0	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	212	0	215	157
Tena. Pro., Moulmein Sch.,	117	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	30	36	5	46	117	72
Mergue School,.....	84	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	24	1	'0	59	84	46
Arracan Pro., Ramree Sch.,	76	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	2	45	0	29	76	65
Assam Provinces, Gowhutty School, ...	198	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	0	0	75	117	6	198	198
Seebsaugor School, ...	130	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	14	116	0	130	130
Vernacular Schools.																					
Durrung Division, ...	397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	397	0	0	0	0	9	380	8	397	397
Sebsagur Ditto, ...	395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	395	0	0	0	0	23	323	49	395	395
Kamroop Ditto, ...	1417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1417	0	0	0	0	58	1273	86	1417	1417
Nowgong Ditto, ...	855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	855	0	0	0	0	16	653	186	855	855
Luckimpore Ditto, ...	321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	0	0	0	0	19	107	195	321	321
Gowalpara, ...	116	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	0	26	76	14	116	116
Total,.....	5676	3281	51804	6	1	4418	281	142	278	83	195	6645	81	76	144	171	981	7090	715	8957	7971
S. W. Frontier, Chotanagpore School, ...	No returns received.																				
Cheybasa School, ...																					

* From January to April 1846.

† These sums are supposed to be monthly realizations.

Appendix No. 5.

Statement shewing the total number of Scholarships founded in the several Institutions in the Lower Provinces, the number gained up to the year 1845-46, *and those available for the ensuing year.*

Names of Institutions.	Total number of Scholarships.				Gained up to the year 1845-46.				Available for 1846-47.			
	English.		Oriental.		English.		Oriental.		English.		Oriental.	
	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.
Calcutta Hindoo College,	11	7	0	0	10	7	0	0	1	0	0	0
Raja of Burdwan's Scholarships,	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tagore ditto,	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raja Gopeemohun's ditto,	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joykissen Sing's ditto,	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gunganarain Doss' ditto,	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scholarships open to public competition in the Hindoo College,	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
School Society's School,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Sanscrit College,	1	0	15	11	0	0	11	11	1	0	4	0
Scholarships open to public competition in the Sanscrit College,	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Madressa College,	11	7	15	11	0	0	15	11	11	7	0	0
Scholarships open to public competition in the Madressa,	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Russapuglah School,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0

Hooghly College of Mohamed Mohsin,	11	7	15	11	2	7	15	8	9	0	0	3
Mohamed Mohsin's Scholarships,	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Scholarships open to public competition in the College of Mohamed Mohsin,	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Zemindary Scholarships in ditto,	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Branch School in ditto,	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
Seetapore School in ditto,	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
Dacca College,	12	8	0	0	9	6	0	0	3	2	0	0
Chittagong School in the Dacca College,	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Comillah School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Raja of Tipperah's Scholarship in ditto,	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sylhet School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Bauleah School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Midnapore School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cuttack School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Patna College,	12	8	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	8	0	0
Bhagulpore School in the Patna College,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Kishnaghur College,	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	0	0
Jessore School in the Kishnaghur College,	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burdwan School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Bancoorah School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Baraset School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Howrah School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Ootterparah School in ditto,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Tenasserim Provinces, Moulmain School,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mergue School,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Arracan Provinces, Akyab School,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Ramree School,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Assam Provinces, Gowahatty School,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Seebsaugor School,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total,	160	54	50	38	42	28	43	33	118	26	7	5

Appendix No. 6.

Abstract Statement of the Receipts of the Education Department, from 30th April 1845 to 30th April 1846, as furnished by the Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

Names of Institutions.	Tuition.			Sale of Books.			Refunded Charges.			Fees and Fines.			Interest and Local Funds.			Miscellaneous.			Parliamentary and Government Grants for Establishment, Scholarships, &c.			Total.		
Balance on the 1st May 1845,	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	65812	11	8¼
Institutions at the Presidency.																								
Hindoo College, ...	33451	0	4	...	...	...	1888	1	7	..	...	...	1670	7	9	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	37009	9	8
Sanscrit College, ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	419	15	3	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	24669	13	0	25089	12	3
Medical College, ...	.....	...	...	...	...		1098	12	6	139	8	0	. ....	...	...	.....	...	...	85121	5	9	86359	10	3
Madressa College, ...	.....	...	...	...	...	..	488	8	0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	32000	0	0	32488	8	0
School Society's School, ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1100	0	0	6270	0	0	7370	0	0
Patsallah, ...	1268	13	0	..	...	...	32	11	5	..	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	1301	8	5
Total,.....	34719	13	4	...	...	...	3928	0	9	139	8	0	1670	7	9	1100	0	0	148061	2	9	255431	12	3¼

Institutions in the Mofussil, Lower Provinces.																											
Mahomed Mohsin's College, Hooghly, ...	4759	4	0	...	...	...	1282	3	9	100	13	11	48619	9	4	.....	..	...	.....	...	...	54761	15	0
Branch School, ...	1385	8	0	...	..	...	78	5	0	6	1	3	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	1469	14	3
Infant ditto, ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	8	...	...	...	.....	...	..	.....	...	...	.....	..	...	0	10	8
Seetapore ditto, ...	259	0	0	...	...	.	245	9	9	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	504	9	9
Dacca College, ...	1613	8	0	...	...	..	.....	...	...	265	7	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	1878	15	0
Patna ditto, ...	219	8	9	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	219	8	9
Kishnaghur ditto, ...	2110	8	0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.	...	7333	0	0	10000	0	0	19443	8	0
Chittagong School, ...	221	14	0	...	...	...	8	5	8	...	...	...	52	5	8	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	282	9	4
Bauleah ditto, ...	379	8	0	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	..	379	8	0
Bhagulpore ditto, ...	25	12	0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	9	8	0	.....	...	...	1883	4	11	3000	0	0	4918	8	11
Cuttack ditto, ...	200	14	9	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	200	14	9
Comillah ditto, ...	508	3	6	...	...	...	31	6	0	1	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	540	9	6
Jessore ditto, ...	30	0	0	...	...	...	8	0	0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	..	...	38	0	0
Midnapore ditto, ...	529	4	9	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	529	4	9
Mozufferpore ditto, ...	112	10	0	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	..	12173	0	0	.....	...	...	12285	10	0
Burdwan ditto, ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	..	1500	0	0	1500	0	0
Bancoorah ditto, ...	45	0	0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	1500	0	0	1545	0	0
Howrah ditto, ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	1500	0	0	1500	0	0
Baraset ditto, ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	..	1500	0	0	1500	0	0
Sylhet ditto, ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	2400	0	0	2400	0	0
Total, ...	12400	7	9	..	...	...	1654	8	10	382	14	2	48671	15	0	21389	4	11	21400	0	0	105899	2	8

Names of Institutions.	Tuition.			Sale of Books.			Refunded Charges.			Fees and Fines.			Interest and Local Funds.			Miscellaneous.			Parliamentary and Government Grants for Establishment, Scholarships, &c.			Total.		
Arracan Provinces.																								
Akyab School, ...	.....	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	...	.....	...	...	6000	0	0	6000	0	0
Ramree ditto,.....	.....	...	...	120	13	5	3	7	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	124	4	6
Total,.....	.....	...	...	120	13	5	3	7	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	6000	0	0	6124	4	6
Tenasserim Provinces.																								
Moulmain Schools, ...	.....	..	...	40	2	0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	.....	...	...	6000	0	0	6040	2	0
Assam Provinces.																								
Gowahutty School,.....	.....	...	...	450	0	0	.....	...	.	...	...	...	.....	...	.	.....	...	...	1096	10	8	1546	10	8
Seebsaghur ditto, ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	341	6	4	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	..	...	3120	0	0	3461	6	4
10 Pergunnah Schools in do.,	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	..	...	900	0	0	900	0	0
Debrooghur Schools, ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	816	0	0	816	0	0
Durrung ditto,.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	6	...	...	..	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	768	0	0	777	14	6
Luckimpore (Dhoknakana) ditto, ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	420	0	0	420	0	0

Saikwa Schools, ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Nowgong ditto,.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	55	4	2	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	1080	0	0	1135	4	2
Kamroop ditto,.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	1932	0	0	1932	0	0
Total,.....	.....	...	...	450	0	0	406	9	0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	10432	10	8	11289	3	8
Vernacular Schools.																									
Bhagulpore Division, ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	508	13	0	.....	...	...	508	13	0
Moorshedabad ditto,.....	.....	...	...	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	351	7	3	.....	...	...	351	7	3
Dacca ditto,.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	32	15	3	.....	...	...	52	15	3
Jessore ditto, ...	.....	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	385	14	0	.....	...	...	385	14	0
Cuttack ditto, ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	76	1	1	.....	...	...	76	1	1
Chittagong ditto, ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	7	5	0	.....	...	...	7	5	0
Total,.....	.....	...	...	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1362	7	7	.....	...	...	1362	7	7
Miscellaneous.																									
Secretary to the Council of Education,.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	24046	6	4	.....	...	...	260467	6	8	284513	13	0
Grand Total,.....	47120	5	1	610	15	5	5992	9	8	522	6	2	74388	13	1	23851	12	6	452361	4	1	670660	13	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Deduct amount allotted to the North Western Provinces out of the Parliamentary and Government new Grants and of the Interest on the General Funds in the hands of the Government Agent, for the year 1845-46,.....																						123991	10	0
Company's Rupees,.....																						546669	3	$8\frac{1}{4}$

Abstract Statement of Disbursements of the Education Department, from 30th April 1845 to 30th April 1846, as furnished by the Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

Names of Institutions.	Establishment.			Scholarships, &c.			House Rent.			Purchase of Books.			Contingencies.			Ceylon Students.			Book Allowance.			Advance to be Recovered.			Total.		
Institutions at the Presidency.																											
Hindoo College, ...	46500	10	0	4613	3	0	1680	0	0	...	...	...	1713	6	1	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	54507	3	1
Sanscrit ditto, ...	13475	9	6	1785	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	602	11	11	. .. ..	...	...	.....	..	..	...	...	...	15863	5	5
Medical ditto, ...	69329	3	4	732	12	0	...	...	...	1903	12	0	8793	13	11	5600	1	0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	86359	10	3
Madressa ditto, ...	25341	1	6	1837	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4253	3	4	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	31431	8	10
School Society's School,	6270	0	0	60	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	6000	0	0	12330	0	0
Patsalah, ...	2060	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	12	11	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	..	2346	12	11
Total,.....	162976	8	4	9048	3	0	1680	0	0	1903	12	0	15630	0	2	5600	1	0	.....	..	...	6000	0	0	202838	8	6
Institutions in the Mofussil, Lower Provinces.																											
Mahomed Mohsin's College, Hooghly, ...	60736	8	8	4236	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1890	5	5	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	66862	14	1

Branch School, ...	6666	6	10	48	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	..	256	2	9	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	6970	9	7
Infant ditto, ...	1500	0	0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1558	0	0
Seetapore ditto, ...	2338	11	0	.....	...	...	2	0	0	...	...	...	94	9	6	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2435	4	6
Dacca College, ...	20445	8	7	2840	12	5	1020	0	0	...	...	...	678	3	11	.....	.	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	24984	8	11
Patna ditto, ...	13058	13	0	244	2	2	600	0	0	433	7	0	202	13	4	.....	.	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	14539	3	6
Kishnaghur ditto, ...	4696	8	4	192	0	0	375	0	0	918	4	0	3336	8	4	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	9518	4	8
Chittagong School, ...	5001	13	8	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	5	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	5057	2	8
Bauleah ditto, ...	4696	0	0	48	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	.....	.	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	4750	0	0
Bhagulpore ditto, ...	5492	10	0	16	0	0	600	0	0	...	...	...	224	11	3	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	6333	5	3
Cuttack ditto, ...	3014	0	0	48	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	15	6	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	3121	15	6
Comillah ditto, ...	4108	6	10	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	12	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	4259	2	10
Jessore ditto, ...	3948	11	8	152	0	0	21	15	9	...	...	...	156	14	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	4279	[illegible]	
Midnapore ditto, ...	5032	10	4	184	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	..	76	1	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	5292	11	4
Mozufferpore ditto, ...	2086	12	9	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	14	6	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2411	11	3
Burdwan ditto, ...	739	4	5	.....	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	12	0	.....	...	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	1052	0	5
Bancoorah ditto, ...	158	11	4	.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	9	0	.....	...	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	280	4	4
Baraset ditto, ...	702	13	5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	.....	...	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	804	5	5
Howrah ditto, ...	966	3	11	.....	...	...	...	...	.	452	8	0	202	12	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1621	7	11
Ootterparah ditto, ...	58	1	0	.....	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	58	1	0
Sylhet ditto, ...	2314	3	9	.....	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	3	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2367	6	9
Total, ...	147762	15	6	8008	14	7	2618	15	9	1804	3	0	8063	0	6	.....	...	...	300	0	0	...	...	...	168558	1	4
Arracan Provinces.																													
Akyab School, ...	450	0	0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	450	0	0
Ramree ditto, ...	2538	14	3	10	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2639	14	3
Total, ...	2988	14	3	10	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	3089	14	3

Names of Institutions.	Establishment.			Scholarships, &c.			House Rent.			Purchase of Books.			Contingencies.			Ceylon Students.			Book Allowance.			Advance to be Recovered.			Total.		
Tenasserim Provinces.																											
...main School, ...	5085	0	0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	5085	0	0
Mergue ditto, ...	600	0	0	.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	..	...	...	...	...	600	0	0
Total,.....	5685	0	0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	5685	0	0
Assam Provinces.																											
Gowahutty School, ...	3789	0	0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	197	10	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	3986	10	0
Seebsaugor ditto, ...	1716	0	0	88	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	.	60	4	10	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1864	4	10
10 Pergunnah Schools in ditto, ...	.....	...	...	.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.
Debrooghur Schools,..	816	0	0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	8	0	.....	...	..	... ..	...	...	...	...	..	817	8	0
Durrung ditto, ...	748	0	0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.	773	0	0
Luckimpore (Dhoknakana) ditto, ...	420	0	0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	0	.....	..	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	437	0	0
Saikwa ditto,.....	180	0	0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0
Nowgong ditto,.....	1110	0	0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0	4	13	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1214	13	0
Total,.....	8779	0	0	88	0	0	...	...	...	125	0	0	401	3	10	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.	9393	3	10